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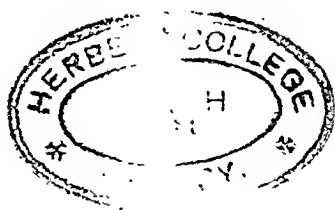
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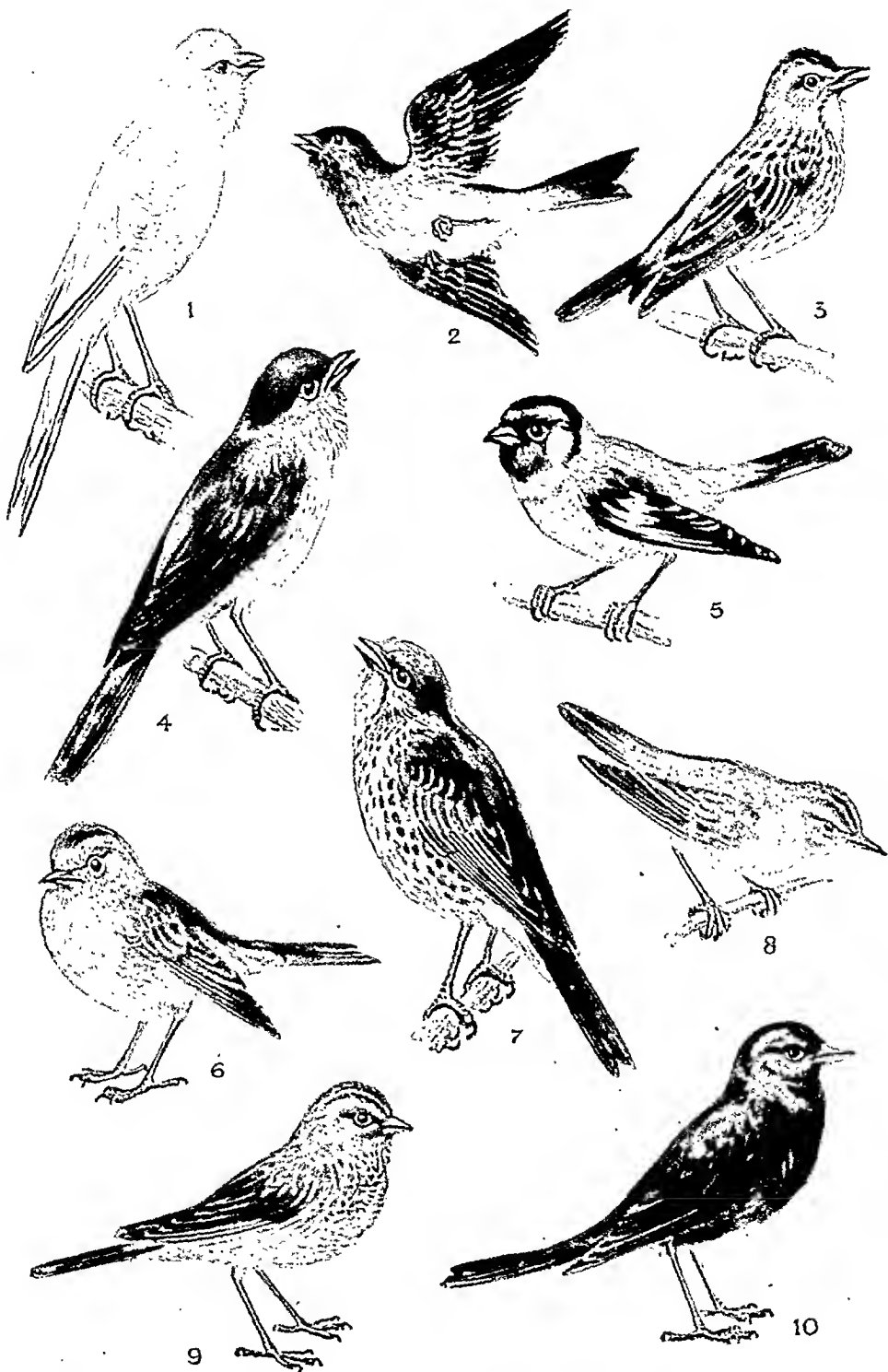
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The
CHILDREN'S
DICTIONARY



VOLUME SEVEN

AUG 3 - 1938



Songster.—With the exception of the canary, which is a cage bird, all the songsters pictured above may be seen and heard in their wild state in the British Isles. 1. Canary. 2. Skylark. 3. Tree pipit. 4. Nightingale. 5. Goldfinch. 6. Robin. 7. Song thrush. 8. Sedge-warbler. 9. Linnst. 10. Blackbird.



THE CHILDREN'S DICTIONARY

Edited by
HAROLD WHEELER

Associate Editors :

R. WOOD SMITH
ERNEST G. OGAN
A. BOLLAERT ATKINS
A. B. GOUGH

VOLUME SEVEN
SNAIL—ZYMOTIC

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snail (snāl), *n.* A land or freshwater crawling mollusc, usually with a well-formed spiral or whorled shell and retractile eye-stalks; a snail-wheel; a sluggish or very slow person. (F. *escargot*.)

In a broad sense all gasteropods with external shells are snails, including marine varieties, such as the periwinkle. All land snails are edible, but one species is specially known as the edible snail (*Helix pomatia*). It is valued as a food on the Continent, and is bred for the purpose in a snail-farm (*n.*), or snailery (snāl'ēr i, *n.*). Edible snails have white chalky shells, and are common in Britain.

The ordinary garden-snail (*n.*)—*Helix aspersa*—does much damage to plants by means of its wonderful rasping organ, a ribbed tongue bearing over fourteen thousand teeth. The smallest of British snails of the genus *Vertigo* are smaller than a pin-head. On the other hand the eggs of some tropical species are the size of pigeon's eggs, and their shells measure over a foot in length.

Various species of medick and lucerne, having spiral seed pods, are given the names snail-clover (*n.*) and snail-trefoil (*n.*). The small snail-fish (*n.*) is allied to the lump-sucker.

Motion is snail-like (*adj.*) or snail-slow (*adj.*) if very slow indeed. Actually the common snail has been estimated to move at an average rate of a mile in a fortnight.

The striking of a clock is controlled by a part called a snail, or snail-wheel (*n.*), which has a spiral shape somewhat like that of a snail's shell when viewed from above. The sections are successively farther from the centre on which it turns, and its shape decides the number of strokes.

A.-S. *snægl*; cp. M.E. *snegge*, G. *schnecke* snail. See snake.

snake (snāk), *n.* A limbless reptile with a very elongated cylindrical body, a tapering tail, and a skin protected by smooth, overlapping scales; a snake-like lizard or amphibian; a treacherous, sneaking person. *v.i.* To move in a sinuous manner. (F. *serpent*; *serpenter*.)

Snakes are classified by scientists in the sub-order Ophidia. They are closely related to the legless lizards. Land snakes move by levering their bodies along the ground by means of broad plates, attached to the ribs on the underside of the body. The edges of these scales grip projections in the ground, and are drawn together alternately on one side and on the other. Marine snakes do not require to move in this way, and so are entirely clad with ordinary scales.

All snakes have transparent eyelids, which cannot be moved, and are shed with the skin at intervals. Venomous snakes, such as the cobra, the viper, and the rattlesnake, secrete their poison in a modified saliva gland, called a poison-gland. Snake-bite (*n.*), or a bite from the teeth of a poisonous snake, is the cause of many deaths.

Other snakes, without poison fangs, such as the boa, the python, and the anaconda, are dangerous to man because of their great squeezing powers.

A snake-charmer (*n.*) is a person, generally an Oriental, who gives exhibitions of snake- charming (*n.*). This is generally done by means of music, which seems to fascinate certain species of snakes. In Egypt and India the cobra, a highly venomous snake, is usually chosen for performing, and the snake-charmer pretends that he is able to hypnotize the reptile. His success, however, is due to an intimate knowledge of the habits of the reptile, and to the fact that its poison fangs are nearly always extracted.



Snake-charmer.—An Indian snake-charmer giving an exhibition of his uncanny skill.

The snake-fence (*n.*), sometimes erected in America, is a zigzag fence of roughly split wooden rails, crossing at their ends. The snake-lizard (*n.*), that is, a lizard with rudimentary legs under its skin, may be distinguished from a snake by the fact that its eyelids are generally movable. Several American plants called snake-root (*n.*) were supposed to cure snake-bites.

The Scottish whetstone, called Water-of Ayr stone, used for sharpening tools, is also known as snake-stone (*n.*). Ammonites are also termed snake-stones because they were once thought to be petrified snakes.

The common fritillary came to be called snake's-head (*n.*) because its buds somewhat resemble the head of a snake. Snake-weed (*n.*) is another name for bistort. A snakish (snāk' ish, *adj.*), snake-like (*adj.*), or snaky (snāk' i, *adj.*) object resembles a snake in shape, character, or some other way. We may speak of the snakiness (snāk' i nēs, *n.*) of the Gorgon's head, which is fabled to have been covered with serpents instead of hair.

A.-S. *snaca*; cp. Low G. *snake*, O. Norse *snak-r*, O.H.G. *snakhan* to creep. See snail. SYN.: n. Serpent.

snap (snăp), *v.i.* To break or part suddenly; to make a sharp, cracking noise; to make a sudden effort to bite; to snatch (at); to speak sharply or spitefully. *v.t.* To cause to part or break suddenly and cleanly; to close with a sharp sound; to seize suddenly with the teeth; to bite (off); to take an instantaneous photograph of; to cause to make a sharp, cracking sound; to interrupt angrily or take (up) during a speech, etc. *n.* The act or sound of snapping; a sudden spell of frost; a small spring-catch on a purse, bracelet, etc.; a children's card-game; a thin crisp ginger-bread cake; a photographic snapshot; briskness; energy; crispness of literary style. (F. *se casser, craquer, tâcher de mordre, happer, proférer des injures; rompre, mordre, prendre un instantané de, faire claquer; bruit sec, fermoir, agrafe, instantané, vivacité.*)

A thin glass rod snaps easily when it is bent; inferior string can be snapped by suddenly drawing it taut. In both cases there is a snap, or sharp, explosive noise, as the substance fractures or parts. A cross-grained person who complains irritably when interrupted is said to snap at his interrupters, or to snap out his complaint. He may even snap short their apologies, or break in with a retort before the speakers have finished. Contempt is sometimes expressed by means of a snap or filip of the fingers.

A purse fitted with a spring-catch may be snapped shut. A snap-bolt (*n.*), or snap-lock (*n.*), is one that snaps into place automatically when the door or lid to which it is fastened is closed. It is operated by a spring. The lead for a dog's collar is attached by means of a snap-hook (*n.*), or snap-link (*n.*), one side of which has a spring that can be pressed inwards to allow the entrance of the collar ring, and then closes and prevents its escape.

The popular garden-plant called snapdragon (*n.*), or antirrhinum, has a bag-shaped flower which opens and shuts like a mouth when squeezed sideways. In the Christmas game of snapdragon, the players have to snatch hot raisins from a dish of burning brandy.

An early form of flint-lock used in pistols and muskets in the sixteenth century, was called the snaphance (snăp' hans, *n.*), so also was a weapon to which it was fitted. A snapshot (snăp' shot, *n.*) means an instantaneous photograph, and to snapshot (*v.t.*) or snap an object is to take such a photograph of it. A marksman is said to take a snap shot

when he shoots without waiting to take deliberate aim.

In Parliament a snap-vote (*n.*), or snap-division (*n.*), is a vote or division brought on without notice. Any person or thing that snaps is a snapper (snăp' er, *n.*), but this word is used especially as a name for various fishes, particularly a species of gilt-head (*Pagrus unicolor*), esteemed as a food-fish in Australia.

The large river-tortoise of the New World, called Temminck's snapper (*Macrolemmys Temminckii*), well lives up to its name. Directly the young snappers escape from their eggs they commence snapping and biting at everything within reach. The beak of the adult is so powerful that it has been known to snap off the heavy shaft of an oar.

A related tortoise, the snapping turtle (*n.*)—*Chelydra serpentina*—somewhat resembles an alligator. It has a very rough shell, serrated at the back edge, and a long tail with a spiky crest.

To snap up a bargain is to acquire it hastily, before anyone else can secure it. A person who does this may be described as a snapper-up (*n.*) of bargains.

We distrust the snappish (snăp' ish, *adj.*) dog, which is apt to snap without warning, and dislike the person with a snappish or curt manner, who speaks snappishly (snăp' ish li, *adv.*), that is, testily, or in a snappy (snăp' i, *adj.*) manner. Snappishness (snăp' ish nês, *n.*), that is, peevishness or curtness of speech, is bound to cause resentment. In another sense, a writer whose work has plenty of snap or crispness, is said colloquially to write snappily, or to have a snappy style.

Dutch *snappen*; cp. G. *schnappen*. See snaffle, snip, snipe. SYN.: *v.* Crack, grab, snatch.



Snapdragon.—The snapdragon or antirrhinum.



Snapping turtle.—The snapping turtle, or alligator-tortoise of North America.

snare (snär), *n.* A trap, especially a noose, for catching birds or other animals; a trick or stratagem for capturing, defeating, or disgracing an enemy, etc.; an allurement or temptation; a string of gut or hide stretched across the lower head of a side-drum. *v.t.* To catch in a snare; to entangle; to entrap. (F. *piège, traquenard; prendre au piège, empêtrer.*)

A snare for small wild animals or birds generally consists of a running noose of

cord or wire in which the animal's foot or head is caught. A feigned retreat on the part of an army may merely be a snare to lead its opponents into an ambush.

The snares of a snare-drum (*n.*) rattle against the lower head of the drum when the top is struck, and so increase the sound.

A snarer (*snär'ër, n.*) is one who sets snares for birds, etc., or, in a figurative sense, one who ensnares other people.

O. Norse *snara* string; cp. Dutch *snaar, G. schnur, O.H.G. snerhan* to twist tightly. See narcotic. SYN.: *v.* Catch, ensnare, inveigle, trap.

snarl [*1*] (*snarl*), *v.i.* To growl in a sharp, threatening manner, as an angry dog; to speak in a savage, surly or harsh voice. *v.t.* To utter in an angry tone. *n.* A high-pitched, threatening growl; a savage remark or exclamation. (F. *montrer les dents, riposter avec aigreur; riposter; grondement menaçant, réplique verte.*)

When a dog snarls it shows its teeth. A surly, growling dog is a snarler (*snarl'ër, n.*). It turns snarlingly (*snarl'ing li, adv.*), that is, with snarls, upon anyone who goes near it. It is difficult to like a snarly (*snar' li, adj.*) animal or human being.

Frequentative of obsolete E. *snar* to show one's teeth, as a dog; imitative; cp. Dutch *snarven* to brawl, G. *schmarren* to snarl. See sneer, snort. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Growl.

snarl [*2*] (*snarl*), *n.* A tangle; an entanglement. *v.t.* To tangle into knots; to emboss (a metal vase, etc.) by hammering from inside with a snarling-iron. *v.i.* To become entangled. (F. *enchevêtrement, embrouillement; enchevêtrer, repousser; s'embrouiller.*)

Except in connexion with the raised ornamentation on metal-ware, this word is archaic. A complicated matter may, however, be described as a snarled or tangled skein.

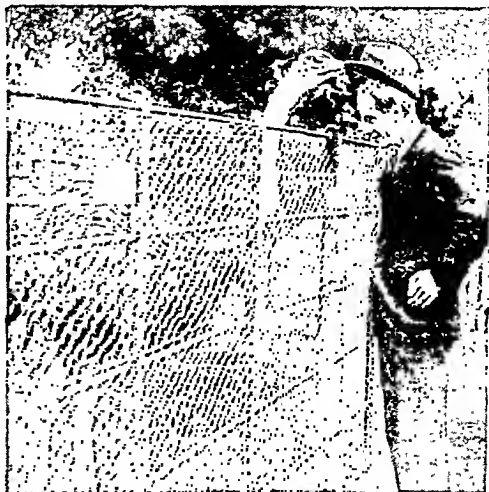
The tool used for snarling or embossing metal vases is called a snarling-iron (*n.*). It consists of a bar with two tapering arms, with upturned points, at right angles to one another.

Frequentative or dim. of E. *snare*, *v.* or *n.* The meaning to emboss is perhaps from E. dialect *snarl* a knot in wood. SYN.: *v.* Tangle.

snarler (*snarl'ër*). For this word, snarlingly, etc., see under *snarl* [*1*].

snatch (*snäch*), *v.t.* To seize suddenly, eagerly, or without permission or ceremony; to grab; to catch (up) or take (from or away) in this manner; to rescue by prompt action (from danger). *v.i.* To make a quick or sudden grab (at); to try to seize. *n.* The act of snatching; a grab; a short spell of (sleep, song, talk, etc.). (F. *sais-r, happer, empoigner; chercher à saisir; prise, empoignement.*)

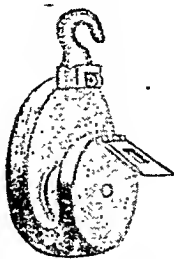
It is rude to snatch food at table, or seize it unceremoniously or greedily. But it is quite another matter to snatch a person from the jaws of death by a smart piece of rescue work, or to snatch victory from defeat by making a sudden effort when all seems lost. House-surgeons in hospitals are sometimes



Snatch.—An ostrich at the Zoological Gardens snatching off a man's hat.

able to snatch only a few moments of sleep between urgent calls upon their services at night.

The form of pulley-block called a snatch-block (*n.*) has a hole in one side to receive the loop of a rope, and is usually fitted with a swivel hook. A pocket-watch is easily snatchable (*snäch'äbl, adj.*), that is, able to be snatched, and so it is advisable to secure it with a strong watch-chain. A snatcher (*snäch'ër, n.*) is one who snatches, such as a purse-snatcher, that is, a thief who snatches or grabs unexpectedly at women's handbags and goes off with them before the owner recovers from the surprise.



Snatch-block.—A snatch-block, into which a rope can be quickly slipped.

To sleep snatchily (*snäch' i li, adv.*) means to sleep in short snatches. Brief bursts of song or fragments of conversation are also described as snatches. A snatchy (*snäch' i, adj.*) talk is one that is spasmodic, or characterized by snatches.

SYN.: *v.* Catch, grab, pluck, pull, seize.

snath (*snäth*).

This is another form of *snead*. See *snead*.

snead (*snäd*), *n.* The long curved pole or shaft of a scythe. Another form is *snath* (*snäth*). (F. *manche de faux.*)

This is a dialect word. Two short handles are fastened to the *snead*.

sneak (*snäk*), *v.i.* To creep or slink (away, off, etc.), as if afraid or ashamed to be seen; to behave in a mean, underhand way; to tell tales. *n.* One who sneaks; in cricket, a ball bowled along the ground. (F. *s'en aller furtivement, se faufiler, cafarder; cafard, mouchard, délateur.*)

A fox may be said to sneak through a wood as it goes about in search of food. To the schoolboy the sneak is a person who tells tales. A dog, when it has done wrong, usually sneaks away from the scene of its deed with its tail between its legs. It slips off sneakingly (snēk' ing li, *adv.*), or furtively.

Perhaps M.E. *sniken*, A.-S. *snican* to creep; cp. O. Norse *snikja*, to hanker after, Dan. *snige* to slink, also Guernsey F. *snēquer* to rob slyly. SYN.: *v.* Cringe, grovel, slink. *n.* Informer.

sneck (snēk), *n.* A door-latch. *v.t.* To latch; to fasten. (F. *loquet*; *fermer au loquet*.)

This word is used chiefly in Scotland. The type of fishing-hook called a sneek-bend (*n.*) has its point bent to one side, out of line with the shank. A hook shaped in this way is said to be sneeked (snekt, *adj.*).

Probably akin to *snack*, *snatch*. SYN.: *n.* and *v.* Latch.

sneer (snēr), *v.t.* To smile contemptuous y; to scoff. *v.t.* To utter with contempt; to force, drive, or otherwise effect by contemptuous behaviour. *n.* A look of contempt; a word or phrase expressing or suggesting contempt. (F. *ricaner*, *se moquer*; *se moquer de*; *vive moquer*, *raillerie*.)

A sneer usually implies something unjust or mean. One never sees a sneer on the face of anyone who is really good-natured. Time writes our character fairly plainly upon our faces, and the faces of young people who sneer and say things sneeringly (snēr' ing li, *adv.*) will later in life show traces of those sneers, for the face of the sneerer (snēr' ēr, *n.*) grows sour-looking.

M.E. *sneren*; cp. Dan. *snaerre* to grin like a dog, Frisian *snere* to scorn. See *snarl* [1]. SYN.: *v.* Jeer, mock, scoff. *n.* Gibe, jeer, taunt.

sneeze (snēz), *v.t.* To expel air violently and involuntarily through the nose or the nose and mouth. *n.* The act or sound of sneezing. (F. *éternuer*; *éternument*.)

Sneezing is due to irritation of the inner lining of the nose. Pepper, if inhaled, causes a violent fit of sneezing, and an unpleasant feature of hay-fever is the constant sneezing which usually attends it.

When we say a thing is not to be sneezed at we mean that it is not to be despised, that it is worth considering.

One who sneezes is a sneezer (snēz' ēr, *n.*), a term sometimes used colloquially for a person or thing that has exceptional qualities of some kind. A person is sneezy (snēz' i, *adj.*) if he is inclined to sneeze,

and weather and other things are sneezy if they are inclined to make us sneeze.

The kind of gas used in warfare known as sneezing-gas (*n.*) penetrates ordinary gas-masks and causes violent sneezing. It is used for compelling soldiers to remove their gas-masks and so expose themselves to more deadly gases.

The plant known as sneezewort (snēz' wört, *n.*)—botanical name *Achillea plarmica*—has a strong pungent smell which makes one sneeze.

Late M.E. *snesen*, A.-S. *snēosan*; cp. Dutch *sniesen*, O. Norse *snasa*; akin to Gr. *pnerein* to breathe. An obsolete and perhaps related form is *neeze*.

snell (snel), *n.* A short piece of gut, horsehair, or the like for attaching a fish-hook to a line.

snick (snik), *v.t.* To make a slight or quick cut or notch in; to hit or strike sharply; in cricket, to deflect the course of (the ball) with a slight, glancing stroke of the bat; to obtain (a run) thus. *n.* An act of snicking; a slight cut or notch. (F. *encocher*, *entailler*; *taper*; *encoche*, *entaille*, *tape*.)

This word is used of any slight or swift act of snipping or cutting. A novelist, in describing the hurried flight of one of his characters, might write; "Just a few snicks of the scissors and some dabs of paint, and

he was disguised beyond recognition." In cricket, a miss-hit and a ball which glances off the edge of the bat are called snicks. The word snickersnee (snik' ēr snē, *n.*) is a term for knife, especially one that can be used as a weapon, such as a bowie knife.

Perhaps connected with Norw. and Icel. *snikka* to cut, but probably a back-formation from *snick* and *snee*, *snick* or *snee*, early forms of *snickersnee*, from Dutch *steken* (G. *stechen*) to stab, *snijden* (G. *schneiden*) to cut; hence cut and thrust. The phrase was originally verbal. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Cut, nick, notch, snip.

snider (snī' dēr), *n.* An early form of breech-loading rifle, named after its inventor, Jacob Snider (died 1866), an American. (F. *fusil Snider*.)

sniff (snif), *v.t.* To draw air noisily up the nose; to express contempt or dislike by doing this. *v.t.* To draw (up) or take (in) by inhaling; to smell at; to perceive by sniffing. *n.* The act or sound of sniffing; the air, etc., sniffed in. An old form is *snift* (snift). (F. *renifler*; *hummer*, *sentir*; *reniflement*, *bouffée*.)



Sneeze.—An amusing snapshot of the first stage in a sneeze.

It is refreshing to sniff, or breathe in, a sea-breeze in long sniffs. People also sniff when they have colds, or as an expression of disdain, etc. In a figurative sense a proposal is sniffed at when it is disparaged or treated with contempt. To be sniffy (snif' i, *adj.*) is to be rather disdainful.

A sniffing-valve (*n.*) is a valve for the escape of air, fitted to a steam cylinder or to the air-vessel of a pump. It was named from the peculiar sniffing noise that it makes.

Cp. O. Norse *snippa*, Dan. *snive*. See snuff.

snigger (snig' ér), *v.i.* To laugh in a half-suppressed, cynical or foolish manner. *n.* Such a laugh. (F. *ricaner*; *ricanement*.)

Imitative word; formerly also *snicker*, possibly akin to *nicker* and *neigh*. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Giggle, simper, smile, smirk.

sniggle (snig' l), *v.i.* To fish for eels by pushing baited hooks into their hiding-places. *v.t.* To catch (eels) in this way. (F. *pêcher aux anguilles*.)

Fishermen sometimes sniggle for eels with a stout needle, tied by the middle to a string, and baited with a worm. The point is stuck lightly into a stick, so that it can be poked into likely holes. When the eel takes the bait and swallows it the needle turns cross-wise and acts as a hook.

Apparently from *snig* young eel, probably akin to *snahe*.

snip (snip), *v.t.* To cut or clip off with scissors or shears, especially in short quick strokes. *v.i.* To make such a cut (at). *n.* The act of snipping; a small cut with scissors, etc.; a small piece snipped off; a tailor. (F. *couper*; *coup de ciseaux*, *morceau coupé*, *chevalier de la coupe*.)

Young children like to snip out patterns in folded pieces of paper, but this game sometimes gets them into trouble if they allow the snips to fall on the floor. In an extended sense, a bullet may be said to snip a piece out of a soldier's cap, when it drills a hole through the cloth. The word *snipping* (snip' ing, *n.*), which means a snip, is generally used in the plural. After trimming a hedge one has to clear up the snippings, the twigs cut away. Snippings of news are scraps of news, or else press cuttings.

Probably imitative; akin to *nip*, *snap*; cp. Dutch *snippen*, G. dialect *schnippen*. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Clip, cut, snick.

snipe (snip), *n.* A long-beaked game bird of the genus *Gallinago*, frequenting marshy districts; birds of this genus collectively. *v.t.* To go shooting snipe; to shoot from concealment at individual members of the enemy. *v.t.* To shoot or wound in this way. (F. *bécassine*; *canarder*; *tirailleur*.)

The snipe has mottled brown and black plumage. In Britain, the best known species are the common snipe (*Gallinago coelestis*), the jack snipe (*G. gallinula*), and the solitary snipe (*G. major*). Snipe have a peculiar darting flight and are very difficult to hit with a gun. Their long, straight beaks are used for probing for worms and insects.

In war, the sniper (snip' ér, *n.*) is chosen for his clever marksmanship. Hidden by a bush, tree, or otherwise, he picks off the enemy one by one, often from very long distances. The term snipe-hole (*n.*) is used for a concealed and protected place used by snipers. Great ingenuity was shown during the World War (1914-18) in constructing snipe-holes, some of which imitated trees and other natural objects.

Cp., O. Norse *snipa*, Dutch *snip*, G. *schnepfle*.



Snipe.—The snipe, a bird with a very long beak, squatting in the snow.

snivel (sniv' l), *v.i.* To run at the nose; to cry in a snuffling, whining way; to affect tearfulness. *n.* Moisture running from the nose; a sniff of pretended emotion, etc.; weeping and whining; cant; hypocrisy. (F. *avoir la morve au nez*, *pleurnicher*; *morve*, *roupie*, *cafardise*.)

A petulant, spoilt child snivels when it is scolded. Its snivel may be regarded as pretended contrition, unworthy of sympathy. The sniveller (sniv' l ér, *n.*), that is, one who snivels or whines, can be very provoking, especially when he snivels about his misfortunes, instead of bearing them stoically.

A.-S. *snyflan*, from *snoft* mucus; cp. E. *sniff*, *snuff*. SYN.: *v.* Snuffle, whine. *n.* Cant, hypocrisy.

snob (snob), *n.* A person who has an exaggerated and contemptible respect for wealth and rank, who judges merit by outward appearance, and looks down on the people he regards as social inferiors. (F. *snob*.)

A man of wealth or high station shows himself to be snobbish (snob' ish, *adj.*) or snobby (snob' i, *adj.*), that is, to have the character of a snob, by being ashamed of his relations if they are less fortunately placed than he. On the other hand, a person may act snobbishly (snob' ish li, *adv.*), or be guilty of snobbishness (snob' ish nés, *n.*), if he boasts of his friendship with people of higher rank. A snobling (snob' ling, *n.*) is a young or petty snob, who indulges in snobbery (snob' ér i, *n.*), that is, vulgar ostentation, or snobbishness.

Nowadays the upper classes in general are less given to snobbishness, but in

Thackeray's time snobbism (snob' izm, *n.*), or a snobbish attitude towards inferiors, was very common. The great novelist wrote many scathing pages about the snobocracy (snob ok' rä si, *n.*), that is, the class of snobs. In his "Book of Snobs" Thackeray uses the word snobography (snob og' rä fi, *n.*) which means the description of snobs—a practice at which he was an adept.

Originally a dialect term for a journeyman cobbler; at Cambridge a slang term for a townsman, "outsider"; cp. O. Norse *snáp-r* dolt.

snood (snood), *n.* A ribbon for binding the hair, formerly worn in Scotland by unmarried girls; in fishing, a short length of gut or silk cord for attaching hooks to a line. (F. *ruban*.)

Girls with snooded (snood' éd, *adj.*) heads, or hair bound up in snoods, were easily distinguishable from married women, who wore coifs. In cod fishing long lines are used, carrying many hooks, attached at regular intervals by means of snoods.

Little used except in the North. A.-S. *snōd* of doubtful origin; cp. Icel. *snúth-r* fillet, wreath.

snook (snook), *n.* A name given to various fishes, especially the sergeant-fish and the garfish.

From Dutch *snoek* pike.

snooker (snoo' kër), *n.* A game played on a billiard table, having some features of both pool and pyramids.

Snooker, or snooker pool (*n.*), is played with fifteen red pyramid balls, six differently-coloured pool balls, and a white ball. The players, two or more, take turns in using the white ball as the striker's ball, and try to pocket a red ball and then one other coloured ball alternately. Each pocketed red ball counts one point, the yellow counts two, the green three, and so on.

Origin obscure, probably slang.

snooze (snooz), *v.i.* To take a short sleep, especially in the daytime. *v.t.* To waste (time away) in sleep or idleness. *n.* A short sleep; a nap. (F. *faire un somme, roupiller; passer son temps à roupiller; somme*.)

We sometimes speak of an indolent man snoozing his time away while others are busy at their work. The snoozer (snooz' èr, *n.*) is usually indignant if his snooze after lunch is disturbed.

Possibly akin to *snore*. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Doze, drowse, nap.

snore (snör), *v.i.* To breathe during sleep with a grunting or snorting noise. *v.t.* To pass (time away) in snoring or sleeping. *n.* The act or sound of snoring. (F. *ronfler; ronflement*.)

A person who sleeps with his mouth open is liable to snore. Fortunately the snorer (snör' èr, *n.*) usually awakens himself by the loud, rattling noise he makes.

Probably imitative, and akin to *sneeze* and *snort*, the older form of *sneeze* (*fucse*) seems even more strongly imitative. Cp. A.-S. *fnora* a snore.

snort (snört), *v.i.* To force air violently and loudly through the nostrils, like a frightened horse; to make an explosive noise resembling this. *v.t.* To utter with a snort. *n.* The act or sound of snorting. (F. *renâcler; ronfler, s'ébrouer; ronflement, ébrouement*.)

Horses snort when excited, and, when feeding, to clear their nostrils of dust. A person may give a snort expressive of anger, indignation, etc. A thing of unusual size, etc., may be called a snorter (snört' èr, *n.*). A locomotive snorts, or discharges steam snortingly (snört' ing li, *adv.*), when it starts moving.

Cp. Low G. *snurten*, Dutch *snorken*, G. *schnarchen* snore.

snout (snout), *n.* The projecting nose or muzzle of an animal, especially a pig; a protecting structure or formation; the nozzle of a pipe or hose. (F. *groin, museau, boutoir, bec, embouchure*.)

We speak of the snout of a pig, but of the muzzle of a horse. Various objects that suggest a large nose, such as the ram of a galley, the projecting end of a glacier, or a point of land or rock, are called snouts. A pig might be described as a snouted (snout' éd, *adj.*) creature, but this word is used chiefly in such combinations as long-snouted, sharp-snouted, etc.

Cp. Dutch *snuit*, G. *schnauze*, akin to A.-S. *snylan* to blow one's nose. SYN.: Muzzle, nose.



Snowball.—Two small boys making an unsuccessful effort to roll a very big snowball.

snow (snö), *n.* Frozen water-vapour that falls in soft, white flakes; a fall or accumulation of this. *v.i.* To fall as snow. *v.t.* To cover, sprinkle, or block with snow; to cause to fall like snow. (F. *neige, neiger; recouvrir de neige, faire tomber comme de la neige*.)

When looked at through a microscope snow is seen to be composed of crystals, known as snow-crystals (*n.pl.*), of many different and beautiful forms, but all alike in being six-sided and symmetrical. The effect of pressure on snow is seen when one takes a handful of snow and squeezes it into a snowball (*n.*); this is much harder than

the loose snow. To snowball (*v.t.*) anyone is to pelt him with snowballs. In order to snowball (*v.i.*), that is, to throw snowballs, without getting the hands very cold, it is advisable to wear thick, warm gloves.

What is called a snowball letter (*n.*) is a letter which is sent from one person to another usually for the purpose of getting subscriptions. Each person who receives the letter is asked to copy it out two or three times and send the copies on to his friends with a similar request. In this way the letter increases in circulation like a rolling snowball which gathers up snow at every turn.

The guelder rose is also called the snowball tree (*n.*), because its splendid clusters of flowers suggest snowballs. In many gardens one may see the snowberry (*n.*)—*Symphoricarpos racemosus*—a North American shrub with spikes of pink, bell-shaped flowers, followed by large white berries.

The name of snow-bird (*n.*) is given to a small North American finch (*Junco hyemalis*), with dark grey and white plumage, and also to the snow-bunting (*n.*)—*Plectrophenax nivalis*—a finch very common in northern Europe, and a winter visitor to Scotland.

The glare of sunlight reflected upon a large expanse of snow is liable to make travellers snow-blind (*adj.*), unless their eyes are properly protected with spectacles for reducing the glare. Snow-blindness (*n.*), as this affection is called, usually passes off in a few days, but while it lasts the patient is partly or completely blind. The darkness of the long winter in Polar regions is somewhat reduced by the snow-blink (*n.*), that is, a luminous reflection over the horizon from a snow-field (*n.*), which is an extensive stretch of snow, especially a permanent expanse, in mountainous or Arctic countries.

People and vehicles are said to be snow-bound (*adj.*) when they are imprisoned or prevented from travelling by heavy falls of snow. A humming-bird with white head feathers is called the snow-cap (*n.*). The Alps and other snow-capped (*adj.*) mountains have a snow-cap, or covering of snow, on their summits. Snow heaped up by the wind in a hollow or other place forms a snow-drift (*n.*), less often called a snow-wreath (*n.*).

One of the first flowers of the year to blossom in England is the snowdrop (*n.*)—*Galanthus nivalis*—a bulbous plant producing two tapering leaves, and a single pendent white flower on a long stalk. It often appears when snow is on the ground.

A downfall of snow is called a snow-fall (*n.*). The yearly snow-fall of a place is the amount of snow that falls there during a year, as measured by a snow-gauge (*n.*).

The small mass of snow called a snow-flake (*n.*) may be no bigger than a grain of salt, or as large as a penny. The plant of this name blooms early, and has white, green-tipped pendent flowers.

The ptarmigan is also called snow-grouse (*n.*). The snow-leopard (*n.*), or ounce, is a species of leopard living in the mountainous parts of central Asia.

The snow-line (*n.*) of a range of mountains is the height above which snow is always found. In the Himalayas it is about sixteen thousand feet and in Norway three thousand feet above sea-level. The snow-line or limit of permanent snow in Greenland is at sea-level.

Several different plants with white flowers or leaves are called snow-on-the-mountain (*n.*), including the North American spurge (*Euphorbia marginata*), which has white-edged leaves round its flowers. The snow-owl (*n.*)

or snowy-owl (*n.*)—*Nyctea scandiaca*—also called the great white owl, is a large and beautiful bird with white plumage inhabiting Siberia, Lapland, and Arctic America. It has completely feathered legs, and hunts for food by day.

The snow on the mountains of California sometimes given a red appearance by the snow-plant (*n.*)—*Sarcodes sanguinea*—which has dense spikes of blood-red flowers.

Roads and railways are kept cleared in snowy weather by the snow-plough (*n.*).



Snowflakes.—The white, green-tipped pendent flowers of the snowflake.



Snow-leopard.—The snow-leopard, which inhabits the mountainous regions of central Asia.

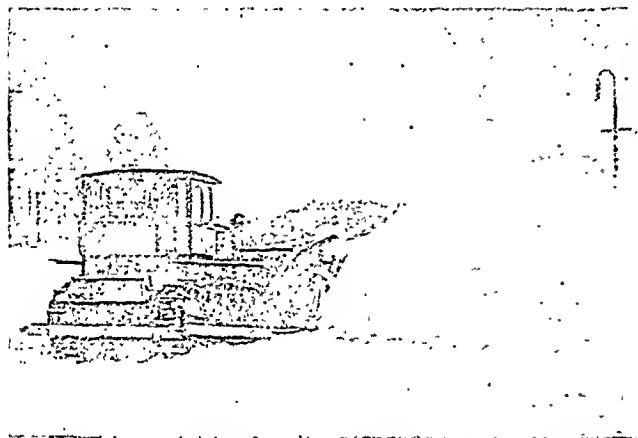
A rotary snow-plough, pushed by locomotives, has a revolving scoop-wheel in front which flings the snow clear of the track. A simple wedge-shaped snow-plough of planks, drawn by a horse, is used for cutting a passage along the country roads that have been snowed up. When a strong wind follows a storm of snow it sometimes blows the snow into balls and cylinders, called snow-rollers (*n.pl.*). By a snow-shed (*n.*) is meant a strong

tunnel-like erection of timber over a railway to protect the track from avalanches or very deep snow-falls.

A snow-shoe (*n.*) is a contrivance fitted to each foot to enable travellers to walk over soft, deep snow in which ordinary footwear would sink. The American snow-shoe is a light frame of wood, shaped like a racket-head, three or four feet long, and a foot wide, strung with cords or thongs. The Norwegian type is a long strip of wood, also called a ski.

A great body of snow rushing down a mountain-side is a snow-slip (*n.*), or avalanche. A heavy fall of snow, especially one accompanied by wind, is called a snow-storm (*n.*). If the wind is exceptionally strong and very cold, the snow-storm is known as a blizzard.

Many plants have snow-white (*adj.*) flowers—flowers white as snow. The fur or plumage of some Arctic animals turns to snow-white (*n.*), in winter, making them difficult to see among the snow, and so protecting them from enemies.



Snow-plough.—A tractor snow-plough at work. It throws the snow a distance of twenty feet.

Except on the tops of very high mountains, tropical countries are snowless *snō'les*, (*adj.*), that is, free from snow-falls. In spring, the blossoming cherry and plum trees have a snow-like (*adj.*) appearance. They look as if they were covered with snow. A swan has snowy (*snō' i*, *adj.*) plumage—feathers white as snow. Spitsbergen is a snowy country, for it abounds with snow. Weather is said to be snowy when it snows, that is, when snow falls. Snow-capped peaks are snowily (*snō' i*, *adv.*) clear against a cloudless sky. The state or quality of being snowy in any sense is snowiness (*snō' i nēs*, *n.*). We speak of the snowiness of a winter's night, and of the snowiness of bleached linen.

Common Teut. A.-S. *snāw*; cp. G. *schnee*, O. Norse *snār*, Goth. *snaiw-s*, also L. *nix* (acc. *niv-em*), Gr. *niphēin* to snow.

snub (*snüb*), *v.t.* To rebuff; to humiliate; to slight in an offensive or pointed manner; to check the speed of (a ship, etc.), by passing

a rope from the shore, etc., round a snubbing-post. *n.* The act of snubbing; a rebuff; a snub-nose. (F. *rebuler*, *rabrouer*; *rebuffade*, *nez camard*.)

A person may snub another by reproving him with sharp or sarcastic words, by treating him with great coldness of manner, or by ignoring him completely. Snubs are sometimes effective in putting down importunate strangers, but they are seldom justified, for they may cause great unhappiness. A person who is addressed snubbingly (*snüb' ing li*, *adv.*), or in a manner conveying a snub, is said to receive a snubbing (*snüb' ing*, *n.*).

A snub-nose (*n.*) is a short, stumpy nose, or one slightly turned up and flattened at the tip. Babies are generally snub-nosed (*adj.*), but their noses become more shapely when they grow older. The snub-nosed cachalot and the snub-nosed eel are so named from the slope of their heads.

A snubbing-post (*n.*) on a ship or quay is a bollard round which a rope is fastened while running out, so as to snub or stop a vessel.

M.E. *snibben*; cp. O. Norse *snubba* to reprove, Norw. and Swed. dialect *snubba* to crop off; akin to E. *snip*. SYN.: *v.* Humiliate, rebuff, slight. *n.* Rebuff, slight.

snuff [*1*] (*snüf*), *v.t.* To draw in through the nostrils; to sniff. *v.i.* To take snuff; to sniff. *n.* A sniff; powdered tobacco for inhaling through the nose; a medicinal powder taken thus. (F. *lumer*, *aspirer*, *priser*, *renifler*; *tabac à priser*.)

A small box with hinged lid, used for holding snuff, is called a snuff-box (*n.*). Tobacco, especially the central stem of the leaf, is ground into snuff in a mill or machine termed a snuff-mill (*n.*). In Scotland a snuff-box

is also called a snuff-mill, or a snuff-mull (*n.*), mull being another form of mill.

A snuff-taker (*n.*), or snuffer (*snüf' ér*, *n.*), is a person who takes snuff. Snuff-taking (*n.*), the habit of using snuff, was widespread in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Clothes are said to be snuffy (*snüf' i*, *adj.*) when they are soiled with snuff, and have the quality of snuffiness (*snüf' i nēs*, *n.*). Snuff-coloured (*adj.*), or dark yellowish-brown, substances are snuffy in another sense.

M. Dutch *snuffen* to sniff, snuffle, akin to G. *schnaben* to snort. SYN.: *v.* Scent, sniff.

snuff [*2*] (*snüf*), *n.* The charred part of the wick in a candle or lamp. *v.t.* To trim snuff from (a wick, etc.). (F. *luminon*; *moucher*.)

The wick of the old-fashioned candle used by our forefathers burned upright in the flame, and required frequent snuffing. For

this purpose, the housewife used snuffers (snüf' érz, *n.pl.*)—a scissors-like instrument having a little box on one blade in which the snuff was caught after being cut off. The snuffers were usually kept on a snuff-dish (*n.*), snuff-tray (*n.*), or snuffer-tray (*n.*).

One can snuff out, that is, suddenly extinguish, a candle by quickly pinching the wick between the fingers.

Akin to *snub*; cp. Dan. *snubbe*, Swed. dialect *snöppa* to snip. See *snub*.



Snuffers. — Snuffers for trimming the wicks of candles and lamps. The snuff, or charred part of the wick, fell into the box.

snuffle (snüf' l), *v.i.* To breathe noisily, or make a sniffing noise; to talk through the nose; to talk or preach in a whining or canting manner. *v.t.* To utter or sing through the nose or hypocritically. *n.* The act or sound of snuffling; a sniff. (F. *renifler*, *nasiller*; *nasiller*; *enchifrèment*, *nasilement*.)

A cold in the head makes one snuffle, and so become a snuffer (snüf' lér, *n.*). The Puritans were accused by their opponents of talking snuffingly (snüf' ling l, *adv.*), that is, through their noses, in a whining, sanctimonious way.

Dim. of *snuff* [1], Dutch *snuffelen*. SYN.: *v.* Cant, sniff, snivel, whine. *n.* Sniff.

snuffy (snüf' i). For this word see under *snuff* [1].

snug (snüg), *adj.* Sheltered and comfortable; cosy; concealed; trim; well secured or packed in place; compact. (F. *abrité*, à l'aise, *joli*, *retiré*, *assuré*, *serré*.)

This word is first recorded in use as a sea-term, and sailors still speak of a seaworthy boat as a snug little craft. When leaving a small sailing boat at anchor it is advisable to make her snug, that is, to lower her mainsail and gaff, reef the jib, lash the boom to its support, stow the tiller, see that her port holes are closed, and in general make her shipshape and tidy.

When the winter wind howls eerily round the house we ought to be grateful that we have a snug bed to lie upon. A child is said to snuggle (snüg' l, *v.i.*) up to its mother when it nestles close to her in an affectionate manner. Some women like to snuggle (*v.t.*), or cuddle, lap-dogs. A snug place, especially a person's private sitting-room or den, may be termed a snugger (snüg' ér i, *n.*). It has the quality of snugness (snüg' nés, *n.*), or cosiness, and the occupant may sit there snugly (snüg' li, *adv.*), or comfortably, secure from interruptions. The mast for a wireless aerial must be snugly or securely lashed.

Apparently at first a nautical term and of doubtful origin. Perhaps akin to O. Norse *snugg*—smooth-haired or Dutch *snugger* sprightly. SYN.: Compact, close, comfortable, neat, trim. ANT.: Exposed, uncomfortable, unconcealed, unsheltered.

so (sō), *adv.* In such a manner or degree ;

in like manner; to such a degree or extent; very; on condition (that); more or less; therefore; consequently; thus. *conj.* Provided that; on condition that; in such a way that. *inter.* Softly! Gently! Another form of the *inter.* is *sōh* (sō). (F. *ainsi*, *de même*, *si*, *tellement*, *plus ou moins*, *conséquemment*, *donc*; *pourvu que*, *si*; *assez*! *paix*!)

The dome of St. Paul's Cathedral is not so high as the dome of St. Peter's, Rome, that is, it is not high in the same degree

as the latter. Writing that is ever so bad is as bad as possible. Some people are not so, or equally, anxious as others to work hard, although they may be as anxious as any to be wealthy. When comparing things, etc., as in the preceding sentence, it should be noticed that "so" is used after a negative verb, instead of "as," but not before the positive "as" clause that follows.

In colloquial use, the adverb is often employed in the sense of exceedingly, as in "he was so good to me."

Letters take five weeks or so, that is, five weeks or thereabouts, to reach New Zealand from England. The Amen at the end of a prayer means "So be it"—let it be thus. The word *so-and-so* (*n.*) means some indefinite person or thing that it is not necessary to name or describe.

We use the word *so-called* (*adj.*) in the sense of "usually so named," generally with the implication that the correctness of the name is doubtful. So-called Brussels carpets may be made at Kidderminster; so-called Indian ink is manufactured in many countries; the so-called evening primrose is not a primrose. After such a list we may say "and so forth," or "and so on." These phrases mean "and the rest," "and the like," and denote that other instances could be given. To say that one possesses not so much as a penny means that one has less than a penny, or not even a penny.

A person's work is so-so (*adj.*) if only fairly good.

A.-S. *swā*; cp. Dutch *zoo*, G. *so*, O. Norse *swā*; literally, in one's own way, cp. L. *suus*.

soak (sōk), *v.t.* To absorb; to suck (in or up); to steep; to draw (out) by soaking; to wet through. *v.i.* To remain in liquid, so as to be permeated with it; to become saturated; of moisture, to make its way (into or through); to drink heavily. *n.* Act or state of soaking; a liquid or receptacle in which a thing is soaked; very heavy rain. (F. *absorber*, *s'imbiber de*, *tremper*; *tremper*, *se saturer*, *s'infiltrer*, *se soûler*.)

Dried fruits are placed in water to soak, or become softened and swelled with the water they soak up. A soaking (sōk' ing, *adj.*) torrent of rain is a drenching downfall;

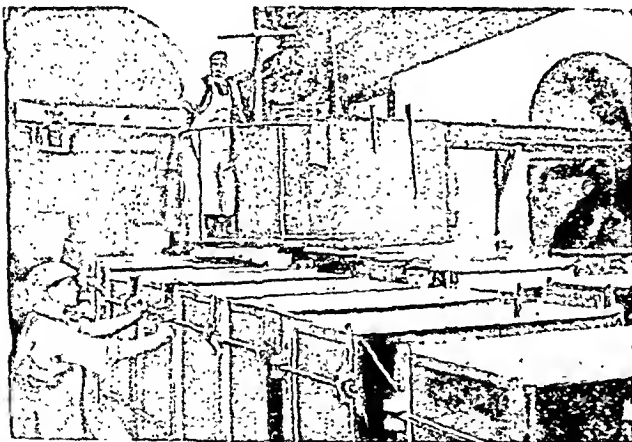
that speedily soaks us through, or gives us a soaking (*n.*), that is, a thorough wetting, unless we are well protected or under cover. A heavy shower may thus be called a soaker (*sök' ér, n.*); so in another sense may a drunkard. The soakage (*sök' áj, n.*) of a porous substance is the amount of water soaked in by it.

A.-S. *socan*, akin to *suck*. See *suck*. SYN.: *v.* Absorb, drench, saturate, steep, wet. ANT.: *v.* Dry, parch.

soap (*söp*), *n.* A soluble, alkaline, fatty substance, yielding a lather, used in washing and cleansing; a cake or tablet of this; a fatty acid combined with a base other than an alkali. *v.t.* To rub or wash with soap. (F. *savon*, *pain de savon*; *savonner*.)

In soap-boiling (*n.*), the manufacture of soap, an oil such as olive-oil, or a fat such as tallow, is heated with potash to make soft soap. This work is done by a soap-boiler (*n.*) at a place called a soap-works (*n.*). In a figurative sense, soft soap means flattery.

When washing we soap our hands, or rub them with soapy (*söp' i, adj.*) water, that is, water in which soap is dissolved. A soapy substance is one that has the nature of soap, or resembles it in some way, and a soapy object is one smeared with soap. People with flattering manners are said to be soapy and to talk soapily (*söp' i li, adv.*), or in an oily way. Soapiness (*söp' i nés, n.*) is a soapy state or quality in any of these senses.



Soap.—One of the processes in soap-making. Pouring liquid soap into soap frames.

Water containing dissolved soap, especially when it is covered with soapy froth and bubbles, like water in which clothes have been washed, is called soap-suds (*n.pl.*). A soap-bubble (*n.*) is a bubble consisting of a thin film of soapy water. The beautiful iridescent play of colours on its surface is due to the interference of light. Anything short-lived or unsubstantial can be described figuratively as a mere soap-bubble.

The soapberry (*söp' ber i, n.*)—*Sapindus saponaria*—is a West Indian tree bearing

a nut or fruit also called a soapberry. This is used by the natives as a substitute for soap. The plant called soapwort (*söp' wört, n.*)—*Saponaria officinalis*—has a white, creeping root-stock, lance-shaped leaves, and fragrant clusters of lilac or white flowers. The leaves produce a good soapy lather when bruised in water. Soapstone (*söp' stön, n.*), also called steatite, is a soft variety of talc, widely used in electricity.

A.-S. *sāpe*; cp. Dutch *zeep*, G. *seife*, L. *sāpō* (whence F. *savon*, Ital. *sapone*, Span. *jabón*), probably of Teut. origin, if not derived from the East.

soar (*sör*), *v.i.* To fly upwards; to mount or hover at a great height in the air; to rise or mount (in thought, etc.). *n.* An act of soaring; range of upward flight. (F. *s'élever*, *planer*, *prendre l'essor*.)

Under the influence of inspiration or uplifting emotion a person is said to soar to great heights of spirituality. One's wrath also can be said to soar when it mounts or increases. A soaring (*sör' ing, adj.*) mountain is a lofty one; a soaring mind is full of ambition or inspiration. A powerful gusher in an oil-field spurts soaringly (*sör' ing li, adv.*), or in a soaring manner, into the air.

O.F. *essorer* to soar (in F. = to hang up to dry, to air) from assumed L.L. *exaurāre* (*ex* and *aura* breeze, breath of wind). SYN.: *v.* Ascend, mount, rise. ANT.: *v.* Descend, drop, fall, sink.

sob (*sob*), *v.i.* To draw the breath or weep in a convulsive manner, as with grief or exhaustion. *v.t.* To utter with a sob or sobs. *n.* A convulsive catching of the breath. (F. *sangloter*; *sanglot*.)

An athlete's breath comes in sobs when he is nearly overcome by exhaustion. A person under the influence of extreme grief sobs out his misfortunes or relates them sobbingly (*sob' ing li, adv.*). In a figurative sense the wind may be said to sob when it makes a sound resembling sobbing (*sob' ing, n.*), or uttering sobs.

M.E. *sobben*; cp. A.-S. *srofan* to lament, G. *seufzen* to sigh. SYN.: *v.* Cry, lament, wail, weep.

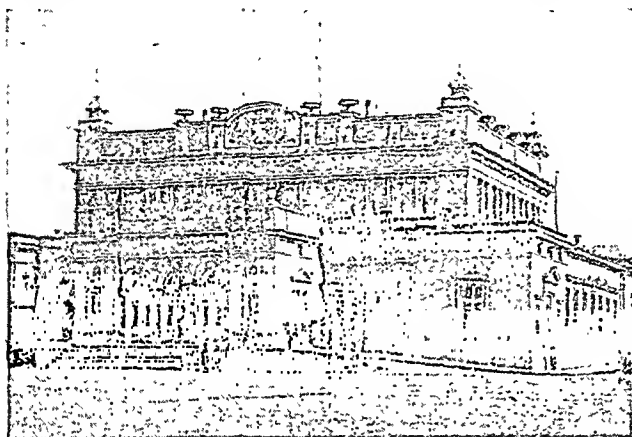
sober (*sō' bér*), *adj.* Temperate in regard to the use of alcoholic liquors, etc.; not drunk; moderate; sane; serious; sedate; of colours, not conspicuous; subdued. *v.t.* To make sober. *v.i.* To become calm, quiet, or grave. (F. *sobre*, *tempérant*, *grave*, *posé*, *sombre*; *dégriser*; *revenir à soi*, *se remettre*.)

After an exciting romp we sober our high spirits by playing a quiet game. In an argument, a violent ranting speaker will usually sober down if his opponent remains self-controlled, and reasons with him in a quiet voice. A sober workman is better able to earn a living than one given to drunkenness.

Well-balanced, sedate people behave soberly (sō' bër li, *adv.*), that is, in a sober manner. Their sobriety (sō brī' è ti, *n.*), or soberness (sō' bër nès, *n.*), is not due to abstaining from drink, but to the avoidance of vehemence, immoderate opinions, or wayward conduct.

A person who is sober in this sense is called by the playful name of sobersides (sō' bër sidz, *n.*), and is said to be sober-minded (*adj.*), that is, serious and solemn. People who have the quality of sober-mindedness (*n.*) usually dress soberly, or in quiet, subdued colours. To speak in sober earnest is to do so seriously and solemnly. A sober estimate of a person's abilities is one that is moderate, or within reason.

From L. *sōbrius*, of doubtful formation, perhaps from *ēbrius* intoxicated, with privative prefix. *SYN.*: *adj.* Abstemious, calm, grave, solemn, temperate. *v.* Calm, cool. *ANT.*: *adj.* Drunken, excited, inflamed, intemperate, intoxicated. *v.* Excite, inflame, intoxicate.



Sobranje.—The Sobranje, or parliament house, of the single-chamber National Assembly of Bulgaria, at Sofia.

Sobranje (sō bra' nyè), *n.* The National Assembly of Bulgaria. (F. *sobranié*, *sobranjé*.)

The Sobranje is the sole legislative chamber of Bulgaria. Its members are elected every five years by national vote. A special assembly, containing twice as many members, is called the Grand Sobranje. This meets rarely.

sobriety (sō brī' è ti). For this word see *under* sober.

sobriquet (sō' bri kâ), *n.* A nickname; an assumed name. Another form is *soubriquet* (soo' bri kâ). (F. *sobriquet*, *nom de guerre*.)

"Dizzy" was the sobriquet of Disraeli; the "Grand Old Man" that of Gladstone. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, the author of "Alice in Wonderland," wrote under the sobriquet, or nom-de-plume, of Lewis Carroll.

O.F. *soubzbriquet* chuck under the chin, from *soubz*, L. *subtus* below, and perhaps *bequet* little beak.

socage (sok' àj), *n.* In feudal times, the method by which a freeman held land on payment of rent, or the rendering of personal services to his lord. Another spelling is *soccage* (sok' àj). (F. *socage*.)

The freehold of to-day is a development of socage. The feudal socager (sok' àj èr, *n.*), who held land by socage tenure, had to attend the courts of his lord.

Anglo-F., from A.-S. *sōcn* soke, and F. suffix *-age*. See *soke*.

so-called (sō' kawld). For this word see *under* so.

sociable (sō' shàbl), *adj.* Companionable; affable; ready or inclined to be friendly; fond of society; not formal or stiff. *n.* An old-fashioned tricycle for two riders side by side; a carriage with side-seats facing each other; a couch with S-shaped back and two seats side by side, but facing in opposite directions. (F. *sociable*, *abordable*; *tricycle à deux cavaliers*, *calèche*, *tête à tête*.)

A sociable gathering is one having a friendly, informal character. Those attending it are sociable in the sense that they are ready and willing to talk to each other and behave in a friendly fashion.

Such people may be said to have the quality called sociability (sō shà bil' i ti, *n.*), or sociableness (sō' shàbl nès, *n.*). Friends spend their evenings sociably (sō' shàbl, *adv.*) together, that is, with sociability, or friendly intercourse.

Man is a social (sō' shàl, *adj.*) animal, for he lives in groups or communities, and, in general, avoids a solitary life. Rooks are social, or gregarious, birds, in the sense that they build their nests near to each other.

Bees are broadly divided into two classes, the solitary and the social. The former are more numerous, and may be considered more primitive. The social bees have common hives and work in the interests of their community.

Social pleasures are those to be derived from the society of our fellows, with whom we should always try to live socially (sō' shàl li, *adv.*), or in a sociable manner. Our social duties are either those which we owe as citizens to the community in which we live, or, in a more restricted sense, those demanded by etiquette, such as entertaining or paying return visits to our friends and acquaintances. A social gathering or sociable meeting, especially one held by a club or other organization, is known colloquially as a social (*n.*).

A companionable or convivial person is said to have social tastes. The war between Rome and her Italian allies in 90-89 B.C. is known in history as the Social War (*n.*). A social democrat (*n.*) is a member of a political party which has for its avowed object the improving of the condition of the lower classes by socialistic methods. Social science (*n.*) is another name for sociology. The state or quality of being social is sociality (sō shi àl' i ti, *n.*).

Some social reformers believe that important industries, upon which the health and welfare of the nation depend, should not be controlled by individuals for their private benefit, but should be administered by the country as a whole in its own interests. In other words, they wish to socialize (*sō' shāl iz, v.t.*) those industries. The process of socializing, and the state of being socialised, are both termed socialization (*sō shāl ī zā' shùn, n.*).

This is one of the objects of Socialism (*sō' shāl izm, n.*), the theory that the community at large will benefit by being socially and economically reorganized, with a view to abolishing extremes of poverty and wealth, and establishing equality of status and opportunity, especially by means of national ownership and control of wealth, land, and the means of production.

A socialist (*sō' shāl ist, n.*) is a person who believes in socialism, especially a member of a socialist (*adj.*) organization, or one engaged in the propagation and advancement of socialistic (*sō shāl lis' tik, adj.*) opinions and reforms.

From *L. sociābilis* from *sociāre* to associate. See *society*. *SYN.*: *adj.* Affable, communicative, festive, friendly, genial. *ANT.*: *adj.* Uncompanionable, unsociable.

society (*sō sī' é ti*), *n.* The social customs and organization of a civilized nation; any social community: a number of persons united for some common object; an association: the upper classes of a community; companionship; company. (*F. société, association, beau monde, camaraderie, monde.*)

Societies are formed for scientific, religious, social, political, and other objects. The oldest British scientific society is the Royal Society, founded in 1645 and incorporated by Charles II in 1662. It exists "for improving national knowledge," and has done much to stimulate scientific research and discovery.

A crime against society is one that affects a community taken as a whole. A society journal (*n.*) is a newspaper which deals chiefly with things which interest society people (*n.pl.*), or those who are socially distinguished, fashionable, or well-to-do. Society verse (*n.*) is light, witty verse. A person who is fond of society is one who likes the companionship of others; he is not satisfied with his own society, that is, solitariness.

From *L. sociētās* from *socius* companion, partner, from *sequi* to follow.

Socinian (*sō sin' ī ān*), *n.* A follower of Laelius and Faustus Socinus, Italian

theologians of the sixteenth century, who taught a form of Unitarianism. *adj.* Pertaining to these men or to their teachings. (*F. Socinien.*)

The doctrine of the Socinians, called Socinianism (*sō sin' ī ān izm, n.*), denied the Trinity, while emphasizing the Unity, or oneness, of God.

sociology (*sō shi ol' ō ji*), *n.* The scientific study of the nature and development of human society. (*F. sociologie.*)

Almost every human activity and interest come within the range of sociology, or sociological (*sō shi ō loj' ik āl, adj.*) investigation. The sociologist (*sō shi ol' ō jist, n.*), or one who makes a special study of sociology, draws his material from anthropology, psychology, folk-lore, religion, and the study of human institutions. These he regards

sociologically (*sō shi ō loj' ik āl li, adv.*), that is, from the point of view of their effect on human society.

From *L. socius* with *E.* suffix *-logy*.

sock (*sok*), *n.* A short stocking, reaching about half-way to the knee; a removable sole worn inside a shoe; in classical comedy, a thin-soled shoe worn by actors. (*F. chaussette, semelle, socque.*)

In the theatre of ancient Greece and Rome actors playing in comedy wore light shoes or socks, as opposed to the thick-soled buskins of tragic actors. Hence the expression sock and buskin has come to mean comedy and tragedy.

If a shoe is too easy a sock will make it fit.

A.-S. socc, L. soccus a light shoe, whence also *F. soque*.

socket (*sok' ét*), *n.* A natural or artificial cavity or hollow in which something fits firmly or revolves. (*F. emboîture, bobèche, bec, douille.*)

Examples of natural sockets are the eye-sockets and the sockets of the teeth. A candlestick is socketed (*sok' ét éd, adj.*), that is, provided with a socket in which the candle is fixed. A socket-joint (*n.*), called in full a ball-and-socket joint, allows movement in many directions.

The cavity in an iron golf-club head which receives the shaft is another type of socket. In lawn-tennis, the net-posts are inserted into sockets in the ground. A golf club whose shaft extends into the neck is called a socket club (*n.*).

Anglo-F. *soket* dim. of *soc* ploughshare.

socle (*sō' kl*), *n.* In architecture, a plain, low rectangular block forming the base of a statue, vase, pedestal, etc.; a plain face or



Socialist.—Karl Marx, the German socialist, whose literary works gave a great impetus to the growth of Socialism.

plinth forming the foundation of a wall. (F. *socle*.)

F., from Ital. *zoccolo* from L. *socculus*, dim. of *soccus* light shoe. See sock.

Socotrine (sok' ò trin; sō' kò trin), *adj.* Pertaining to the island of Socotra. *n.* A native or inhabitant of Socotra. Another spelling is **Sokotrine** (sok' ò trin; sō' kò trin). (F. *Socotora*.)

Socotra is a British protectorate and lies in the Indian Ocean, about one hundred and fifty miles east of Cape Guardafui. Exports include frankincense and aloes. From the last a drug, called Socotrine aloes (*n.*), is made.

Socratic (sò krát' ik), *adj.* Of, like, or pertaining to the Greek philosopher Socrates (about 470-399 B.C.), or his methods. *n.* A follower of Socrates or his teaching. (F. *socratique*.)

Cicero said that Socrates had brought philosophy down to earth, and it is true that the great Athenian framed his views in simple and often homely language. The Socratic method of conducting an argument conveying information was by means of question and answer. By this means he arrived at clear and satisfying definitions about virtue, vice, good, evil, and other allied problems.

Socrates was also known for his skill in leading on his opponents by pretending to be completely ignorant of the subject under discussion. This pretence was called Socratic irony. Nowadays people may be said to reason Socratically (sò krát' ik ál li, *adv.*) when they adopt the Socratic method.

Socratism (sok' rá tizm, *n.*), the teaching of Socrates, made him many enemies. In his old age he was accused by the Athenians of impiety and condemned to die by his own hand. The remarkable courage and the calm wisdom he displayed during the few hours before his death are described by both Plato and Xenophon.

sod (sod), *n.* A piece or slice of surface earth filled with matted roots of grass and other small plants growing on it; a turf; the surface of grass-covered ground. *v.t.* To cover (ground) with sods. (F. *motte*, *gazon*; *gazonner*.)

Sometimes, when a public building is to be erected on new land, a ceremony is made of turning the first sod, because digging up the ground to lay the foundations is the first step towards the erection of the building. A person in the grave is said to be under the sod. In poetical and rhetorical language the surface of grassy land is referred to as the sod. In "The Question," Shelley writes:—

Tender bluebells, at whose birth
The sod scarce heaved.

Possibly akin to *seethe* = 'saturate, soak'; cp. Dutch *zode*, G. *sode*.

soda (sò' dà), *n.* Sodium carbonate, or other compounds of sodium, especially in the form of crystals for washing purposes; soda-water. (F. *soude*.)

Ordinarily the word soda means carbonate of sodium, also called soda-ash (*n.*) and washing soda. Baking soda is bicarbonate, and caustic soda hydroxide, of sodium.

A soda-fountain (*n.*), now common, is a vessel containing soda-water (*n.*), that is, aerated water charged with carbonic acid gas under high pressure. The soda-water is drawn from the fountain as required, to mix with various drinks. A special stand with a counter, for supplying soda-water and iced drinks, is also called a soda-fountain.

The mineral called sodalite (sò' dà lit, *n.*) is a chemical combination of sodium and aluminium with silicon and sometimes chlorine. It is a glassy transparent substance, sky-blue or pink in colour. Water draining into a hollow from land containing compounds of sodium forms a soda-lake (*n.*). When the water evaporates a great deposit of carbonate or nitrate of sodium is left. Lake Magadi, in Tanganyika Territory, East Africa, is an example.

Ital. fem. of *sodo* = *solido*, formerly used of glass-work, perhaps from its hard nature.



Soda-lake. — Blocks of crystallized soda in Lake Magadi, a great soda-lake in East Africa.

sodality (sò dāl' i ti), *n.* An association or brotherhood; fellowship; a religious guild or society in the Roman Catholic Church formed for devotion and good works. (F. *confrérie*, *société*.)

From L. *sodālitās* fellowship, from *sodālis* mate, comrade.

sodden (sod' n), *adj.* Soaked through; saturated; heavy and moist; doughy; stupid or dull with drink. *v.t.* To make sodden; to saturate. *v.i.* To become sodden. (F. *trempe*, *imprégné*, *pâteux*, *émêché*; *imprégner*; *s'imprégner*.)

The surface of low-lying fields is sodden after continued heavy rain, the ground being in a state of soddenness (sod' n nés, *n.*). Bread is said to be sodden if it is heavy and doughy through bad baking.

Former p.p. of *seethe*.

sodium (sò' di ùm), *n.* A light, silvery-white, metallic element. (F. *sodium*.)

Sodium has the chemical symbol Na. If it is dropped into hot water it catches fire and burns with a bright, yellow flame. Sodas are sodic (sō' dik, *adj.*) compounds.

Modern L., from *soda* and suffix *-ium*.

soever (sō ev' èr), *adv.* To any degree; whatever. (*F. que ce soit, qui soit.*)

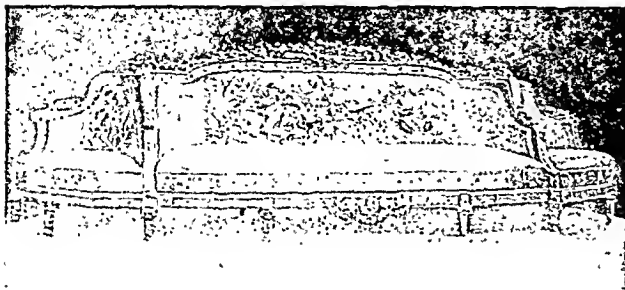
This adverb emphasizes or generalizes words preceded by *how, what, which, etc.*

E. *so* and *ever*. See under *how*.

sofa (sō' fà), *n.* A couch with raised back and ends, or end. (*F. canapé, sofa.*)

A sofa-bedstead (*n.*) is a sofa so designed that it can be opened out to serve as a bed.

Arabic *suffah* bench.



Sofa.—An elegant sofa, a fine specimen of the artistic French furniture of the period of Louis XVI.

soffit (sof' it), *n.* The under surface of an arch, cornice, balcony, etc. (*F. soffite.*)

The soffit of an arch is also called its intrados.

F., from Ital. *soffitta* ceiling, fem. p.p. = set under, from L. *sub* beneath, *figere* to fix, set fast.

soft (sawft; soft), *adj.* Yielding easily to pressure; pliable; malleable; plastic; not hard; smooth to the touch; not coarse; pleasing to the eye; not harsh or loud in sound; low-toned; gentle; mild; kind; courteous; conciliatory; effeminate; flabby; weak, silly or simple in character; easy; free from mineral salts; suitable for washing purposes; in phonetics, sibilant, voiced, or unaspirated. *adv.* Gently; quietly. *n.* A silly or weak-minded person. *inter.* Hush! (*F. souple, pliable, malléable, plastique, mollet, doux, compatissant, conciliant, effeminé, mou, niais, facile; doucement; niais; chut.*)

Bituminous coal is sometimes called soft coal to distinguish it from anthracite or stove-coal, which is non-bituminous and extremely hard. The back part of one's palate is known as the soft palate. Certain tissues of the body that are not composed of cartilage or bone, are termed the soft tissues. Textiles are soft goods. Soft solder, which melts very easily, is used for soldering metal objects that would be affected by the greater heat required for ordinary solder.

A soft skin is smooth and silky; soft wines are free from strong flavours; soft colours blend together, and are the reverse of crude or dazzling colours. The air is soft when it is neither hot nor cold; weather is said to be soft when it is raining or when there is a

thaw. Soap lathers well in soft water, which contains little or no lime.

In phonetics, soft is only used popularly. The letters *g* and *c* are soft when sibilant, as in *gem, cell*, but *g* in *go* is soft or voiced compared with *h*.

A soft-headed (*adj.*) or soft-witted (*adj.*) person is of weak intellect, and is sometimes called a softy (sawft' i; soft' i, *n.*). To be soft-hearted (*adj.*) is to be tender-hearted and compassionate, and to possess the quality of soft-heartedness (*n.*), which is generally expressed by showing pity or sympathy.

In lawn-tennis, a stroke made without power is called a soft stroke (*n.*). In cricket, an easy catch is called a soft catch (*n.*). When the wicket, or area between the two sets of stumps, is soft or sodden with rain, it is termed a soft wicket (*n.*). In football, a slow and usually harmless shot at goal is called a soft shot (*n.*). By soft wood (*n.*) is meant any wood that is soft and easily worked, especially the timber of firs, pines, and other cone-bearing, resinous trees.

The semi-liquid soap, called soft soap (*n.*), is made from vegetable oils and a solution of potash. The glycerine is not removed from it, as it is from hard soap. In a figurative sense, soft-soap means flattery, and to soft-soap (*v.t.*) a person is to flatter him to gain some end.

Words are soft-spoken (*adj.*) when spoken softly (sawft' li; soft' li, *adv.*), in a soft voice. A soft-spoken person is affable and ready to make the soft or good-tempered answer that "turneth away wrath" (Proverbs xv, 1).

We can soften (sawf' n; sof' n, *v.t.*) many things, that is, make them soft or softer, by soaking them in liquid, or by heating them. A person with a gentle nature is inclined to soften, or tone down, a rebuke by expressing it in soft words. The artist softens a picture by toning down the colours.

In very hot weather asphalted pavements soften (*v.i.*), that is, become soft. The sun acts on them as a softener (sawf' nér; sof' nér, *n.*), or softening agent. Various forms of insanity, due to degeneration of the tissues of the brain, are known colloquially as softening of the brain. A substance is softish (sawf' tish; soft' ish, *adj.*) if somewhat soft. The softness (sawft' nés; sof' nés, *n.*), or soft quality, of a thick carpet is pleasing to the tread.

A.-S. *softe*; cp. Dutch *zacht*, G. *sanft, sacht*. SYN.: *adj.* Foolish, gentle, malleable, plastic, pliable. ANT.: *adj.* Hard, impenetrable, stubborn, unyielding.

softa (sof' tà), *n.* A Mohammedan student of law and theology.

Turkish from Pers. *sūhtah* kindled.

soften (sawf' n; sof' n). For this word, softener, etc., see under *soft*.

soggy (sog' i), *adj.* Sodden; soaked; heavy with damp. (F. *humide, moite*.)

Water-logged ground is said to be soggy. Cricket matches sometimes have to be abandoned owing to the sogginess (sog' i nēs, *n.*), or soggy state, of the pitch after heavy rain.

From E. dialect *sog* to soak, perhaps akin to *suck*. *SYN.*: Dank, saturated, soaked, sodden. *ANT.*: Dry, parched.

soh [1] (sō), *n.* In the tonic sol-fa system, the fifth note of the diatonic scale.

Altered from *sol*. See *sol* [2].

soh [2] (sō). This is another form of the interjection *so*. See *so*.

soho (sō hō'), *inter.* A sound used in quieting a horse. (F. *holdà! ho! ho!*)

At one time *soho* was used as a hunting cry in place of the modern "Hallo!"

Anglo-F., a natural exclamation.

soi-disant (swa dē zan), *adj.* Pretended; self-styled. (F. *soi-disant*.)

A snob may be termed a *soi-disant* gentleman.

soil [1] (soil), *n.* Mould; the top layer of the earth's crust, from which plants obtain their mineral food; land; country. (F. *sol, terroir, pays*.)

Soil consists of rocks of various kinds broken into small particles by frost, rain, and other natural forces, and mixed with the decayed remains of plants. The particles are covered with films of water containing the chemicals on which plants feed.

A man is said to set foot on foreign soil when he enters a foreign country. A son of the soil means a farmer or other person who lives in the country and works on the land.

Many mountain slopes are soilless (*soil' lēs, adj.*), that is, bare of soil, owing to denudation by rain.

L.L. *solea* earth (L. = sandal) akin to L. *sōlum* ground. *SYN.*: Country, land.

soil [2] (soil), *v.t.* To make dirty; to sully or tarnish; to defile. *n.* A dirty mark, stain, or spot; refuse matter. (F. *souiller, salir, ternir; souillure, rebut*.)

Light carpets and clothes are easily soiled. A base or cruel act soils, or mars, one's reputation. A person sometimes refuses to undertake business that is distasteful to him by declaring that he would not soil his hands with it.

The discharge-pipe from a water-closet is called a soil-pipe (*n.*).

O.F. *soillier* to soil, assumed L.L. *seculāre* to

behave like a pig, from L. *suculus*, dim. of *sus* pig. *SYN.*: v. Foul, pollute, stain, sully, taint. *ANT.*: v. Cleanse, purify.

soil [3] (soil), *v.t.* To feed or fatten (sheep, etc.) with green food. (F. *nourrir de vert*.)

O.F. *saoler* (F. *saouler, soûler*) to glut, from L. *satullus*, dim. of *satur* replete.

soirée (swa' rā), *n.* An evening party or gathering, especially for social purposes. (F. *soirée, réunion*.)

F. an evening (hence, an evening party) from L. *sēra* fem. of *sērus* late, and suffix *-āta*.

sojourn (sūj' iŕn; soj' ūrn; sō' jŕrn), *v.i.* To stay or reside temporarily (in, with, among, etc.). *n.* A short stay or residence. (F. *séjourner; séjour*.)

We reside at our permanent home, but when we take a holiday with our family, we *sojourn* with them at some holiday-resort. The *sojourner* (sūj' ūrn ěr; soj' ūrn ěr; sō' jŕrn ěr, *n.*) is one who makes a temporary stay at some place. These words are archaic.

O.F. *sojourner*, L.L. *subjournāre* for *subdiurnare*, from *sub*, beneath, at *diurnus* daily; hence to spend the day. See *diurnal*.

soke (sōk), *n.* In Anglo-Saxon law, a privilege or exemption granted by the king to a subject, especially the right to hold a court of law; the precinct or a district within which the privilege could be exercised. Another form is *soc* (*sok*). (F. *privilège, d'exemption*.)

In Anglo-Saxon and Norman times, the right of jurisdiction when held by a private person was termed *sac* and *soc*, or *soke*. The term survives in the *soke* of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, a division of the county, formerly under such jurisdiction. *Soke*, in this sense, was also known as *sokeland* (*n.*).

A.-S. *sōcn* a seeking, investigation, akin to *seek*. See *socage*.

sol [1] (sol), *n.* The sun. (F. *soleil*.)

In heraldry, or, that is, gold, is sometimes called *sol*.

"Old Sol" is a jocular designation of the sun.

L. *sōl*; cp. Gr. *hēlios*, Irish *sūl*, Goth. *sauiſ*, Sansk. *sūra*.

sol [2] (sol), *n.* In solmization, the fifth note of the diatonic scale; in France, the note G. (F. *sol*.)

Sol is known as *soh* in the tonic sol-fa system.

The first syllable of L. *solve* in the hymn from which the names of the notes in the scale are taken. See *fa*.

sola (sō' lā), *n.* A tropical plant with a pithy stem growing in swampy places; the pith of this plant.

The stem of the *sola* is used for making a sun-hat, called a *sola topi* (sō' lā tō pē', *n.*),



Sola topi.—A European wearing a sola topi or pith helmet.

worn by Europeans in the tropics. The sola is also called the hat-plant and sponge-wood.

Hindustani *solā*.

solace (sol' às), *n.* Comfort in grief, disappointment, or tedium; consolation; relief. *v.t.* To console; to comfort. (F. *soulagement*, *consolation*, *réconfort*; *soulager*, *réconforter*.)

Tobacco has been called the poor man's solace. Some unhappy and misguided people solace themselves with, or find relief in, alcohol when overcome by grief. A consolation prize is a solace for a competitor who just fails to win one of the main prizes.

O F. *sôlaz*, from L. *sôlâtium* (and *sôlâcium*) from *sôlâtus* p.p. of *sôlâri* to comfort. SYN.: *n.* Comfort, compensation, consolation. *v.* Comfort, console.

solan (sô' län), *n.* The gannet. (F. *fou*, *fou de Bassan*.)

The gannet (*Sula bassana*) is also called the solan goose (*n.*).

Icel. *sûla*, and perhaps -*n* definite article.

solano (sô la' nô) *n.* A cloudy, rain-bearing easterly wind in eastern Spain. Span., from L. *sôlânus*, adj. from *sôl* sun.

solanum (sô lă' nüm), *n.* A genus of plants containing the potato; an ornamental plant of this genus. (F. *solanée*, *solanacée*.)

Plants of the genus *Solanum* bear round berries, and many species are cultivated for their flowers, foliage, or as ornamental creepers. The potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) belongs to this genus, and, like other species, contains an alkaloid poison named solanine (sol' à nin, *n.*). Solanaceous (sô lă nă' shûs, adj.) plants are those belonging to the natural order Solanaceae, which includes the genus *Solanum*. Examples are the bitter-sweet, the black nightshade, and the tomato.

L. = nightshade.

solar (sô' lăr), *adj.* Of, relating to, or determined by the sun; coming from the sun. (F. *solaire*.)

Without solar heat—the heat of the sun—our earth would be lifeless. The sun, with its planets and their attendant satellites revolving about it, make up our solar system (*n.*). A solar eclipse (*n.*) is an eclipse of the sun. Solar time (*n.*) is time as determined by observing the sun.

The ancients, like many savage races of to-day, personified the sun as a deity, and invented solar myths (*n.pl.*)—stories about the sun—to explain such happenings as its rising and setting, and eclipses. The theory called solarism (sô' lăr izm, *n.*), held by the solarist (sô' lăr ist, *n.*), teaches that mythology is largely derived from solar myths.

A solar constant (*n.*) is a number which expresses the amount of sun-heat falling on a square centimetre of the earth's surface in a minute, when the sun is directly overhead. It has been given values of from two to three small calories; expressing this in another way, we may say the solar constant is the amount needed to raise the heat of a gramme

of water by two to three degrees Centigrade in a minute.

A solar cycle (*n.*) is a period of twenty-eight years, at the end of which the days of the month fall on the same days of the week as at the commencement of the period.

The nerve-centre named the solar plexus (*n.*) is situated at the pit of the stomach, just below the chest. A blow in this region has a paralysing effect, preventing the breath from being drawn for a time, and causing absolute helplessness.

A solarium (sô lăr' i ūm, *n.*), or sun-parlour, is often constructed in private houses, and is enclosed as far as possible with glass, so that the solar rays have free access. In a similar apartment at a hospital people are treated therapeutically by exposure to the sun. When a photograph is taken of the inside of a dark building, the strong light at the windows may solarize (sô' lăr iz, *v.t.*) the plate, making the image black, when developed, for some distance round the outline of the windows.



Solar.—Nurses turning a revolving ward, in which delicate children are exposed to the solar rays.

When plates solarize (*v.i.*) in this way, the effect on them—which is due to over-exposure round the best-lighted parts of the image—is called solarization (sô lăr i ză' shûn, *n.*).

L. *sôlâris*, adj. from *sôl* sun. See sol [1].

solatium (sô lă' shi ūm), *n.* Anything given as compensation for disappointment, loss or suffering. (F. *dédommagement*.)

L. = consolation. SYN.: Compensation.

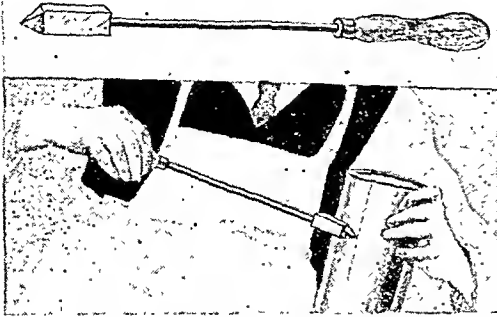
sold (sôld). This is the past tense and past participle of sell. See sell [1].

soldanella (sol dă nel' ä), *n.* A genus of perennial Alpine plants of the primrose family. (F. *soldanelle*.)

There are several varieties of this hardy plant, which is now grown in many gardens, having blue, purple, lilac, or white flowers. The blue soldanella (*S. alpina*) is also called the blue moonwort.

Ital., origin doubtful.

solder (sol' dèr; sod' èr), *n.* One of various kinds of fusible alloy, used to join parts of metals which do not melt except at a greater heat; anything that unites or binds. *v.t.* To join with solder. (F. *soudure*, *trait d'union*; *souder*.)



Solder.—A soldering-iron (top) and solder being applied to a tin.

Soft solder, as used by tinmen to solder pots, pans, or kettles, is an alloy of lead and tin, to which bismuth is sometimes added. This is melted, and caused to run along the joint, by means of a heated piece of copper, mounted in a handle and called a copper bit, soldering-bit (*n.*), or soldering-iron (*n.*). A flux, or soldering-fluid (*n.*), is used to induce the melted solder to flow, a commonly used one being a solution of chloride of zinc. Permanent electrical joints are usually soldered.

Hard solder is a mixture of copper and zinc, or of copper, zinc, and silver. The jeweller uses hard solder or silver solder. Soldering with these harder alloys requires great heat, such as that from a blow-pipe. Brazing, by the use of spelter and borax, is also described as hard-soldering.

O.F. *soudure* from *souder*, L. *solidare* to make firm, unite strongly.

soldier (sôl' jër), *n.* One who serves in an army. *v.i.* To serve as a soldier. (F. *soldat*, *militaire*; *faire son service*.)

A soldier is distinguished from a mere fighter by belonging to a disciplined and organized force, and by wearing some sort of distinctive uniform. Campaigning teaches soldiers how to look after themselves, and hence an old soldier has come to mean an experienced or astute person.

In some ant communities the defence of the nest falls to the soldier-ant (*n.*), a kind of ant with powerful jaws, larger than the worker.

The red species of the *Telephorus* beetle, often seen on flowers in summer, is popularly called the soldier-beetle (*n.*).

The hermit-crab is called soldier-crab (*n.*) perhaps from its pugnacity, or because it takes shelter in the empty shell of a mollusc, and is likened to a soldier in a sentry-box.

Our regiments pride themselves on past traditions of gallantry and bravery, and

recruits are initiated into soldier-like (*adj.*) or soldierly (sôl' jër li, *adj.*), habits, such as are worthy of a soldier, and are expected to conduct themselves soldierly (*adv.*). A recruit who shapes badly is not likely to make a reliable soldier. Skill as a soldier, or the state of being a soldier, is soldiery (sôl' jër ship, *n.*). The word soldiery (sôl' jër i, *n.*) means soldiers collectively, or a band of soldiers.

O.F., from L.L. *soldarius*, from *soldum* pay, from *solidus* = F. *sol.* See *solidus*.

soldo (sol' dō), *n.* An obsolete Italian coin nominally worth a halfpenny. *pl.* soldi (sol' dō). (F. *sou*.)

The soldo was equivalent to the French sou; its place is now taken by the five-centesimi piece. Twenty soldi made a lira.

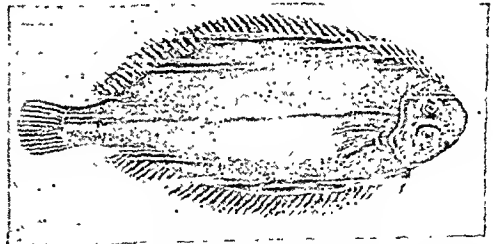
Ital., from L. *solidus* name of an old Roman coin.

sole [1] (sôl), *n.* The lower surface of the foot in man and other plantigrades; the part of a boot or shoe below this; the lower part of a thing, or the part on which it stands or rests; the bottom part of a plane, ploughshare, or golf-club, etc. *v.t.* To put a sole on (a boot). (F. *planter*, *semelle*, *dessous*; *semeler*.)

Animals which walk on the sole of the foot are described as plantigrades. The inner sole of a boot or shoe is known as the insole. A boot is soled with sole-leather (*n.*), a thick leather made from ox-hides and tanned with oak-bark. In a golf-club the part of the head which rests on the ground is called the sole.

The sole-plate (*n.*) of a machine is its bed-plate. That of a lawn-mower is the fixed horizontal knife between which and the knife-cylinder the grass is nipped and cut as the cylinder revolves.

A.-S. *sole*, from L. *sōlea* sandal.



Sole.—One of the species of sole found in the sea off the shores of Britain.

sole [2] (sôl), *n.* A marine flat-fish, highly valued as food. (F. *sole*.)

The sole is about a foot long, dark brown on the upper side, and greyish white below; it has relatively a narrow and thick body compared with other flat-fish. Of several species of British sole, the choicest is the common sole (*Solea vulgaris*), called Dover sole to distinguish it from the lemon sole, an inferior fish.

F., from L. *solea* sole.

sole [3] (sôl), *adj.* Single; only; unique; in law, unmarried. (F. *seul*, *unique*, *non marié*.)

The owner of a patent has the sole rights in the invention patented. Unless and until he parts with his rights, he is the sole or only person who may make and sell the article in question. A sole agency is one granted to a single agent. The sole exception to a rule is the single one that can be given. A person is solely (sōl' li, *adv.*) responsible for something if the entire responsibility rests upon his shoulders.

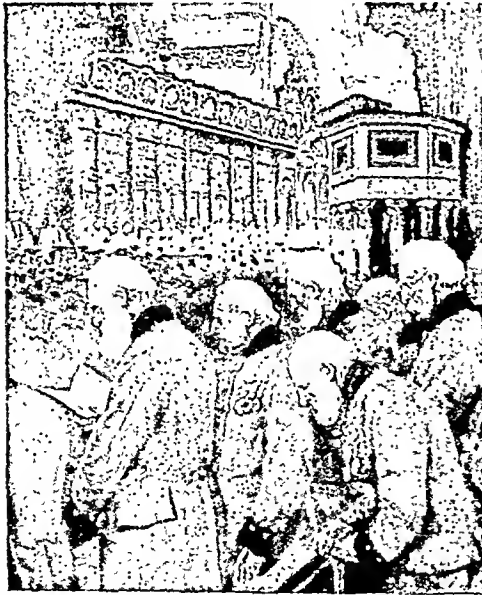
From L. *sōlus* single, only. **SYN.** : Exclusive, only, single.

solecism (sol' é sizm), *n.* A mistake in grammar; a blunder in writing or speaking; a breach of good manners. (F. *solécisme*, *gaucherie*, *inconvenance*.)

It is solecistic (sol é sis' tik, *adj.*), that is, of the nature of a solecism, to say: "You didn't ought to do that." A solecism of another kind would be for a guest to omit to say good-bye to his hostess before leaving an entertainment. One who uses solecisms may be called a solecist (sol' é cist, *n.*).

F. *solécisme*, through L. from Gr. *soloikhismos* ungrammatical speech; from *soloikos* speaking thus, after the manner of Soli, Gr. *Soloi* an Athenian colony in Cilicia whose inhabitants spoke bad Attic; cp. *oikizein* to settle down, from *oikos* a dwelling. **SYN.** : Impropropriety, mistake.

solely (sōl' li), *adv.* Exclusively; singly. See under *sole*.



Solemn.—Veterans of the Crimean War attending a solemn service in remembrance of the heroine Florence Nightingale.

solemn (sol' ém), *adj.* Accompanied by rites or ceremonies; done with due formality; slow in action or movement; serious; grave; pompous; affectively grave. (F. *solennel*, *grave*, *sérieux*, *pompeux*.)

A funeral is a solemn event, and people taking part in it, impressed by its solemn nature, behave solemnly (sol' ém li, *adv.*).

The services at the Westminster Cenotaph on Armistice Day are marked by great solemnity (sō lem' ni ti, *n.*), the quality of being solemn. By their sacred associations, our great cathedrals are invested with solemnity, and have been the scene of many solemnities, which are religious ceremonies carried out with reverence. A solemn promise is one regarded with special solemnness (sol' ém nēs, *n.*), such as that made at a marriage ceremony by the contracting parties.

To solemnize (sol' ém niz, *v.t.*) a marriage is to perform it with solemn rites or according to legal forms; the act of doing so being the solemnization (sol ém ni zā' shùn : sol ém ni zā' shùn, *n.*), and the person who performs it the solemnizer (sol' ém niz ér, *n.*) of it. A noteworthy event, like the coronation of a sovereign, is dignified and solemnized by the solemn religious ceremony which takes place on such an occasion.

Pompous people are sometimes affectively grave and solemn and talk of quite ordinary matters in a solemn or portentous manner. A comedian may pull a solemn face the better to give point to his sallies and jests.

O.F. *solempne*, L. *solemnis* customary, from *sollus* whole, and perhaps *amb-* round, hence ritual. **SYN.** : Ceremonial, formal, impressive, religious, sacred. **ANT.** : Frivolous, informal, jesting, trivial.

solen (sō' lèn), *n.* A genus of bivalve shellfish also called the razor shells. (F. *solen*.)

The solen has a long narrow shell, suggesting by its shape a razor in its case. The empty shells may be found in large numbers on some beaches, and are called sea-knives. The creature itself is eaten, or used as bait. Two species are common in Great Britain, *Solen suliqua* and *S. ensis*.)

L., from Gr. *sōlên* tube.

solenoid (sō lē' noid ; sō' lē noid), *n.* A magnet consisting of a cylindrical coil of wire carrying an electric current. (F. *solenôide*.)

A solenoid acts as a magnet in many ways, having a north and south pole. A hollow cylindrical coil of this kind will draw into its interior an iron bar presented endways to it. Electricians use this fact in many devices, such as switches, worked by a solenoidal (sol é noi' dāl, *adj.*) coil, in which a moving part is attracted by a fixed solenoid.

Magnetic brakes on electric vehicles are actuated solenoidally (sol é noi' dāl li, *adv.*), that is, through the action of a solenoid on a bar of iron. A very powerful type of lifting magnet is constructed on the principle of the solenoid.

Gr. *sōlên* tube, with suffix *-oid*.

sol-fa (sol fa'), *v.i.* To sing the notes of a musical scale, using a characteristic syllable for each note. *v.t.* To sing (a song, etc.) in this way. *n.* A system of musical notation (see tonic sol-fa). (F. *solfier*; *solfège*.)

From notes *sol* (G) and *fa* (F) in this system of notation.

solfeggio (sol fej' yō), *n.* An exercise for the voice, sung to different sol-fa syllables, or to one syllable. *pl.* solfeggi (sol fej' ē) or solfeggios (sol fej' yōz). (F. *le solfège, solfeggio*.)

Ital., from *sol-fa*.

solferino (sol fē.rē' nō), *n.* A brilliant purplish-red aniline dye. (F. *solferino*.)

This dye is named after the battle of Solferino which took place in 1859, the year in which the dyē was discovered. At Solferino the Austrians were defeated by the French and Sardinians under Napoleon III.

Name of a village on the River Mincio in Lombardy; cp. magenta.

solī (sō' lī). This is a plural of solo. See solo.

solicit (sō lis' it), *v.t.* To invite; to appeal to; to ask earnestly for; to importune. *v.i.* To make earnest appeals. (F. *inviter, implorer, importuner, supplier*.)

The tradesman who invites or solicits custom, the hospital treasurer who solicits subscriptions for his institution, and the beggar who solicits alms, may all be called solicitant (sō lis' i tānt, *adj.*) persons, to use a word which is somewhat rare, or each of them might be described as a solicitant (*n.*)—an asker. The act of soliciting is solicitation (sō lis i tā' shūn, *n.*).

From L. *sol(l)icitare* to rouse, incite. See *solicitus*. SYN.: Beseech, beg, importune, request.

solicitor (sō lis' i tōr), *n.* A person skilled in the law who advises clients and prepares cases for barristers to plead or defend; an attorney. (F. *notaire, avocat*.)

Before a person can be admitted to practise as a solicitor he must serve as an articulated clerk to a solicitor for several years, and must pass three examinations. A great part of a solicitor's business consists in drawing up wills, settlements, conveyances of property, and similar documents. He may plead for a client in some of the lower courts, but not in the higher, where a barrister, briefed by the solicitor, appears as an advocate. Solicitorship (sō lis' i tōr ship, *n.*) is the office or calling of a solicitor.

The Solicitor-General (*n.*) is a law officer of the Crown, appointed by the government in office, coming next in rank to the Attorney-General. He is usually a Member of Parliament, and is a barrister. He advises the Government in legal matters.

From E. *solicit* and agent suffix *-or*.

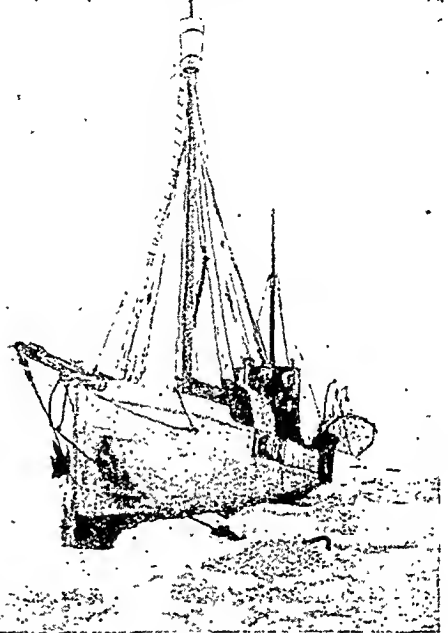
solicitous (sō lis' i tūs), *adj.* Eager to do; desirous of; anxious; disturbed or concerned (about). (F. *désireux, inquiet*.)

Parents are solicitous about the health of an ailing child, and are solicitous to do all that is possible to assist its recovery, tending the little invalid solicitously (sō lis' i tūs lī, *adv.*). Friends and playmates may inquire solicitously, or with solicitousness (sō lis' i tūs nēs, *n.*) about the patient, and solicitude (sō lis' i tūd, *n.*), or anxiety, may be shown by others also.

From L. *sol(l)icitus* anxious, from *sollus* whole and *cīere* (p.p. *cit-us*) to rouse, incite; E. suffix *-ous*.

-ous. SYN.: Apprehensive, concerned, desirous, eager, uneasy. ANT.: Careless, indifferent, unconcerned.

solid (sol' id), *adj.* Compact; dense; not liquid or fluid; strongly constructed; substantial; unyielding; firm; homogeneous; having no interstices or cavities; not hollow; well-grounded; genuine; real; sound; reliable; unanimous; of printing type, set without spaces between lines; having length, breadth, and height; cubic. *n.* A solid body; in geometry, a body or magnitude possessing length, breadth, and thickness. (F. *solide, ferme, digne de confiance, unanime, plein; solide*.)

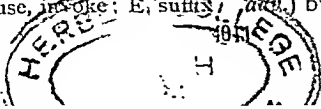


Solid.—The "Polar Bear," a British exploration ship, anchored to the Arctic ice.

Metals normally solid may be liquefied by heat, or be made fluid by great pressure. Ice is water in a solid state; a solid tire is one not hollow, differing thus from the pneumatic tire, which contains an air cavity. An article of solid gold is made of gold throughout, as opposed to one plated or coated with the precious metal.

Troops are said to be drawn up in solid ranks when the men of a rank stand close together. A solid man is one who can be relied on. Reasons are said to be solid if well-grounded. People are solid in an opinion or policy if all hold to it, and the members of a community are said to show cohesion or solidarity (sol i dār' i ti, *n.*) if they hold together well, and have interests in common. Furniture of substantial make is said to be solid in its construction.

The state of being solid in any way is called solidity (sō lid' i ti, *n.*) or solidness (sol' id nēs, *n.*). A house is solidly (sol' id lī, *adv.*) built, if constructed substantially.



Some gases are solidifiable (sò lid' i fi àbl, *adj.*), that is, can be made to assume a solid state. Intense cold may be used to solidify (sò lid' i fi, *v.t.*) them. When liquids solidify (*v.i.*), that is, change into solid form, the process of solidifying, called solidification (sò lid' i fi kâ' shùn, *n.*) is attended by crystallization.

The theory about diseases called solidism (sol' id izm, *n.*), and believed in by the solidist (sol' id ist, *n.*), holds that all diseases are due to changes in the solid parts of the body.

Horses and asses are solidungulate (sol id ũng' gū lât, *adj.*), that is, solid-hoofed animals, and the zebra is another solidungulate (*n.*). Both noun and adjective are applied to a solid-hoofed animal, as opposed to an animal, such as a cow, sheep, or goat, with cloven hoofs.

L. solidus compact. *SYN.*: *adj.* Compact, dense, hard, substantial, well-grounded. *ANT.*: *adj.* Flabby, fluid, hollow, liquid, soft, unsubstantial.

solidus (sol' i dūs), *n.* A Roman gold coin; a shilling; the shilling line (/). *pl.* solidi (sol' i di).

In the sequence *£ s. d.*, the *s* is an abbreviation of solidus or solidi. The solidus, or stroke separating shillings from pence in such expressions as 2/6, also denoted shilling or shillings, and represents the old long *s*, so often mistaken in print for the letter *f*.

L.L. solidus (numus) literally a solid coin. See solid.

solifidian (sò li fid' i án), *n.* One who believes that salvation comes by faith alone. *adj.* Pertaining to this doctrine.

The solifidian teaching that faith is sufficient to win salvation without the aid of good works or penances, is known as solifidianism (sò li fid' i án izm, *n.*).

From *L. sôla* alone, *fidēs* faith, with suffix *-ian*.

soliloquy (sò lil' ó kwi), *n.* A discourse or speech not addressed to any person; a talking to oneself; a monologue. (*F. monologue, soliloque.*)

When a person speaks his thoughts without regard to the presence of other people, he is said to indulge in soliloquy. One may also soliloquize (sò lil' ó kwiz, *v.t.*) or talk in this manner in solitude. There are many famous soliloquies in the plays of Shakespeare, where, of course, they are employed for dramatic purposes. One who talks to himself or speaks his thoughts aloud is a soliloquist (sò lil' ó kwist, *n.*).

From *L. sôlus* alone, *loqui* to speak. *SYN.*: Monologue. *ANT.*: Colloquy, conversation, dialogue, duologue.

soliped (sol' i ped), *adj.* Having a solid, single hoof to each foot. *n.* An animal with such hoofs. (*F. solipède.*)

Horses and their allies are solipeds, and

are distinguished from cloven-hoofed animals by the fact that they have but one toe to each foot. The hoof that surrounds its tip is simply an enlarged nail or claw.

From *L. sôla* alone, single, *pēs* (acc. *ped-em*) foot.

solipsism (sol ip' sizm), *n.* The doctrine that the mind has no real knowledge of the existence of anything but itself.

From *L. sôlus* only, *ipse* oneself, *E.* suffix *-ism*.

solitaire (sol' i tär), *n.* A gem set by itself in an earring, shirt-stud, etc.; a loose necktie worn in the eighteenth century; a card game for a single player (patience); a game for one person played with marbles on a board pitted with holes; an extinct bird, related to the dodo; a species of American thrush (*Monticola solitaria*); a hermit or recluse. (*F. solitaire.*)

A shirt-stud or earring containing a single diamond or other gem is called a solitaire. The extinct bird called the solitaire (*Pezophaps solitaria*) is classified by zoologists in the pigeon family. It had a long neck and legs, a body about the size of a turkey, and was incapable of flying. Solitaires were once common on the Island of Rodriguez.

F. = *solitary* See solitary.



Solitary.—A typical view of the solitary Algerian Sahara with a solitary native in the foreground. A remarkable feature of the desert are the sbotts or saline lakes.

solitary (sol' i tà ri), *adj.* Living alone; not gregarious; lonely; unfrequented; secluded; single. *n.* One who lives alone; a recluse. (*F. solitaire, seul, isolé, retiré, unique; solitaire, reclus.*)

Some kinds of bees do not congregate in hives, and so are known as solitary bees as opposed to social bees. The island of Tristan da Cunha is a solitary spot in mid-Atlantic, visited by few ships, and almost entirely cut off from the outer world. Most people do not like solitude (sol' i täd, *n.*), or loneliness, and avoid solitudes, or secluded places. An anchorite or recluse, however, is one who prefers to lead a solitary life, or live solitarily (sol' i tà ri li, *adv.*), that is, without companions.

A prisoner is subjected to **solitary confinement** (*n.*) when shut up in a cell by himself apart from other prisoners, whom he is never allowed to see. It is a stricter form of imprisonment than the usual separate confinement, under which also each prisoner has his own cell, but meets other prisoners during work hours and at exercise.

The state of being solitary, or of dwelling apart from others, is termed **solitariness** (*sol' i tà ri nés, n.*). We may describe the absence of life and movement in a deserted street as solitariness. In an argument, one debater may challenge the other to give a solitary or single instance that will bear out his assertions.

M.E. and Anglo-F. solitarie, from *L. sôlîtârius*, from *L. sôlîtâs* (*sôlus* alone) loneliness. **SYN.:** *adj.* Lonely, secluded, sequestered, single, sole. **ANT.:** *adj.* Crowded, frequented, populous, social.

solive (*sò lèv', n.* A timber resting on beams and supporting the planks of a floor or a ceiling; a joint. (*F. solive.*)

O.F. solve.

solmization (*sol mi zâ' shùn, n.* A system for singing music at sight by the use of syllables as names of notes; sight-singing by this method. (*F. action de solfier.*)

In England, the tonic *sol-fa* syllables are used in solmization. Singers are said to **solmizate** (*sol' mi zât, v.t.*) when they use these syllables for sight-singing.

F. solmsation, from *solmiser* to solmizate, *sol, mi* being notes of the syllabic scale. See *gamut*, do [2], *fa*.

solo (*sò' lô, n.* A musical composition, or part of one, for a single instrument or voice with or without an accompaniment; a dance performed by one person; solo whist; a call made in this game. *adj.* Consisting of or performing a solo or solos. *pl.* solos (*sò' lôz*); *solis* (*sò' lè*). (*F. solo.*)

A song by one person is a vocal solo and the singer of it is a soloist (*sò' lô ist, n.*), which also means a person who plays a solo. In an orchestral work a solo passage may consist of only a few notes, or of a long tune. If there is an accompaniment it is of a subordinate nature, and merely provides a background to the solo part.

Some large organs have a solo organ (*n.*), that is, an extra set of stops, controlled by a keyboard, and employed for solo effects. The accompaniment is played on another keyboard.

The card game called solo, or solo-whist (*n.*), is a development of ordinary whist. Each player in turn has the choice of six calls, five of which involve individual play against the others. One of these calls is "solo," in which the caller has to make five tricks—the other three players doing their best to prevent this.

Ital., from *L. sôlus* single, alone.

Solomon (*sol' ô môn, n.* A king of Israel renowned for his wisdom; any very wise man. (*F. Salomon.*)

Solomon, a younger son of David, was the third king of Israel. His name is proverbial for wisdom. We may speak of the Solomonic (*sol ô môn' ik, adj.*) authorship of the Song of Solomon, which is traditionally ascribed to him. A very sagacious person may be said to display Solomonic wisdom.

The plant called Solomon's seal (*n.*)—*Polygonatum multiflorum*—has leafy, arching stems, with green and white bell-shaped flowers, hanging from the under side. Its thick underground stem is marked with seal-like scars.



Solomon's seal.—Specimens of the plant called Solomon's seal. The flowers are green and white.

Solon (*sò' lôn, n.* A famous Athenian statesman and law-giver of about 638-558 B.C., any wise ruler or law-giver. (*F. Solon.*)

so-long (*sò long', inter.* Good-bye. (*F. au revoir.*)

Perhaps a sailor's corruption of Arabic *salaam*.

solstice (*sol' stis, n.* Either of the times when the sun is at its greatest distance from the equator and appears to stand still before moving back; the point in the ecliptic reached by the sun at a solstice. (*F. solstice.*)

The summer solstice, when the sun is farthest north occurs about June 21st, and gives us our longest day. At the winter solstice, about December 22nd, the sun is farthest south, and we have our shortest period of daylight. The months when the solstices occur may be termed the solstitial (*sol stish' àl, adj.*) months. The heat of midsummer may be said to be solstitial.

F., from *L. solstitium* (*sôl sun, sistere*—perfect *stiti*—to stand still).

soluble (*sol' ü bl, adj.* Capable of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of being solved or explained. (*F. soluble.*)

Sugar and salt are soluble in water. The solubility (*sol ü bil' i ti, n.*) of a substance is its quality or property of being soluble. Solubility is dependent on temperature. Salt, for example, is more soluble in hot water than in cold; lime is more soluble in cold water than in hot. Soluble glass (*n.*) is a fluid form of silicate of soda, used for

waterproofing walls, making materials fire-proof, and preserving eggs. It is usually called water-glass.

Ordinary geometrical problems are soluble, but some, such as the problem of squaring the circle, are held to be insoluble.

F., from L. *solūbilis*, from *solūtus*, p.p. of *solvere* to untie. SYN.: Dissolvable, solvable. ANT.: Insoluble.

solus (sō' lūs), *adj.* Alone. (F. *seul*.)

This Latin word is used in stage directions to denote that a character is on the stage alone. It is used after the name of the character, as Hamlet solus. The feminine form *sola* (sō' lā) is used in the same way after the names of women characters.

solution (sō lū' shūn; sō loo' shūn), *n.* The act of dissolving or being dissolved, especially the changing of a solid or gas into liquid form by mixture with a liquid; the liquid so produced; the act or method of solving a problem, question, difficulty, etc.; the correct answer to a problem, puzzle, etc.; disintegration; dissolution; separation. (F. *solution*, *désagrégation*, *dissolution*.)

Soda-water is a solution of a gas, carbon dioxide, in water. When the stopper of the bottle is removed the pressure which keeps the gas in solution is decreased, and the dissolved gas begins to bubble out. A solution of copper sulphate is blue in colour and one of potassium permanganate is purple. The dissolved substance, such as the copper sulphate, is known as a solute (sō lūt'; sō loot, *n.*).

An encyclopaedia provides the solution to a large number of everyday questions. Many people are interested in finding the correct solutions of cross-word puzzles. In surgery, the separation of tissues of the body by fracture is termed solution of continuity. When a person's ideas are unsettled they are said to be in solution.

F., from L. *solūtō* (acc. *ōn-em*), from *solūtus*, p.p. of *solvere* to untie. SYN.: Answer, explanation.

Solutrian (sō lū' tri ān), *adj.* Of or belonging to the middle period of the upper Palaeolithic age typified by remains found at the prehistoric rock-shelter at Solutré, France. *n.* This period. Another form is Solutrean (sō lū' trē ān). (F. *solutréen*.)

The Solutrian period comes between the Aurignacian and the Magdalenian periods. The climate was then cold, and mammoths still roamed the earth. The Stone Age men of the Solutrian left certain finely worked flint and bone implements, and carvings on stone at their encampment at Solutré.

solve (solv), *v.t.* To find an answer to (a problem, etc.); to find a way out of (a difficulty); to remove (a doubt); to make clear. (F. *résoudre*, *dissiper*, *éclaircir*.)

School children doing mental arithmetic have to solve or work out problems in their minds. A mystery is solved when it is cleared up, and ceases to be mysterious any longer. Problems that can be answered without difficulty are easily solvable (solv' ābl, *adj.*).

The problem of perpetual motion, however, lacks solvability (solv ā bil' i ti, *n.*), although more than one person has claimed to be the solver (solv' ēr, *n.*) of it.

From L. *solvere* to untie, from *sō-* (= *sē-*) apart, *luere* to loose. SYN.: Answer, explain, resolve, settle, unfold.



Solve.—Roger Bacon studying the rainbow, the mystery of which he attempted to solve.

solvent (sol' vēnt), *adj.* Having the power of dissolving; able to pay all recognised debts or claims. *n.* A liquid capable of dissolving another substance. (F. *dissolvant*, *solvable*; *dissolvant*, *solvent*.)

Water is a common solvent widely employed by chemists for dissolving medicines. Alcohol, a solvent of resins, is used commercially in the manufacture of varnishes. Knowledge may be called a solvent of ignorance.

A business firm is solvent, or in a state of solvency (sol' vēn si, *n.*) when its assets exceed its debits; that is, when the business could settle all recognized claims and debts against it if called upon to do so.

From L. *solvens* (acc. *-ent-em*), pres. p. of *solvere* to untie, loosen.

soma (sō' mā), *n.* An intoxicating drink used in the ancient Vedic religion; the plant, perhaps *Asclepias acida*, which yielded it.

Sansk., from *su* to press.

somatic (sō māt' ik), *adj.* Pertaining to the body; physical, corporeal. Another form is *somatical* (sō māt' ik āl). (F. *somatique*.)

Somatic death is complete death of the whole body as opposed to gangrene or death of a portion of a living body. Variations of character that originate in the body itself are said to be *somatogenic* (sō mā tō jen' ik, *adj.*). *Somatology* (sō mā tol' ō jī, *n.*) is any branch of science that deals with organic bodies, especially human

anatomy and physiology. The somatologist (*sō mā tol' ō jist, n.*) is one who studies one of these sciences, or who writes a somatology, that is, a treatise on them.

Gr. *sōmatikos*, from *sōma* (gen. *sōmat-os*) body.

sombre (som' bĕr), *adj.* Dark; dismal; gloomy. (F. *sombre, triste, mélancolique.*)

The sky is said to be *sombre* when it becomes overcast with dark clouds before a rainstorm. A person may be said to be dressed *sombrely* (som' bĕr li; *adv.*); or dismally, in black. We speak of the *sombreness* (som' bĕr nĕs, *n.*), or gloominess, of a row of dull, depressing houses.

F., from L. *sub* under, *umbra* shade. The first element may be L. *ex-* intensive; pointing to assumed *exumbrāre* to darken, which is supported by O.F. *essombre*, meaning a dark place. SYN.: Dismal, dull, gloomy, melancholy, obscure. ANT.: Bright, radiant, resplendent.

sombrero (som brā' ō), *n.* A felt hat with a broad brim shading the wearer's face and neck, much worn in Spanish America. (F. *sombrero.*)

Span. from *sombra* shade, originally applied to any hat as opposed to a cap. See *sombre*.

some (sūm), *adj.* An indeterminate, or unstated quantity or number of; a certain, but unspecified or unknown (person or thing); an appreciable amount or number of; a considerable quantity of. *adv.* About; approximately. *pron.* A particular but unstated part or quantity; certain, but not definitely known, persons, etc. (F. *quelque, de, du, de la, des, quelque; environ; en, quelques-uns.*)

If we forget exactly where we read an item of news, we may say that we saw it in some newspaper. To make a box we require some wood and nails, as well as tools and some knowledge of how to use them. When giving a rough estimate of the height of a building, we say, for example, that it is some forty feet high, that is, forty feet more or less. A good host caters for the different likes and dislikes of his guests, and remembers that some may be vegetarians and some teetotallers.

The word *somebody* (sūm' bōd i, *n.*) denotes some person unknown to us, or whose name we do not wish or require to mention. For instance, if we find an umbrella in a train, we know that somebody or someone (sūm' wūn, *n.*) has left it behind, although we do not actually know who that person is.

People who consider themselves something, think they are persons of consequence. A poor but charitable person may give a beggar something, that is, some portion of money, if not much, with which to buy himself food. A boy who is something of an engineer has some qualifications for engineering.

If a clock does not keep good time, we say that something (sūm' thing, *n.*), that is, some unknown or unstated thing, is wrong with the works. The noise of a big explosion is something (*adv.*), or somewhat (sūm' hwot, *adv.*), that is, to some extent, or in some degree, like a peal of thunder. To some people both sounds are somewhat, or rather, unnerving.

All children who live near London should go at some time, to the Zoo. The audience in a theatre has to wait some time, or for some time, before the curtain rises. The sometime (sūm' tim, *adj.*) mayor of a town is a person who was formerly mayor. Most of us like to sit quietly and read sometimes (sūm' tīmz, *adv.*), or at some times. To overcome a difficulty somehow (sūm' hou, *adv.*), or someway (sūm' wā, *adv.*), is to solve it in some manner or other, that is, by some indeterminate means. When we have put an object in some place or other which we have since forgotten, we say that it is somewhere (sūm' hwār, *adv.*) about. Great secrecy as to the positions of troops in the fighting line was maintained during the World War. Consequently men on the Western Front were said to be somewhere in France, that is, in some unknown or unstated area or position.

Some affected writers and speakers make use of the word *somewhen* (sūm' hwen, *adv.*), which means at some indeterminate time.

A.-S. *sum*; cp. O.H.G. *sum*, O. Norse *sum-r*, Goth. *sum-s*, and E. *same*.



Somersault.—Men of the Army School of Physical Training at Aldershot performing a back somersault.

somersault (sūm' ér sawlt), *n.* A leap in which one turns heels over head before alighting on one's feet. *v.i.* To make a leap, or progress by leaps, of this kind. (F. *saut périlleux, culbute; culbute, faire le saut périlleux.*)

Acrobats and clowns at circuses amuse us by somersaulting round the ring. A double somersault involves two complete turns of the body in the air before coming down again on the feet.

O.F. *sombresaut*, *soubresault* (Ital. *soprasalto*), from L. *supra* above, over, *saltus* a leap, from *salire* to leap, from p.p. form. The form *soubresaut* (more commonly *sursaut*) is now generally limited to a violent start.

something (sīm' thing). For this word, sometime, etc., see under some.

somite (sō' mit), *n.* A segment of an animal body, especially of an articulate or vertebrate animal. (F. *anneau*.)

The body of the worm is a familiar example of somitic (sō mit' ik, *adj.*) construction, consisting as it does of a series of somites, or segments.

Gr. *sōma* body, and suffix *-ite*.

somnambulism (som nām' bū lizim), *n.* The act of walking or performing other actions when asleep, or in a condition resembling sleep; the affection of the brain causing this. (F. *somnambulisme*.)

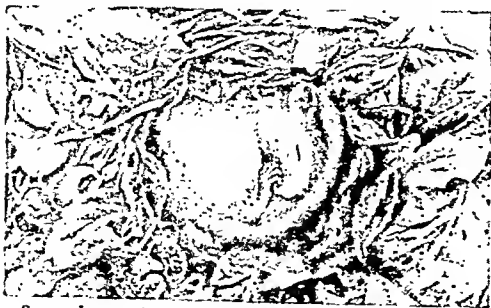
A person who suffers from somnambulism is known as a somnambulist (som nām' bū list, *n.*). Great care is needed when dealing with a person who is walking about in a somnambulist (som nām bū lis' tik, *adj.*) state, because the shock of awakening him suddenly may cause a great deal of harm.

From L. *sonnus* sleep, *ambulare* to walk, and E. suffix *-ism*. SYN.: Sleepwalking.

somniferous (som nif' ér ūs), *adj.* Causing or inducing sleep. **Somnific** (som nif' ik) has the same meaning. (F. *somnifère*, *soporatif*.)

A narcotic has a somniferous effect. The act or habit of talking in one's sleep is known as somniloquence (som nil' ō kwēns, *n.*), somniloquism (som nil' ō kwizm, *n.*), or somniloquy (som nil' ō kwi, *n.*). The somniloquist (som nil' ō kwist, *n.*) is a person who does this. He is said to be somniloquous (som nil' ō kwis, *adj.*), or given to somniloquy.

L. *somnifer* sleep-bringing (with E. suffix *-ous*), from *sonnus*, sleep, *ferre* to bring.



Somnolent.—A somnolent dormouse hibernating in his cosy little nest of leaves.

somnolent (som' nō lēnt), *adj.* Sleepy; drowsy—producing sleep; in pathology, in a morbid, drowsy condition between sleeping and waking. (F. *somnolent*, *assoupi*.)

Somnolent old gentlemen are inclined to nod by the fireside, and when we speak to them they listen somnolently (som' nō lēnt li, *adv.*), or sleepily, and do not pay real attention to our remarks. A state of drowsiness

is known as somnolence (som' nō lēns, *n.*), or somnolency (som' nō lēn si, *n.*). A morbid form of somnolence or inclination to sleep accompanies sleepy sickness.

F., from L. *somnulentus*, from *sonnus* sleep, and suffix *-lentus*. SYN.: Dreamy, drowsy, sleepy, sluggish.

son (sūn), *n.* A male child in relation to the parent or parents; a descendant; a form of address used by an old person to a young man, a priest to a penitent, etc.; a native of a country; a person imagined as the inheritor of (a quality, profession, etc.). (F. *filis*, *descendant*, *natif*.)

Any male child is the son of his parents. The word is often used figuratively. For example, British colonists abroad may be described as Britain's sons, and a soldier may be called a son of Mars, that is, a follower of the war god, or an example of warlike qualities. In the Bible the sons of the prophets are young men trained in their schools. Christ is sometimes called God the Son, or the Son of Man; but in the Old Testament, especially in Ezekiel (ii, 1, etc.), son of man denotes a descendant of Adam. Just as a youth may be addressed as son by an older person, so the diminutive form sonny (sūn' i, *n.*) is used in a familiar or affectionate way by adults when addressing young boys.

A married man is the son-in-law (*n.*), or son by marriage, of his wife's parents. To be sonless (sūn' lēs, *adj.*) is to have no sons. The state of being a son is sonship (sūn' ship, *n.*).

A.-S. *sunu*; cp. Dutch *zoon*, G. *sohn*, O. Norse *son-r*, Gr. *hýios*, Sansk. *sūnu* from *su* to beget.

sonant (sō' nānt), *adj.* In phonetics, sounded with vibration of the vocal chords; voiced, not whispered. *n.* A sound or letter capable of being uttered in this way. (F. *sonnant*, *sonore*.)

The consonants *b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, th, v, z*, and the vowels are sonants. They are uttered with the voice, and are distinguished from surds, as *p, f, s*, which are uttered with the breath only.

Sonant sounds have the quality of sonaney (sō' nān si, *n.*). The word sonance (sō' nāns, *n.*), which means sound, or a quality of sound, is seldom used.

L. *sonans* (acc. *-ant-em*), pres. p. of *sonāre* to sound.

sonata (sō na' tā), *n.* An instrumental piece of music having several separate movements related to form an artistic whole. (F. *sonate*.)

Originally a sonata was a piece of music to be sounded or played, as opposed to a cantata, a piece to be sung. The name was later given to a composition constructed in a special way, having at least one of its movements, or distinct sections, in sonata form (*n.*).

Briefly, this consists of two or more main tunes, the first in the principal key. This

part of a movement in sonata form is called the exposition. It is followed by the development, in which the tunes or parts of tunes are repeated, woven together, changed in rhythm, and otherwise modified. During this process the music passes through several different keys, finally leading to the recapitulation, in which the main tunes are all heard in the principal key. With this the movement ends.

A sonata generally begins in this way, after which comes a slow piece, then a playful piece (either a minuet, or a scherzo), and finally a quick piece, such as a rondo, or else another piece in sonata form. Classical symphonies and quartets, and other chamber music, are constructed in a similar way.

Sonatas are written for a solo instrument such as the pianoforte, or for two instruments, such as the violin and piano, but a sonata for three instruments is called a trio. The sonata form was developed by the great composers from Bach to Brahms. A short or simple sonata is known as a sonatina (son à tē' nā, *n.*).

Ital. = piece sounded, from *sonata*, fem. p.p. of *sonare* to sound.

song (song), *n.* A musical utterance with the voice; singing; the musical cry of certain birds; anything that resembles singing; a musical composition for a solo voice, with or without accompaniment; an instrumental piece in song-form; a short poem suitable for setting to music; a lyric; poetry in general. (F. *chant*, *chanson*, *lyrique*, *poésie*.)

Human song consists of a tune and words produced simultaneously. The musical calls of the blackbird, the thrush or song-thrush (*n.*), the nightingale, and the canary, for example, are also described as songs. Any bird that produces such a call may be termed a song-bird (*n.*), or a songster (song' stēr, *n.*)—the latter word also meaning a human singer, and sometimes a poet. Similarly, a songstress (song' strēs, *n.*) is a woman singer, a poetess, or a female song-bird. The name of song-sparrow (*n.*) is given to the hedge-sparrow and other birds. A place where no birds are singing is songless (song' lēs, *adj.*). A songless bird, however, is one that is unable to sing. The programmes of some instrumental concerts are also songless, in the sense that no vocalist figures among the performers.

Many short musical pieces, such as Mendelssohn's "Songs without words," are written in song-form (*n.*). This is a simple pattern of composition consisting of three connected sections or strains; of which the

first and third are similar or identical, and the second is contrasted in style and in a different key. Sometimes a short coda or concluding passage is added.

In a figurative sense an article that is sold very cheaply is said to be sold for a song. A fussy person is one who makes a song about trifles, or enlarges upon them.

A.-S. *sang*, from *singan* to sing; cp. G. *sang*, Dutch *zang*, O. Norse *sōng-r*. See *sing*.

sonifer (son' i fēr), *n.* An instrument for enabling deaf people to hear. (F. *cornet acoustique*.)

A bell is a soniferous (sō nif' ēr ūs, *adj.*) object, that is, one that produces sound. Air and water are soniferous in the sense that they carry sound.

From L. *sonus* sound, *ferre* to bring, produce.

son-in-law (sūn in law). For this word, sonless, etc., see under *son*.

sonnet (son' ēt), *n.* A poem of fourteen iambic lines, each containing ten syllables. (F. *sonnet*.)

The sonnet is of Italian origin. Those sonnets following the great models of Dante and Petrarch are divided into two sections, a group of eight lines, called the octet, and a group of six lines following this and named the sestet. In the Petrarchian sonnet the rhyme-scheme of the octet is a, b, b, a, a, b, b, a. Two or three rhymes are allowed in the sestet, but a couplet at the end is avoided. Many variations of this form are found in English verse, the chief being the Shakespearean sonnet,



Sonneteer. — Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, who was a famous sonneteer. He was beheaded in 1547.

which consists of three quatrains each with different alternating rhymes, and a final couplet.

A sonneteer (son ē tēr', *n.*) is a poet who writes sonnets. To sonneteer (*v.i.*) is to compose sonnets. These two words are often used in a depreciatory sense.

F., from Ital. *sonetto*, dim. of *suono* sound, L. *sonus*.

sonny (sūn' i). For this word see under *son*.

sonometer (sō nom' ē tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the vibration of strings, or for testing metals; an apparatus for testing a deaf person's hearing. (F. *sonomètre*.)

L. *sonus* sound, and E. *-meter*.

sonorous (sō nōr' ūs), *adj.* Giving out sound; loud-sounding; resonant; having an imposing sound; high-sounding. (F. *sonore*, *ronflant*, *éclatant*, *résonnant*.)

A speaker who has little of importance to say sometimes uses sonorous or high-sounding phrases in an attempt to impose on

his hearers. The full deep tones of a bass singer, or the notes of a church organ may be described as sonorous; they possess sonority (sō nōr' i ti, *n.*), or sonorousness (sō nōr' ūs nēs, *n.*), that is, resonance, and are delivered sonorously (sō nōr' ūs li, *adv.*).

The instrument called the radiophone is sonorescent (sō nō res' ènt, *adj.*) and has the quality of sonorescence (sō nō res' èns, *n.*) because it gives out sounds produced by the expansion and contraction of a body under the action of a beam of radiant heat thrown upon and absorbed by it.

Things that produce sound are sonoric (son ō rif' ik; sō nō rif' ik, *adj.*). Certain insects, such as the cricket, might be called sonoric because of the thin, harsh, squeaky sounds they make.

L. sonōrus, from *sonor* (acc. *sonōr-em*), from *sonāre* to sound; *E. adj. suffix -ous*. *SYN.*: Loud, noisy, resonant, resounding, sounding.

sonship (sūn' ship). For this word see under *son*.

soochong (soo shong'). This is another spelling of *souchong*. See *souchong*.

soon (soon), *adv.* In a short time after the time in question; at an early date; before long; forthwith; shortly; presently; early; quickly; speedily; easily; willingly. (*F. bientôt, tôt, d'ici peu, tout à l'heure, tout de suite, promptement, vite, volontiers.*)

An event that occurs at two minutes past twelve in the afternoon may be said to have occurred soon, or shortly, after noon. When we are asked to do a certain thing we may reply that we will do it soon, meaning before long or forthwith. If we are busy at the time we may say we will do it as soon as, or so soon as, we have leisure.

If we wish to put off doing something, we say that we will do it sooner or later, meaning some time or other in the future. When we are asked to do something greatly against our wishes we may reply that we would as soon, that is, as willingly, undertake a journey to the moon.

A.-S. sōna; cp. *O.H.G. sān*, *Goth. suns*. *SYN.*: Early, promptly, quickly, shortly. *ANT.*: Late.

soot (sut), *n.* A fine black powder formed during the burning of coal and other fuels, and generally found adhering to the side of a chimney or flue. (*F. suie.*)

To remove the soot from a chimney a chimney-sweep uses a brush fixed to the end of a long, flexible, jointed rod. Some coals burn more sootily (sut' i li, *adv.*) than others. Ordinary household coal is often very sooty (sut' i, *adj.*), but anthracite is sootless (sut' lēs, *adj.*), that is, deposits no soot. Attempts to abolish the sootiness (sut' i nēs, *n.*) of large towns have not yet been successful.

M.E. and A.-S. sōt; cp. *Swed. sot*, *Dan. sod*, *O. Norse sōl*, *Lithuanian sōdis*; perhaps akin to *E. sit* in the sense of to remain upon, from root *sed* to sit.

sooth (sooth), *n.* Truth; reality. (*F. vérité, réalité.*)

This word is rarely used to-day except in poetry.

A.-S. sōth (for *sonth*) true, truth; cp. *Sansk. sat, satya* true, *Gr. cleos* true, *L. -sen(t)s* being, pres. p. of *esse*, in *L. ab-sens, praes-sens, E. absent, present*, so that *sooth* means that which really is; cp. *O. Norse sann-r* for *santh-r*, *O.H.G. and Dan. sand*, all from the root *es* to be.

soothe (sooth), *v.t.* To calm; to quiet; to soften; to humour; to mitigate; to allay; to wheedle. (*F. calmer, adoucir, apaiser, soulager, mitiger, flatter.*)

We may soothe a crying child by crooning or singing over it. A few tactful words will often soothe the vanity of one who has been insulted. A person suffering from neuralgia goes to a doctor for something to soothe the pain. Time itself is a soother (sooth' èr, *n.*) of our troubles, for it causes us to forget, and so acts soothingly (sooth' ing li, *adv.*).

M.E. sothien to prove true, confirm, *A.-S. gesōthian* to verify, bear witness to, accept as true, hence, to humour by doing so, from *sōth* true; cp. *O. Norse sanna* to assert, prove true. See *sooth*. *SYN.*: Allay, calm, quiet.

soothsayer (sooth' sã ér), *n.* One who



Soothsayer.—An Arab soothsayer professing to foretell the future by the use of sand. In early times the soothsayer was consulted on important occasions.

professes to reveal the future or the unknown; a diviner. (*F. devin*).

In olden times, a soothsayer would be consulted on almost every important occasion. Rulers of states would seldom embark on a war without asking one to soothsay (sooth' sã, *v.i.*), that is, to predict the result of the campaign.

Literally, one who tells the truth, from *sooth* and *sayer*; *M.E. sothsegger*. See *sooth*. *SYN.*: Augur, prognosticator, prophet, seer.

sootily (sut' i li). For this word, sootiness, etc., see under *soot*.

sop (sop), *n.* Bread or biscuit soaked and softened in some liquid; something given to a person to keep him quiet; a bribe. *v.t.* To dip in liquid food; to take up (water) by absorbing it. *v.i.* To be soaked. (F. *morceau trempé, soupe à lait, présent, douceur, os à ronger; tremper.*)

When Aeneas was taken into the lower regions, as related in the sixth book of Virgil, he had to pass the three-headed dog Cerberus, which guarded the entrance to Hades. Aeneas's guide, the Sibyl, threw it a drugged cake, which stupefied it and so made it harmless. The phrase to throw a sop to Cerberus now means to win over a possible enemy with a gift or bribe.

We may sop up water spilled on the floor with a towel or sponge, which becomes soppy (sop' i, *adj.*), that is, soaked, with the water it absorbs. A drenching with rain reduces clothes to soppiness (sop' i nēs, *n.*), that is, the state of being soppy. The clove-pink used to be called sops-in-wine (*n.*), perhaps from its reddish colour. The name is also given to an old variety of apple, one having a deep red colour.

M.E. *soppe*, cp. A.-S. *sop-pian*, to soak, sop up, *sūpan* to sup; also Dutch *sop, soppen* (*v.*), G. *suppe*, Icel. *soppa* (*n.*), *sūpa* (*v.*). See soup, sup. SYN.: *n.* Pap. *v.* Drench, soak, steep.

Sopherim (sō' fēr im), *n.pl.* The Hebrew scribes.

It was the duty of the Sopherim to copy out and interpret the meaning of the Jewish law. The scribes who carried out this task became very powerful, and Sopheric (sō fēr' ik, *adj.*) utterances were always received with respect.

Heb. pl. of *sōphēr* scribe.

sophism (sof' izm), *n.* An argument which appears correct but contains some deception. (F. *sophisme, équivoque.*)

In the fifth century before Christ there arose in Greece a desire for education. This demand was met by teachers who travelled about and gave general instruction in reasoning and oratory, and also lectured on history, poetry, mathematics, and science. They received fees for their courses.

Sophism was, then, the art of teaching, and a sophist (sof' ist, *n.*) of ancient Greece was one eminent in the arts, whose position was very like that of a lecturer in a modern university. The practice of charging fees was scorned by some of the greater philosophers, and Plato accused the sophists of trying to hoodwink their pupils with arguments they did not believe themselves.

To-day, sophism and sophistry (sof' is tri, *n.*) are terms used for quibbling or talking for the sake of talking. Artificial or unsound arguments are said to be sophistic (sō fis' tik, *adj.*) or sophistical (sō fis' tik āl, *adj.*). They are expressed sophistically (sō fis' tik āl li, *adv.*), that is, in a sophistical manner, or in a subtle way with the intention of deceiving.

To sophisticate (sō fis' ti kāt, *v.t.*) a person or thing is to spoil him or it by the admixture of something ignoble. It may also mean to obscure by false arguments or to adulterate or falsify. He who acts thus is a sophisticator (sō fis' ti kā tōr, *n.*) and is guilty of sophistication (sō fis ti kā' shūn, *n.*).

At Cambridge University, at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Harvard University in the U.S.A., and Dartmouth College, the term sophister (sof' ist ér, *n.*) was formerly applied to certain of the senior students.

O.F. *sophisme*, from L. and Gr. *sophisma*, from *sophizein* to instruct, make wise (*sophos*).

Sophoclean (sof' ò klē' ān), *adj.* Relating to or in the manner of Sophocles, the Greek writer of tragedies. (F. *sophocléen.*)

Sophocles lived from 495 to 405 B.C., when Athens was at the zenith of her greatness. The plots of his plays, seven of which survive, were drawn from the Greek legends, and he used them always with a strong moral or patriotic motive. The Sophoclean style, while conferring new life and reality on the ancient traditions, never loses its grandeur.

sophomore (sof' ò mōr), *n.* A second-year student at an American university; one who has ceased to be a freshman. (F. *étudiant de seconde année.*)

The term sophomore was once used in England at Cambridge University,

where the sophomores were those with greater skill in debating than the freshmen. A sophomore may have been rather pleased with his seniority, and a sophomoric (sof' ò mōr' ik, *adj.*) or sophomorical (sof' ò mōr' ik āl, *adj.*) style is a bombastic or pretentious one. To talk sophomorically (sof' ò mōr' ik āl li, *adv.*) is to speak like a sophomore.

Perhaps from *sophom* = *sophism*, and suffix -or, the same as *sophister*, both meaning debater, one who uses captious arguments; cp. wrangler (at Cambridge) originally one who disputed in the schools.

soporific (sō pó rif' ik: sop' ò rif' ik), *adj.* Causing sleep. *n.* A drug that causes sleep. (F. *soporatif, somnifère; narcotique.*)



Sophoclean.—A statue of Sophocles, a Greek writer of tragedies, from whom comes the word Sophoclean.

Soft music or singing and the quieter sounds of nature, such as rippling streams and rustling leaves, are soporific. Among the drugs used for producing sleep are opium, laudanum, and morphia, all produced from poppy seeds. Other forms of the adjective with the same meaning are *soporiferous* (sō pō rif' ēr ūs; sop ō rif' ēr ūs, *adj.*) and *soporose* (sō' pō rūs; sop' ō rōs, *adj.*).

From assumed *L. soporificus*, from *L. sopor* heavy sleep, and suffix *-ficus* from *facere* to make, produce. SYN.: *adj.* Narcotic. *n.* Narcotic, opiate.

soppiness sop' nēs). For this word and *soppy* see under *sop*.

soprano (sō pra' nō), *n.* The highest kind of singing voice in women and boys; a singer with this voice; the musical part sung in a choir by such voices. *adj.* Written for or connected with the soprano voice; indicating the highest of a family of instruments. *pl.* sopranos (sō pra' nōz), sopranis (sō pra' nē). (F. *soprano*, *dessus*, *des soprani*.)

In a choir, the sopranos sing music at a higher pitch than the altos, tenors, and basses. A man with a natural soprano voice may be called a *sopranist* (sō pra' nist, *n.*). A woman with a soprano voice is rarely so called. A soprano saxophone is a saxophone with a high pitch.

Ital. = highest, supreme, from *L.L. superānus* sovereign, chief, from *L. super* or *suprā* above.

sora (sōr' ā), *n.* The Carolina rail, *Porzana carolina*.

This is a small olive-brown bird with white markings. It abounds in the marshes of the Atlantic coast in autumn and is a favourite bird with sportsmen, being highly esteemed for food.

Said to be a native name.

sorb (sōrb), *n.* The service-tree (*Pyrus domestica*), a member of the apple family; the fruit of this. (F. *sorbier*, *cormier*; *sorbe*, *corne*.)

The fruit of the sorb is more often known as the sorb-apple (*n.*). It may be either sweet or sour. The unripe berries of the rowan, which is related to the sorb, contain an acid, *sorbic* (sōr' bik, *adj.*) acid, a salt of which is a *sorbate* (sōr' bāt, *n.*). From the juice of the berries a sugar which is known as *sorbin* (sōr' bin, *n.*) can be isolated.

F. *sorbe*, from *L. sorbus* (tree), *sorbum* (fruit). See *service*.

sorbefacient (sōr bē fā' shēnt), *adj.* Promoting or producing absorption. *n.* A substance or preparation that has these qualities. (F. *absorbant*.)

Iodine is a sorbafacient drug, useful as a dressing for wounds.

L. sorbere to suck up, and *faciens* (acc. -ent-em), pres. p. of *facere* to make, cause.

sorbet (sōr' bēt), *n.* A flavoured water ice; sherbet. (F. *sorbet*.)

F., from Ital. *sorbello*. See *sherbet*.

sorbic (sōr' bik). For this word and *sorbin* see under *sorb*.

sorbo (sōr' bō), *n.* A kind of porous rubber used for children's balls and other toys and for sponges

Sorbo is light and very resilient; it does not hold water.

Sorbonne (sōr bon'), *n.* A famous theological college founded in Paris by Robert de Sorbon, chaplain to Louis IX of France, in 1252 A.D. (F. *Sorbonne*.)

The Sorbonne became the theological college of the University of Paris and was visited by students of all nations. Rebuilt by Richelieu in 1629, it was reorganized by Napoleon I in 1808 and is now devoted to theology, literature, and science

Feminized form of founder's name.

sorcerer (sōr' sēr ēr), *n.* One who deals in magic, witchcraft or enchantments. (F. *sorcier*.)

In the Middle Ages sorcerers were regarded with awe and admiration, and there was a sincere belief in sorcery (sōr' sēr i, *n.*), known also as magic and witchcraft.

A woman who practised sorcery was called a *sorceress* (sōr' sēr ēs, *n.*).

O.F. *sorcier*, from *L.L. sortiārius* literally, one who casts lots to tell fortunes, from *L. sors* (acc. *sort-em*) lot; the final -er in the modern form is a superfluous addition to M.E. *sorcer*; cp. *fruiterer*. SYN.: Enchanter, magician, necromancer, wizard.



Sorcerer.—Native sorcerers practising their witchcraft in Natal, South Africa.

sordid (sōr' did), *adj.* Mean; vile; beggarly. (F. *sordide*, *vil*, *mesquin*.)

This word originally meant dirty or foul, and still has something of that sense when we speak of sordid streets. More often now it is used in reference to the character of a person or to personal qualities. We may, for example, say that a man has a sordid nature or that avarice is a sordid vice.

We despise the sordidness (sōr' did nēs, *n.*), or meanness, of a miser, but we pity the

poor who are compelled to live sordidly (*sôr' did li, adv.*), that is, in poverty-stricken surroundings.

F. sordide, from *L. sordidus* dirty, filthy, from *sordēs* dirt, filth. *SYN.*: Avaricious, base, degraded, ignoble, niggardly. *ANT.*: Generous, liberal, magnificent, noble, refined.

sordine (*sôr' dën*), *n.* A device for deadening the sound of a musical instrument; a mute; a damper. *adj.* Muffled; subdued. Another form is *sourdine* (*soor' dën*). (*F. sourdine; assourdi.*)

Ital. sordina, from *L. surdus* deaf. *See* *surd*.

sore (*sôr*), *adj.* Painful; distressed; aggrieved; causing pain or annoyance. *adv.* Severely. *n.* A raw spot where the skin is broken; an incident or subject that causes pain or sorrow. (*F. douloureux, sensible; rudement, grièvement; ulcère.*)

A cut finger or grazed knee, if neglected, may cause a painful sore. When a person has suffered some misfortune, a reminder of it is often a sore point. He or she may feel sore or touchy on the subject. Formerly *sore* was used in the sense of *sorely* (*sôr' li, adv.*), meaning exceedingly. A person sore afflicted was extremely afflicted. *Soreness* (*sôr' nēs, n.*), the quality of being sore is used of both bodily and mental pain.

M.E. sor, *A.-S. sār* (*n. and adj.*): *cp. Dutch zeer, O.H.G. sār, O. Norse sār-r*, wounded, sore, *sār* (*n.*); for *adv. cp. A.-S. säre, O.H.G. sēro, G. sehr.* *SYN.*: *adj.* Grieved, hurt, vexed, violent. *n.* Affliction, grief, ulcer. *ANT.*: *adj.* Comfortable, easy, painless.

sorghum (*sôr' güm*), *n.* A group of grasses originally Asiatic and African, but now widespread in cultivation. (*F. sorgho.*)

This group includes the durra or Indian millet producing a grain used as food in India, the Chinese sugar-cane cultivated for its sweet juice, and many grasses useful for fodder.

F. sorgho, *Span. Ital. sorgo*, from *L.L. surgum, sur(i)cum*. Said to be of Oriental origin.

soricine (*sôr' i sin*), *adj.* Of, belonging, or resembling the shrew-mice or shrews. (*F. de musaraigne.*)

The *soricine* bat (*Glossophaga soricina*) is a small kind of vampire. It is quite unrelated to the true *soricine* animals, or shrews and their allies. Although mouse-like in form and size, they belong to the insectivorous mammals and not to the rodents.

L. soricinus, from *sorex* (acc. *soric-em*) shrew, and suffix *-ine*.

sorites (*sô rî' tēz*), *n.* A string of formal arguments, the predicate of each being the subject of the following one. (*F. sorite.*)

This logical form was invented by the Greek sophists.

Gr. sôritēs literally heaped up, from *sôros* heap, a heap or chain (of syllogisms).

sorn (*sörn*), *v.i.* To sponge on other people's hospitality. (*F. écornier, vivre en parasite.*)

In Scotland, whence this word comes, *sorner* (*sörn' ér, n.*) means a self-invited guest, who thrusts himself on his acquaintances to get free board and lodging.

From obsolete Irish *sorthan* (*L.L. sornāgium*) free quarters.

soros (*sô rô' sis*), *n.* A kind of collective fruit.

In certain plants, as for example the pineapple and the mulberry, a fleshy fruit known as a *soros* is formed by the cohesion in a single mass of a number of flower envelopes and ovaries.

Gr. sôros heap.

sorrel [1] (*sôr' él*), *n.* One of a number of meadow plants of the genus *Rumex*, specially *Rumex acetosa*. (*F. oseille.*)

The common sorrel is allied to the dock, but its leaves are much smaller and contain oxalic acid, which gives them a sour taste. They are often used in salads in France, and are also boiled and served like spinach.

The *sorrel-tree* (*n.*) is a small tree belonging to the heath family of plants, with sour-tasting leaves. It grows in the north-eastern United States. Botanists call it

Oxydendron arboreum.

O.F. sorrel, dim. of *sur*, *O.H.G. sār* sour, *G. sauer*; *cp. A.-S. säre* sorrel, from *sār* sour. *See* *sour*.

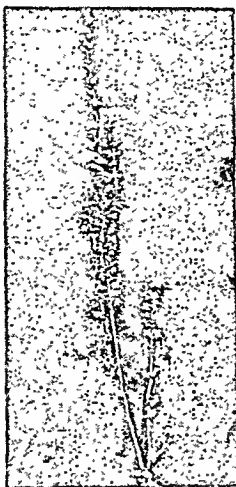
sorrel [2] (*sôr' él*), *adj.* Of a bright chestnut or reddish-brown colour. *n.* This colour; a horse or other animal of a bright chestnut colour. (*F. saure, alezan.*)

O.F. sorrel, from *sur*, *F. saur(e)*, probably of Teut. origin; *cp. Dutch zoor* dry, withered, Low *G. soor*, the sense representing the colour of withered leaves. *See* *sere*.

sorrily (*sôr' i li*). For this word and *sorriiness* *see* *under* *sorry*.

sorrow (*sôr' ô*), *n.* Grief; unhappiness caused by loss, suffering or disappointment; mental pain. *v.i.* To grieve, to lament. (*F. chagrin, douleur, peine; s'attrister, souffrir, s'affliger.*)

One of the most touching of Bible stories is that of Jacob and his best beloved sons Joseph and Benjamin. Joseph was believed to be dead, and the elder sons proposed to take Benjamin, the youngest, with them to Egypt. The old man, dreading what might befall, cried: "If mischief befall him by the way in which ye go, then shall ye bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave" (Genesis xlii, 38).



Sorrel.—A sprig of the common sorrel, a familiar meadow plant.

One who sorrows or grieves is a sorrower (sor' ō ēr, *n.*); his heart is sorrowful (sor' ō fūl, *adj.*) or filled with grief, and he goes sorrowfully (sor' ō fūl li, *adv.*) or mournfully about his business. Sorrowfulness (sor' ō fūl nēs, *n.*) is the state of grief or melancholy.

M.E. *sorwe*, *sorghe*, A.-S. *sorg*; cp. Dutch *zorg*, G. *sorge*, and Dan., Swed., O. Norse *sorg*; (v.) M.E. *sor(o)wen*, *sorghien*, A.-S. *sorgian*, akin to Goth. *saurgan* to sorrow, grieve. SYN.: *n.* Affliction, distress, grief, misery, trouble. *v.* Mourn, yearn. ANT.: *n.* Bliss, felicity, happiness, joy. *v.* Rejoice.

sorry (sor' i), *adj.* Full of grief or regret; sad; distressed at heart; miserable, poor. (F. *fâché*, *affligé*, *triste*, *miserable*, *méchant*, *piloyable*.)

We feel sorry or distressed when we see a fellow creature in pain or misfortune, and we are usually sorry or regretful for our own misdeeds. A poor specimen of a horse may be spoken of as a sorry nag. A person dressed in rags is sorrily (sor' i li, *adj.*) or miserably clad. Sorriiness (sor' i nēs, *n.*) is the state of being sorry in any sense of the word.

M.E. *sori*, *säre*, A.-S. *sārig*, from *sār* pain, sorrow, sore (the physical sense appearing in Dutch *zeerig*, Swed. *sārig* full of sores). The original sense was painful, sore in mind, hence sad, miserable. The word = *sore* and suffix -y (representing A.-S. -ig). The doubling of r (originally single) is explained by the shortening of ō in M.E. *sory* caused by the suffixing of -y. Confused with *sorrow*, of which it is wrongly regarded as the adjectival form. SYN.: Despicable, dismal, melancholy, mournful, pitiful. ANT.: Content, happy, jubilant, pleased.

sort (sört), *n.* A number of persons, animals or things, having the same or similar qualities; a class, species or kind; manner or way; in printing, one of the characters in a fount of type. *v.t.* To separate into classes or kinds; to select from a number. (F. *sorte*, *espèce*, *genre*, *classe*; *assortir*, *classer*, *trier*.)

People of every sort and kind find pleasure in reading, but the sort of people who enjoy books of travel and adventure might be bored with a story dealing with home life. In a shop we may ask for a certain article and be told by the shopman that people are not asking for that sort of thing now. We may then demand to be shown something that resembles in some sort or degree the one we originally asked for.

When we are not very well we may be said to be out of sorts (sörts, *n.*) and the same phrase, which is used in the printing trade, there means to be out of type of a particular letter. A sorter (sört' ēr, *n.*) is one who separates, classifies or arranges things, as for example a letter-sorter in a post-office who sorts the letters posted, according to their destinations. Fruits of different size and quality might be said to be sortable (sört' äbl, *adj.*), but this word is rarely used. The action or process of

sorting or classifying, as of letters at a post-office, is sometimes called sortation (sört ā' shùn, *n.*).

O.F. *sorte* (cp. Ital. *sorta*) from L. *sors* (acc. *sort-em*) lot, part. Probably akin to *serere* to connect, put in order, L. *scriēs* the lots being arranged in rows for the purpose of drawing. SYN.: *n.* Character, class, degree, order, rank. *v.* Arrange, classify, separate.



Sort.—An archaeologist sorting geological specimens collected in the great Gobi Desert, Central Asia.

sortes (sör' tēz), *n.pl.* The practice of divining by choosing a passage in a book at random. (F. *sort*.)

Among the Romans it was the custom to consult the Sibylline books, and, after these had been destroyed, the works of *Virgil*, by the *sortes*. The book was opened at random, and the first passage which caught the eye was taken as a prophecy for guidance. Later on the Bible took the place of heathen writings. In his poem, "Enoch Arden," Tennyson tells us how Annie—longing for news of her absent husband

—desperately seized the holy Book,
Suddenly set it wide to find a sign,
Suddenly put her finger on the text,
"Under the palm tree."

Casting lots is *sortition* (sör tish' ün, *n.*).
L. pl. *sortes* lot. See *sort*.

sortie (sör' ti), *n.* A sally or outrush as from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. (F. *sortie*.)

F. *ien* p.p. of *sortir* to go out, probably from assumed L. *sortus*, a contraction of *surrectus*, p.p. of *surgere* to rise up.

sortilege (sör' ti lej), *n.* The practice of casting lots in order to decide something; divination by casting lots. (F. *sortilège*.)

St. Matthias was chosen by *sortilege* to take the place of Judas Iscariot (Acts 1, 26).

F., from L.L. *sortilegium*, from L. *sors* (gen. *sortis*), *legere* to select.

sorus (sō' rūs), *n.* A heap or cluster. The plural is *sori* (sō' rī). (F. *sore*.)

This word is used by botanists for a cluster of spore cases, especially for the little brown patches on the underside of fern leaves.

Gr. *σῶρος* heap.

so-so (sō sō). For this word see *under so*.

sostenuto (sos tè noo' tō), *adv.* In a prolonged or sustained manner. (F. *sostenuto*.)

This musical term is often abbreviated to *sost.* or *sosten.* As a direction of speed, *sostenuto* corresponds to *andante*.

Ital. *sostenuto*, p.p. of *sostenere*, from L. *sustinere* to sustain, uphold.

sot (sot), *n.* A confirmed drunkard; one habitually muddled by excessive drinking; a tippler; a toper. *v.i.* To tipple. (F. *soûlard*, *pochard*, *poivrot*; *se soûler*.)

There is no sadder sight than that presented by a *sot* who, had he earlier in life exercised but a little will-power, might have been an esteemed member of society. Instead, he is a victim of sottishness (sot' ish nēs, *n.*), spending his time sottishly (sot' ish li, *adv.*) among sottish (sot' ish, *adj.*) companions.

A.-S. *sot* foolish, stupid, L.L. *sottus*. SYN.: Drunkard, tippler, toper.

Sothic (sōth' ik; sō' thik), *adj.* Determined by the heliacal rising of Sirius. (F. *sothiacal*.)

In ancient Egypt the Sothic, Sothiac (sō' thi' āk, *adj.*) or Sothiacal (sō thi' āk āl, *adj.*) year of 365½ days was distinguished from the ordinary or vague year of 365 days, and a Sothic cycle of 1,460 Sothic years equalled 1,461 vague years.

From Gr. *Sōthis*, an Egyptian name of Sirius the dog-star.

sottish (sot' ish). For this word, sottishly, etc., see under *sot*.

sou (soo), *n.* A French copper coin, worth one-twentieth of a franc; a five-centime piece. (F. *sou*.)

O.F. *sol*, from L. *solidus* name of a coin, in L.L. of reduced value. See *solidus*.

soubrette (soo bret'), *n.* A maid-servant or similar character in comedy or opera. (F. *soubrette*.)

The soubrette in a play is often a lady's maid of a mischievous or intriguing character. An example is Maria in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

F. fem. of O.F. *soubret* sober, acute, cunning.

soubriquet (soo' bri kâ). This is another form of sobriquet. See *sobriquet*.

souchong (soo shong'), *n.* A grade or quality of tea. Another spelling is soochong (soo shong'). (F. *souchong*.)

Souchong is prepared from the tips of the young and tender leaves of the tea plant. The name is used by dealers for the quality of tea next to pekoe, made from the youngest and most tender leaves.

Chinese *siao-chung* small sort.

Soudanese (soo' dà nēz). This is another spelling of Sudanese. See *Sudanese*.

soufflé (soo' flā), *n.* A light dish made from the frothed whites of eggs, flavoured either with some sweet or savoury material and baked in a very slow oven. *adj.* Made in this way. (F. *soufflé*.)

F. p.p. of *souffler*, to blow, puff, from L. *sufflare*, from *sub* under, *flare* to blow.

sough [1] (sūf; sou), *v.* To murmur or sigh, as the wind. *n.* A sound of this kind. (F. *bruire*; *bruissement*.)

This word appears to imitate the sound of the wind blowing through the trees or round the corners of a house. It is related to the word "surf."

A.-S. *swōgan* to (re)sound, probably imitative; cp. Goth. *-swōgjan* to sigh.

sough [2] (sūf), *n.* A water channel, especially a tunnel draining a mine. (F. *fossé d'écoulement*; *égout*.)

Sc. *sheugh*, *sheuch*, M.E. *sough* drain; cp. Welsh *soch*, possibly akin to L. *sulcus* furrow. SYN.: Drain, gutter, sewer, trench.

sought (sawt). This is the past tense and past participle of seek. See *seek*.

soul (sōl), *n.* The spiritual part of man which separates him from the lower animals; the emotional part of a man's nature; the human understanding; that which gives life to both men and animals; the life, energy or moving force of any action or cause; a spirit which has left the body; any noble quality; a human being. (F. *âme*, *esprit*, *être*.)

According to the ancient and mediaeval philosophers the soul was the first principle of life. They held that plants had vegetable souls and that the beasts had sensitive souls, but that man alone had an under-

standing and reasoning soul which lived for ever.

The leading spirit of a movement may be spoken of as its soul. If we walk along a country road at night we may not meet a single soul, that is, a single living person.

Sometimes we speak of one whom we pity in rather a contemptuous way as a poor soul. According to the religious beliefs of most peoples the souls of the dead continue to live in another sphere.

The soul-bell (*n.*) is the bell that is sometimes rung when a person is dying or just dead. In olden times a bell known as the soul-bell was rung when a person was at the point of death. The custom is still kept up in some religious communities.

The word souled (*sōld*, *adj.*) is used in combination with another adjective. A



Soubrette.—Sir Toby Belch and Maria, Olivia's maid, a mischievous soubrette, characters in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

high-souled (*adj.*) person is both generous and noble; a soulful (*sōl' fūl, adj.*) one is very emotional and above the things of this world. Soulfulness (*sōl' fūl nēs, n.*) is the quality of being concerned about higher things, and a person so concerned usually speaks and acts soulfully (*sōl' fūl li, adv.*). Soulful and its derivatives are often used in a slightly contemptuous sense, being applied to those who have an unreasonable disregard for the things of the world.

A soulless (*sōl' lēs, adj.*) man or woman is one without the finer or more sensitive feelings. A soulless thing is dull, uninteresting or morbid. We say an author writes or an artist paints soullessly (*sōl' lēs li, adv.*) or that his work shows soullessness (*sōl' lēs nēs, n.*) if it lacks inspiration or feeling.

A.-S. *sāwel, sāwol, sawl*; ep. Dutch *ziel*, G. *seele*, O. Norse *sāl(a)*, Goth. *saiwala*. SYN.: Essence, quintessence. ANT.: Body, substance.

sound [1] (*sound*), *adj.* Whole; unimpaired; uninjured; not deteriorated; unhurt; free from defect or decay; healthy; perfect; based on truth or reason; correct; orthodox; upright; solvent; profound. (F. *sain, sain et sauf, intacte, solide, robuste, parfait, bien fondé, probant, solvable, profond.*)

Lucky indeed are those who are of sound health and sound mind, those who have a sound business or a sound income, and those who sleep soundly (*sound' li, adv.*) at night, and who are therefore in a state of general soundness (*sound' nēs, n.*).

A.-S. *sund*; cp. Dutch *gezond*, G. *gesund*; perhaps akin to Goth. *swinth-s* strong, and L. *sānus* healthy. SYN.: Effectual, healthy, sane, thorough, valid. ANT.: Broken, heterodox, imperfect, invalid, ineffectual.

sound [2] (*sound*), *n.* The sensation produced through the organ of hearing; that which causes such a sensation; a particular quality of tone producing a certain effect on the hearer; vocal or articulate utterance; hearing; distance; ear-shot; meaningless noise. *v.i.* To make or give a sound or sounds; to be heard as a sound; to make a certain impression. *v.t.* To cause to sound; to indicate by sounds; to utter audibly; to cause to exist as a sound; to proclaim; to make known; to test by sounds. (F. *son, bruit, ton, portée, retentissement; sonner; faire sonner, faire retentir, publier.*)

To detect the approach of an unseen enemy, savages place their ears to the ground and are forewarned by the sound or sounds they hear, for a solid body, such as the earth, conducts or transmits sound, just as gases or liquids.

A doctor, by listening through a stethoscope placed against a patient's chest, will be able to judge the condition of the lungs

by the sound or sounds he hears, and he may be said to sound the lungs. But if a gong should sound loudly, or a brass band somewhere near should loudly sound their instruments, the doctor may have to put his stethoscope aside until the disturbing sounds have ceased.

A sound-board (*n.*) or sounding-board (*n.*) is a canopy of metal or wood placed over a pulpit or platform to direct the sound of the speaker's voice toward the audience. The same terms are used of a thin board for increasing the sound which forms part of various musical instruments. Inside the violin there is a sound-post (*n.*) inserted between the belly and the back. This, besides acting as a support, transmits the vibrations of sound from the belly to the back. In several instruments of the viol and lute classes there is an opening in the belly called a sound-hole (*n.*).

Musicians sometimes practise in a sound-proof (*adj.*) room, that is, a soundless (*sound' lēs, adj.*) room, made impenetrable to sounds or sounding (*sound' ing, adj.*) occurrences outside. The movements of a tiger are almost soundless, that is, almost silent; it walks soundlessly (*sound' lēsli, adv.*) through the jungle and takes its prey by surprise. In the depths of the ocean there would be found not only intense darkness, but absolute soundlessness (*n.*).

A sounder (*sound' ēr, n.*) is one who or that which sounds. In telegraphy, it is a device which allows communications to be read by sound alone. The thick curved edge against which the tongue strikes in a bell is called the sound-bell (*n.*).

M.E. *soin*, O.F. *son*, *sun* (F. *son*) from L. *sonus*, cp. Sansk. *svana*; (v.) M.E. *sonnen*, O.F. *soner, suner* (F. *sonner*), from L. *sonāre*, cp. Sansk. *svan*; ep. *lend*, round for the added *d*. SYN.: *n.* Blare, din, noise, tone, uproar. *v.* Resound. ANT.: *n.* Hush, lull, muteness, silence.



Sound.—A general view at Helsingborg, a city and an important port of Sweden, showing the sound.

sound [3] (*sound*), *n.* A narrow channel of water connecting two larger pieces or separating the mainland and an island; a strait; an inlet of the sea; the swim-bladder of a fish. (F. *détroit, bras de mer, vessie natatoire.*)

The passage of water between Sweden and the Danish island of Zealand, which connects the Kattegat with the Baltic Sea, is known as the Sound; in Scotland we hear of the Sounds of Sleat, Mull, Islay, and many others which separate the islands from the coast.

Cod-sounds are a favourite delicacy with many people and when fried are said to resemble oysters. Isinglass is made from the sounds of sturgeons and other fish.

A.-S. *sund*, swimming, that which can be swum across; cp. Dan., Swed., O. Norse and G. *sund*, akin to A.-S. *swimman*, E. *swim*.

sound [4] (sound), *v.t.* To measure the depth of; of feelings or intentions, to test or try; in medicine, to examine with a probe. *v.i.* To take soundings; of whales, to dive deeply. *n.* A probe, an instrument for searching wounds or organs of the body. (F. *sonder*; *sonde*.)

The simplest way to sound the depth of water is to let down a weight, such as a bob of lead, at the end of a cord and to notice when the bottom is reached. This is seen by a slackening of the cord. A whale, startled by the approach of a ship, will often sound and so disappear. In a figurative sense, to sound a person as to his opinions on a certain matter is to question him as to these in an indirect manner.

The process of ascertaining the depth of water is called 'sounding' (sound' ing, *n.*). The length of line let out is said to give the soundings (*n.pl.*) or depth. A place near the shore where the depth can be taken is also called soundings. For very small depths of water, such as the flooding in a ship's hold, a sounding-rod (*n.*), that is, an iron rod marked to a scale of feet and inches, is used.

Very great depths are spoken of as soundless (sound' lès, *adj.*), but this only means that the sounder (sound' er, *n.*), or person seeking the depth, has not the right apparatus.

F. *sonder*, from *sonde* plummet, probably borrowed from A.-S. or O. Norse *sund* sound [3]; cp. A.-S. *sundline* sounding line. SYN.: *n.* Lead, plummet, probe.

sounding (sound' ing). For this word and soundless see *under* sound [2] and sound [4].

soundly (sound' li). For this word and soundness see *under* sound [1].

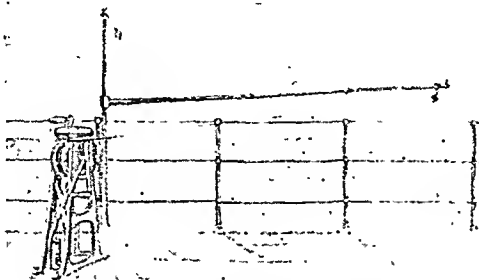
soup (soop), *n.* A liquid food usually taken hot, made by boiling meat, vegetables, etc., together, and often thickened with cereals or cream. (F. *soupe*, *potage*, *bouillon*, *purée*.)

Usually the first or second course of

luncheon or dinner, soup is generally served hot, but it may be iced, when it looks like jelly. A soup-plate (*n.*) is a plate about an inch deep, so made to prevent the soup from spilling. When soup is made without meat it is called thin soup or *soupe maigre* (soop māgr, *n.*).

For very poor people who cannot afford to buy food, soup-kitchens (*n.*) are sometimes set up in the cold weather, where soup is provided either free or at a very small charge. Sometimes soup-kitchens are opened by charitable societies in places where many people are unemployed and where great poverty is known to exist, and to each person who is in need of food a soup-ticket (*n.*) is given, which can be exchanged at the soup-kitchen for food. A liquid which is like soup is sometimes said to be soupy (soop' i, *adj.*).

O.F. and F. *soupe*, perhaps a piece or sop of bread, of Teut. origin; cp. Dutch *sop*, G. *suppe*. See *sop*.



Sounding.—Taking a sounding by means of Lord Kelvin's deep-sea sounding apparatus.

soupçon (soop' son), *n.* A trace; a taste; a small quantity; a suspicion. (F. *soupçon*, *ombre*.)

This word is more common in French than in English. A faintly scented handkerchief may be said to bear a soupçon or trace of perfume.

F., literally suspicion. SYN.: Dash, morsel, suggestion.

sour (sour), *adj.* Sharp or acid to the taste; tart; morose; harsh of temper. (F. *aigre*, *sur*, *maussade*, *bourru*.)

Green apples and many other unripe fruits have a sour, that is, a sharp, acid taste. People who are unable to enjoy living or find no pleasure in anything become sour. In some cases misfortune makes sour or harsh-tempered and morose those who previously were pleasant and happy.

The act of making something sour by mixing it with acid is called souring (sour' ing, *n.*), and the process of subjecting cloth, wool, or skins to dilute acid in order to lighten the colour is also so called. We can usually test by tasting anything the extent of its sourness (sour' nès, *n.*). Often we taste things which are not very sour but suggest sourness, in which case we may say they are sourish (sour' ish), *adj.*. To look at anybody or anything sourly (sour' li, *adv.*) is to look with dislike or in a disagreeable manner.

A plant known as the common sorrel or sour-dock (*n.*) is found in Britain, France, and grows anywhere in the north temperate zone. The leaves, which are heart-shaped, and taste sour, are used in soups, salads and sauces. The fruit of a large tree called the

baobab, which grows in tropical Africa, is called sour gourd (*n.*). It is a large fruit, having a pulp which is cool and a little sour.

A.-S. *sūr*; cp. Dutch *zuur*, G. *sauer*, O. Norse *sūr-r*. See sorrel (plant). SYN.: Acrimonious, crabbed, morose, peevish, tart. ANT.: Benign, bland, mild, pleasant, sweet.

source (sōrs), *n.* The spring or fountain-head from which a stream or river issues; place of origin; first cause; origin. (F. *source*.)

Thames Head, near Cirencester, is one source of the River Thames. An illness may be traced back to its source in a chill or cold. Latin and Anglo-Saxon may be called the sources of modern French and English respectively. The etymologies in this dictionary give the source or origin of words.

M.E. *sours*, O.F. *orse*, fem. p.p. of O.F. *so(u)rre* to spring up, L. *surgere* to rise. See surge. SYN.: Cause, foundation, origin; spring.

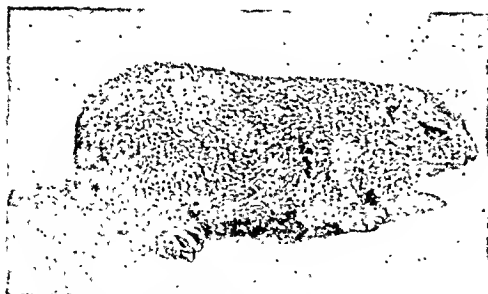
sourdine (soor' dēn). This is another form of sordine. See sordine.

souring (sour' ing). For this word, sourish, etc., see under sour.

souse (sous), *n.* Pickle made with salt; anything steeped or preserved in pickle or vinegar; a plunge; a drenching. *v.t.* To put in pickle; to soak; to drench with or plunge into water. *v.i.* To plunge into water. (F. *marinade*, *saumure*, *plongeon*, *trempage*; *mariner*, *tremper*, *plonger dans l'eau*.)

The head and feet of pigs are pickled for food by sousing in brine. Mackerel are soured in vinegar. We may get a sousing through being out in the rain or by falling soure into a pool. Formerly women notorious as scolds were soured or ducked in a pond as a punishment.

O.F. *sou(s)z*, O.H.G. *sulza* (G. *sulze*) brine. See salt, sauce. SYN.: *n.* Immerse, plunge, soak, submerge.



Souslik.—The souslik, a European rodent with a short tail and a rabbit-like head.

souslik (soos' lik), *n.* A small burrowing rodent of the squirrel family. Another spelling is suslik (sūs' lik). (F. *souslik*.)

The souslik (*Spermophilus*) resembles the marmot in appearance and habits. Various species occur in the colder parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

Rus.

soutane (soo tan'; soo tăn'), *n.* A cassock. (F. *soutane*.) See cassock.

F., from Ital. *sottana*; cp. Span. *solana*, L.L. *subtana*, from L. *subtus* underneath, from *sub* under.

south (south), *n.* One of the four cardinal points of the compass, opposite to the north; the direction of the sun at noon in the Northern Hemisphere; a part of a country or a region which lies towards that quarter; a wind from the south. *adj.* Of or relating to the south; situated in or towards the south; (of wind) coming from the south. *adv.* In, near, or towards the south; of the wind, from the south. *v.i.* To move or veer towards the south; of moon and stars, to cross the meridian of a place. *v.t.* To steer to the south of (a point, etc.). (F. *sud*, *midi*; de *sud*, *méridional*; vers le *midi*.)

In England and other places in the Northern Hemisphere we may find the south by observing the position of the sun at midday; when facing the noon-day sun we look south, in a southerly (*sūth' ēr li*, *adj.*) direction, or southward (*south' wārd*, *adv.*). To our left is the east and to our right the west.

The points midway between these and the south are called south-east (*n.*) and south-west (*n.*) respectively. The south, south-east, and south-west (*adj.*) winds blow from these quarters and are therefore southerly, south-easterly (*adj.*), or south-westerly (*adj.*) in origin, as the case may be.

Using these words as adverbs, we may say that such winds blow south or southerly (*sūth' ēr li*, *adv.*), south-east (*adv.*) or south-easterly (*adv.*), and south-west (*adv.*) or south-westerly (*adv.*) respectively.

Sailors call these winds souther (south' ēr, *n.*), south-easter (*n.*), and south-wester (*n.*). The last generally brings rain, and so its name is given to a waterproof hat with wide brim hanging down behind, worn by sailors in wet weather. The word is generally shortened to sou'wester (sou' west ēr, *n.*) Southern (*sūth' ērn*, *adj.*) means in, belonging to, blowing from, or facing the south.

A place is south of another if it is situated farther south than the latter. The point farthest south in a country is the southmost (south' mōst, *adj.*) or southernmost (*sūth' ērn mōst*, *adj.*) point. South-eastern (*adj.*) and south-western (*adj.*) mean situated in the south-east or south-west. Southing (south' ing, *n.*) is a term used by sailors for the action of going south, or for the distance their ship has travelled southwards (south' wārdz, *adv.*), that is, in a southerly or southward (*adj.*) direction. Southing also means the crossing of the meridian by a star.

The portion of the United States lying south of Mason and Dixon's line is known as the South, and includes the former slave states, whose secession in 1861 led to the Civil War between North and South. A person who lives in the south of a country is called a southerner (*sūth' ērn ēr*, *n.*). This word is used in America, especially of those in the southern states.

Scottish people sometimes call an Englishman a Southron (sūth' rōn; *n.*). The Southern Cross (*n.*) is a group of stars very clearly seen in the Southern Hemisphere. A Southdown (south' doun, *adj.*) sheep or Southdown (*n.*) is one that has been bred on the South Downs of Hampshire and Sussex, reputed to produce the finest mutton.

A kind of wormwood with scented leaves is known as southernwood (sūth' ěrn wud, *n.*) or old man. It grows wild in south Europe and is cultivated in gardens.

A.-S. *sūth* (for *sunth*); cp. Dutch *zuid*, G. *süd* O. Norse *suth-r*, *sunu-r*, all perhaps connected with *sun*. ANT.: *n.*, *adj.*, and *adv.* north.

souvenir (soo' vē nēr), *n.* A keepsake; a memento. (F. *souvenir*.)

When we visit a far-off town, city, or country we may purchase some little article characteristic of the place, which we cherish as a memento or souvenir of our visit. A souvenir may be a token of remembrance, such as a book or article of jewellery given us, for example, by a friend who is going abroad.

F. = to remember, used as *n.*, from L. *subvenire* to come up, into one's mind, from *sub*-, from under, *venire* to come.

sovereign (sov' rin), *adj.* Supreme; paramount; possessing supreme power; royal. *n.* A supreme ruler, especially in a monarchy; a monarch; a British gold coin, value twenty shillings. Another spelling is *sovran* (sov' rān). (F. *suprême*, *souverain*, *absolu*, *royal*; *souverain*.)

A sovereign state is one which has supreme authority over its own affairs. Certain states, such as those forming a confederation, have not this power or sovereignty (sov' rin ti, *n.*), or *sovranty* (sov' rān ti, *n.*), the sovereign power being vested in a body representing all the states. King George V is the sovereign head or the sovereign of England.

England for long claimed the sovereignty or dominion of the seas which wash her shores, and in a treaty made by Cromwell with the Dutch, the ships of the latter when passing through British seas were obliged to strike their flag.

The gold coin called a sovereign was first issued by Henry VII. It virtually disappeared from general circulation in 1914.

M.E. *soverain*, O.F. *souverain*, L.L. *superānus* chief, from L. *super* above. See *super*. The inserted *g* is due to a falsely supposed connexion with *reign*, hence *sovan* is etymologically better. SYN.: Paramount, royal, supreme.

soviet (sov' yēt), *n.* A local council or committee elected in Russia to send representatives to a higher assembly. (F. *soviet*.)

A great part of the former Russian Empire is now governed by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Each republic has its congress of soviets, itself composed of delegates from town or district soviets, and it sends its representatives to the Union Congress of Soviets, which is the supreme legislative power of Russia. The Government of that country is called the Soviet Government.

Local government is carried out by a somewhat similar system, soviets which represent districts sending delegates to a congress.

Rus. = council.

sow [1] (sō), *v.t.* To scatter (seed) for growing; to plant (ground) with seed thus; to scatter over; to cover thickly with; to disseminate; to spread; to propagate. *v.i.* To scatter seed. *p.t.* sowed (sōd). *p.p.* sown (sōn) and sowed (sōd). (F. *semer*, *répandre*; *faire la semence*.)

If we wish to make a lawn we may sow the piece of ground with grass seed. Unless the surface is well protected from birds,

little grass will result, and the sower (sō' ěr, *n.*) may need to sow more seed. To secure a succession of plants the gardener makes one sowing (sō' ing, *n.*) after another at intervals.

One of the best-known parables is that of the sower (Matthew xiii, 3), who went forth to sow. Some of the seed he sowed fell on good and some on bad ground, meeting with a different fortune according to the place where it was sown. Malicious people sow dissension among friends; agitators sow seeds of suspicion and discontent. A neglected chill may sow the seed of a severe illness.

A.-S. *sāwan*; cp. Dutch *zaaien*, G. *säen*, O. Norse *sā*, Goth. *saian*; akin to L. *serere* (*sēvi*, *satum*), and Gr. *hienai* = *siscnai*, reduplicated from root *se* to throw, scatter. SYN.: Disseminate, scatter. ANT.: Gather, reap.



Souvenir.—Chips of oak from Nelson's famous ship, the "Victory," presented as souvenirs.

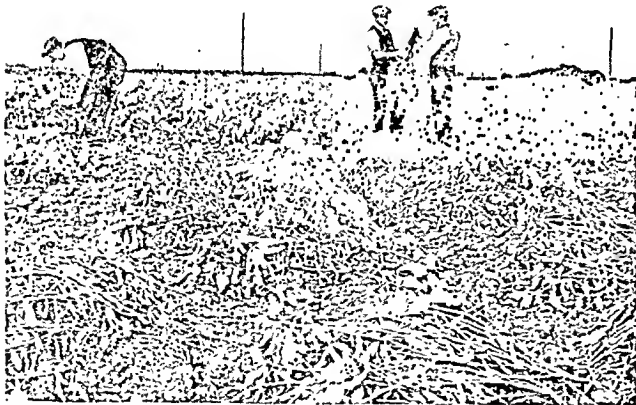
sow [2] (sou), *n.* A female pig; the main channel of a mould for pig-iron; the block of solidified metal which fills this; a kind of woodlouse. (F. *truie, mère-gueuse, gueuse, cloporte.*)

The sow of a mould has side channels, called pigs, branching out from it on both sides, so arranged that the molten metal may flow readily into all of them. A sow-back (*n.*) is a long, low ridge of sand or clay. A kind of cyclamen is called sow-bread (*n.*), because pigs are said to be fond of its roots. Sow-thistle (*n.*) is a name given to certain species of *Sonchus*, with small yellow flowers. The stem when cut exudes a milky juice.

A-S. *sugu, sū*; cp. Dutch *zog, G. sau, O. Norse syr, L. sūs, Gr. hys, sys*, probably from the root *sū* to beget, from its prolific nature.

soy (soi), *n.* A sauce much used in China and Japan, made from the seeds of the soya bean; the soya bean. (F. *soy, soya.*)

The soy or soya (soi' á, *n.*), also called the soya-bean (*n.*), from which soy is prepared, is an annual herbaceous leguminous plant of very ancient culture in the East. There are a great many varieties. Soya pods contain usually three seeds. From the seeds is expressed a valuable oil used for many industrial purposes, and forming an ingredient of soap, margarine, etc. The residue is made into oil-cake, a cattle food.



Soya-bean.—Harvesting a crop of soya-beans in England, where this Eastern plant has been acclimatized.

Attempts have been made to acclimatize the soya in England, hitherto without much success, but a commercial crop of a suitable variety was grown here in 1928.

Japanese *shōyu*, from Chinese *shī* salted beans, *yu* oil.

spa (spa), *n.* A mineral spring; a resort or place where there is such a spring. (F. *source d'eau minérale, ville d'eau, station thermale.*)

In Belgium, near Liège, is the town of Spa, a popular watering-place, which has given its name as a generic term for any similar resort having a mineral spring, or to

the spring itself. Cheltenham, Harrogate, and Bath, in our own country, possess, and are described as, spas.

space (spās), *n.* Continuous extension, or any portion of this; distance or interval between points, things, etc.; an interval of time; room; a thin piece of type metal placed between words, etc., in setting type. *v.t.* To place (things) with spaces between; to set or arrange so as to leave spaces; to put spaces between. (F. *espace, étendue, intervalle, interligne; éclaircir, espacer, inter-ligner.*)

The sun and planets revolve in space. The space of the universe is conceived as extending indefinitely in all directions. The human mind cannot grasp its vastness.

Two-dimensional space has length and breadth—for example, the space bounded by the margins of a page. Three-dimensional space has length, breadth, and depth, as exemplified by the interior space of a box. Shipping charges are based on the cubic space the freight will occupy in the hold of a vessel.

The distance at which things are spaced, or set apart, is their spacing (spās' ing, *n.*). A gardener who has only few plants with which to plant a given space must space them out well. Annuals germinate, grow, flower, and die, all within the brief space of one season.

In typography, narrow or wide spacing is used for types according to the character of the letter. Bold, heavy type demands more space between words and lines than that of a lighter design.

An advertisement agent sells space in the publications he represents. The advertisement writer prepares suitable matter to fill such space, describing merchandise or service offered. Sometimes an advertiser will pay for more space than he needs, so that his announcement will be parted off or spaced from adjoining ones by a white, unprinted space.

Large houses have spacious (spā' shūs, *adj.*), that is, roomy or capacious, chambers or rooms in them; a spacious view is an extensive one. Gardens are laid out spaciously (spā' shūs li, *adv.*) if arranged on a grand scale. The times of Elizabeth had spaciousness (spā' shūs nēs, *n.*), the quality of being spacious, because they gave plenty of room or scope for the display of talent and enterprise.

The space-bar (*n.*) at the front of a type-writer is pressed down to allow the carriage to move the space of one letter. A journalist is a space-writer (*n.*) if paid according to the space which his articles take up when printed. Contributing to a newspaper on this

basis is 'space-writing (*n.*). A spacer (*spās' er, n.*) is something used to space or separate objects.

F., *espace*, from *L. spatium*; *cp. Gr. spaein, spān* to draw out, extend, *G. spannen* to extend, *E. span, spin.* See *span*. *SYN.*: *n.* Expanse, extension, interval, place, room.

spadassin (*spā dās' in*), *n.* A bravo; a hired swordsman. (*F. spadassin, bretteur, ferrailleur, bravo.*)

F. from *Ital. spadaccino*, from *spada* sword (*Span. espada, O.F. espée*). See *spade*.

spade (*spād*), *n.* An implement with a short iron blade and a wooden handle, used in digging ground; a similarly shaped tool used for other purposes; a playing card with black pips representing the blade of a pointed spade; (*pl.*) the suit of these cards. *v.t.* To dig (ground) with a spade to cut blubber from (a whale) with a spade. (*F. pelle, bêche, pique; bêcher.*)

A spade has usually a narrower and flatter blade than a shovel, and is employed in digging ground, cutting turf, etc. The handle of the spade is held with both hands, and the digger's foot is pressed upon the upper edge of the blade. A like implement is used to cut the blubber from a whale.

A bayonet with a blade broad enough to be used in digging is called a spade-bayonet (*n.*). A spade-guinea (*n.*) is a guinea minted in the closing years of the eighteenth century, having on its reverse side a spade-shaped shield bearing the royal arms.

Allotments are examples of spade-husbandry (*n.*), which means cultivation done by deep digging only, as opposed to subsoil ploughing. A spadeful (*spād' fül, n.*) of earth is as much as can be lifted at one time with a spade.

A.-S. spada, spaedu; *cp. Dutch spade, G. spaten, Icel. spathr* spade, *L. spatia, Gr. spathē* broad two-edged sword, blade, any flat surface. The spade at cards is from *Span. espada* a sword, so called because in Spain such cards have the figure of a sword on them.

spadille (*spā dil'*), *n.* The ace of spades in the card games of ombre and quadrille. (*F. spadille.*)

F., from *Span. espadilla*, dim. of *espada* sword. See *spade*.

spadix (*spā' diks*) *n.* A form of inflorescence consisting of numerous tiny flowers on a central fleshy spike, usually surrounded by a spathe. *pl.* spadices (*spā' di sēz*). (*F. spadice.*)

A spadix is only found in the palms and in a family of plants known as Araceae. The latter includes the arum, or cuckoo-pint. This is a common plant in our hedgerows, where its purple spadix and green spathe may be seen in spring, the spike being

surrounded by brilliant scarlet berries later in the year. Plants with this form of flower are said to be spadiceous (*spā dish' ūs, adj.*).

L., Gr. = palm branch broken off, from *Gr. spaein, spān* to tear, rend.

spaghetti (*spā get' i*), *n.* A kind of macaroni made in small solid cords. (*F. spaghetti.*)

Like macaroni, spaghetti is made from a dough of fine wheat flour. It is thinner than ordinary macaroni, but thicker than vermicelli, and is used chiefly in Italy, or by Italians, being cooked as a savoury, generally with tomatoes and grated cheese.

Ital., = little strings, from *spago* string.



Spaghetti.—Young Italians eating spaghetti, which is a favourite dish of the Italian people.

spahi (*spa' i*), *n.* A Turkish irregular horse-soldier; a native Algerian cavalryman in the French army. Another form is *spahée* (*spa' i*). (*F. spahi.*)

Prior to the year 1836 the irregular horse-soldier in the Turkish army was called a spahi. When the French occupied Algiers in 1830 they absorbed the Dey's Turkish soldiers into their army, and the name of spahis was afterwards given to Algerian troops recruited for the French forces.

Turkish, Pers. *sipāhi* soldier, sepoy. In India, however, the sepoy is an infantryman, the trooper being known as a sowar.

spall (*spawl*), *n.* A chip or flake of stone. *v.t.* In mining, to break up (stone, ore, etc.), for crushing or sorting. *v.i.* To flake off; to splinter. (*F. éclat; casser des pierres en fragments, morceler; se fendre tomber par éclats.*)

For the *n.* *cp. spill* [1]; the *v.* is *M.E. spalden* to split; *cp. G. spalten*.

spalpeen (*spāl' pēn*), *n.* A rogue; a rascal, a mean fellow. (*F. vaurien, coquin.*)

Irish *spailín* scamp, originally farm labourer, harvester; *-ín* is dim. suffix.

spalt (*spawlt*), *n.* A scaly mineral used to assist fusion in soldering or brazing. (*F. spalt.*)

Cp. G. spaltstein, from *spalten* to split.

span [1] (*spān*), *v.t.* To stretch over or across; to extend from side to side of; to measure or cover the extent of with, or as

with, the outspread hand; to make fast with a rope. *v.i.* To progress by bending the body and straightening it again as a looper-caterpillar. *n.* The space between the tips of the thumb and little finger of an extended hand; this as a measure, regarded as nine inches; the full extent, in length, of a bridge, etc.; any part of a bridge or like structure between two supports; the distance or space spanned by such a part; a short distance; a rope bent to form two loops; a rope having the ends made fast and used to take a purchase in the loop; a pair of horses; a yoke of oxen. (F. *traverser, mesurer, brider; ramper; empan, portée, travée, brague, paire.*)

London Bridge spans the Thames in five spans, its total length or span from end to end measuring one thousand and five feet. The span of the central arch is one hundred and fifty-two feet and a half. A South African teamster is said to inspan or outspan when he yokes or unyokes his team of oxen, the yoke or team of beasts also being called a span. In the U.S.A. a yoke means a pair of mules or horses harnessed side by side.

A span-roof (*n.*) is one which slopes up on both sides to a ridge along the middle. A caterpillar of the looper or geometer moths, which progresses by repeatedly looping and straightening itself, is called a span-worm (*n.*). Poetically, an infinite distance or extent is said to be spanless (*spän' les, adj.*), or not to be spanned. Our earthly life is sometimes described as a brief span.

A spanner (*spän' ér, n.*) is one who or a thing that spans. A spanner used for tightening or loosening nuts on machinery, etc., is a lever with jaws at one end. In an adjustable spanner the jaws are made to recede or approach, and so span nuts of different sizes.

A-S. *spannan* to bind, connect; cp. Dutch and G. *spannen* to span, extend, stretch, put horses to, O. Norse *spenna*, Gr. *spain*, *spān* to draw; (*n.*) A-S. *span(n)*, cp. Dutch *span*. SYN.: *v.* Extend, loop, measure, stretch. *n.* Extent, length.

span [2] (*spän*). This is the past tense of spin. See spin.

spandrel (*spän' drèl, n.*) The irregular triangular space between the shoulders of two adjoining arches; the space enclosed between a vertical line drawn from one end of an arch and a level line touching the crown. Another form is *spandril* (*spän' drill*). (F. *tympan*.)

Dim. of Anglo-F. *spand(e)re*, perhaps O.F. *espandeur* anything that spreads, from O.F. *esandre*, L. *expandere*. See expand.

spangle (*späng' gl, n.*) A small glittering disk of metal sewn to a dress as an ornament; any small object that sparkles. *v.t.* To cover or adorn with spangles. (F. *paillette; pailleter*.)

Fancy dresses are spangled, or ornamented with sparkling disks, squares, or diamond-shaped pieces of metal or other material,

called spangles. Figuratively, we may say that the night sky is spangled with stars. Grass and trees wet with dew or rain appear spangly (*späng' gli, adj.*) in the sunshine, as if covered with spangles.

M.E. *spangel*, dim. of A-S. *spang* metal clasp, something bright and shining; cp. M. Dutch and G. *spange*, O. Norse *spöng*.

Spaniard (*spän' yärd, n.*) A native of Spain. See Spanish. (F. *Espagnol*.)

O.F. *Espaniard*, from *Espaigne*, L. *Hispānia* Spain, and suffix *-ard*; cp. *Savoyard*. See *spaniel*.

spaniel (*spän' yèl, n.*) One of various kinds of dog with soft, curling or shaggy hair and long, drooping ears. (F. *épagneul, caniche, barbet*.)

The spaniel is a favourite as a pet, on account of its docile and affectionate disposition. It is very intelligent, and is valued by sportsmen for the ease with which it can be trained and its readiness to enter the water to retrieve game. The field spaniel and the water spaniel are used as game dogs, and the smaller toy spaniel is much favoured by ladies as a drawing-room pet. The King



Spaniel.—Two types of spaniels, a breed which is valued alike as pets and game dogs.

Charles and the Blenheim are popular toy spaniels.

O.F. *espagneul*, from Span. *español* Spanish, from *España* Spain, L. *Hispānia*, whence they are said to have been imported.

Spanish (*spän' ish, adj.* Of, relating to, or originating in Spain. *n.* The language of Spain. (F. *espagnol, d'Espagne; espagnol*.)

The Spanish people are of very mixed origin. The original inhabitants of the peninsula, known as Iberians, were overrun by successive conquering armies of Celts, Romans, and Goths from north and east, while the position of Spain just opposite the Moorish countries exposed it to the attacks of the Arabs and Moors during the Middle Ages. All these invaders have left their mark upon the people. In the sixteenth century the Spanish were the most powerful race in the world, and they have left many relics of their world-wide conquests, especially

in Mexico and South America, where Spanish remains the prevailing language.

The name of Spanish bayonet (*n.*) is given to several kinds of yucca, a plant with sword-like leaves found in North and Central America, and brought to Europe by the Spaniards. Spanish black (*n.*) and Spanish brown (*n.*) are pigments used in painting. The Spanish broom (*n.*) — *Spartium junceum*—is a Mediterranean plant bearing long rush-like branches used for basket making, the fibres being made into cords and threads. Its yellow flowers yield a dye and its seeds are used in medicine.

The type of burton, or light hoisting tackle, called a spanish burton (*n.*) has two single blocks or pulleys. It is used for lifting heavy weights on some merchant ships.

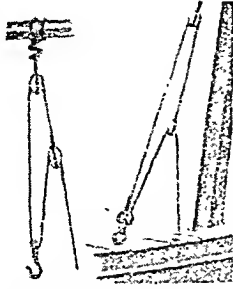
The Spanish fly (*n.*), or blister-beetle, is a little beetle, *Cantharis vesicatoria*, from which is prepared the substance called cantharides, which is applied to the skin for producing blisters. The Spanish fowl (*n.*) is a glossy black breed of domestic fowl.

Another name for esparto grass is Spanish grass (*n.*). Spanish main (*n.*) was the name given to the coast of South America bordering the Caribbean Sea, and to that part of the ocean adjoining it. Along it, in Spain's hey-day, sailed the Spanish treasure ships, which were so tempting to pirates and buccaneers.

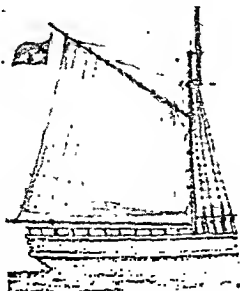
M.E. *Spainisce*; from *Spain*, L. *Hispania*, and adj. suffix *-ish*.

spank (spängk), *v.i.* To slap or strike with the open hand; of a horse, to urge forward thus, or by whipping. *v.i.* Of a horse, to move with a quick, lively step, between a trot and a gallop. *n.* A slap; a blow with the open hand. (F. *claquer*, *fesser*; *aller à grand trot*; *claque*, *taloche*.)

A naughty child is spanked, or slapped, for his misdeeds. A person who spansks may be called a spanker (spängk'ér, *n.*). This name is given by sailors to a fore-and-aft sail set on the after side of the mizen-mast. Colloquially, spanker means something out of the common, or a very fine specimen of its kind.



Spanish burton.—The spanish burton, a type of hoisting tackle often used on merchant ships.



Spanker.—The spanker is a sail set on the after side of a mizen-mast.

A pair of horses which move quickly are often called spankers, or said to travel at a spanking (spängk' ing, *adj.*) pacc. A spanking breeze is a strong breeze—one that sends a boat bowling along at high speed.

In E. dialects to move quickly, flap; cp. Low G. *spakhern*, Dan. *spanke* to spring about. SYN.: v. Slap, smack.

spanless (spän' lès). For this word and spanner see under span [1].

spar [1] (spar), *n.* A stout pole, especially one used as a mast, yard, boom, or gaff on a ship. (F. *perche*, *mâtereau*.)

The pole of a crane, derrick, or shears, is called a spar, and also those timbers on a ship which serve to support and extend the sails, etc. The spar-deck (*n.*) of a ship is the one next above the main deck, extending from bow to stern.

M.E. *sparre*; cp. Dutch *spar*, G. *sparren*, O. Norse *sparri*, probably cognate with E. *spear*.

spar [2] (spar), *n.* A name given to various lustrous, easily cleavable, non-metallic minerals. (F. *spath*.)

Iceland spar possesses the power of double refraction. Sparry (spar' i, *adj.*) minerals often occur as vitreous or crystalline veins in masses of mineral ore. A qualifying word is used to specify the nature of the spar, as, for example, calcareous spar and fluor-spar.

M. Low G. *spar*; cp. A.-S. *spær-stân* gypsum.

spar [3] (spar), *v.i.* To make motions of attack and defence with the arms; to use the arms and hands in or as in boxing; to bandy words. *n.* A sparring movement; a bout of boxing; a cock-fight. (F. *s'écriter des poings*, *se mesurer*, *se chamailler*; *rencontre*, *combat*.)

In the old sport of cock-fighting, now illegal, the game-cocks were said to spar when, with spurs protected by leather pads to avoid injury to one another, they were set on to fight. For the more serious contests the spurs were armed with sharp-pointed steel or silver covers, also called spurs.

In boxing to spar sometimes means to use the arms otherwise than in actual hitting, as when a boxer spars for an opening, that is, makes motions which will give him a chance of putting in a blow.

A professional boxer employs another, called his sparring-partner (*n.*), with whom he spars or boxes when in training. A sparring-match (*n.*) is a boxing match, usually one fought for exercise, or as an exhibition of boxing.

O.F. *esparer* to kick (of a horse), strike with the spurs (of a cock); cp. Low G. *sparre* struggle. G. *sperren* to spread out one's legs, *sich sperren* to struggle. Akin to *spur*, *spurn*.

sparable (spär' äbl), *n.* A small headless, wedge-shaped nail, used by shoemakers in nailing the soles and heels of boots. (F. *petit clou*, *pointe de cordonnier*.)

Corruption of *sparrow-bill*, from the shape.

spare (spär); *adj.* Scanty; meagre; thin; that can be spared; not in ordinary use; kept in reserve. *v.t.* To use frugally or carefully; to do without; to dispense with; to abstain or refrain from inflicting, punishing, injuring, etc. *v.i.* To be frugal; to live frugally. (F. *rare, épars, maigre, de réserve; épargner, ménager, se passer de, épargner; économiser, vivre frugalement.*)

A spare man is one who is thin, or has little superfluous or spare flesh upon him; he may be described as sparely (spär' li, *adv.*) built. The spare-rib (*n.*) is a joint of pork consisting of the upper parts of the ribs, which contain but little meat. If we have a coin to spare we may give it to a beggar; spare shillings or even pennies, if they are banked, may total up to a substantial sum in a little while. A spare tire, or a spare wheel, is one carried in reserve, and so with other spare parts, which are ones not in actual use, but kept for replacing those worn or damaged.

We all hope that our parents may be spared to us for many years. In Proverbs (xiii, 24) we read: "He that spareth his rod hateth his son . . ." Spare time should be used wisely. Spareness (spär' nés, *n.*) is used chiefly of a person's build, but a sparer (spär' ér, *n.*) is one who is very careful in his habits. The latter lives sparingly (spär' ing li, *adv.*), that is, frugally, and thus shows the quality of sparingness (spär' ing nés, *n.*), or frugality.

A.-S. *spaer* sparing; cp. G. *sparsam, spärlich* frugal, O. Norse *spar-r*; (v.) A.-S. *sparian*; cp. Dutch and G. *sparen*. *SYN.*: *adj.* Extra, meagre, reserve, scanty.

sparge (sparj), *v.t.* To sprinkle (malt) with hot water in brewing.

The appliance for sparging (*n.*) is a sparger (*n.*).

L. *spargere* to sprinkle.

sparhawk (spar' hawk). This is another form of sparrowhawk. See under sparrow.

sparingly (spär' ing li). For this word and sparingness see under spare.

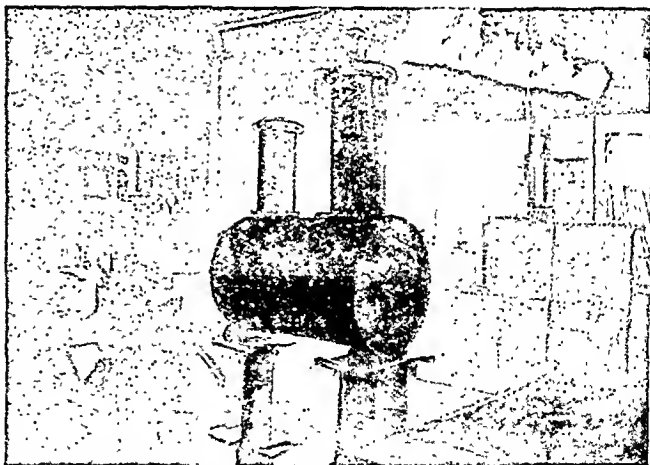
spark [1] (spark), *n.* A luminous particle thrown off from a burning substance; any small bright object resembling this; a brilliant point or facet; a quick flash of light; a particle of life; a flash of wit; in electricity, the short-lived flash of light accompanying a sudden disruptive discharge; the electric spark used to ignite the mixture in the cylinder of an internal combustion engine. *v.i.* To give out sparks; in electricity, to produce sparks; of an ignition device, to be in effective operation. (F. *étincelle, flammèche, bluette; jeter des étincelles, étinceler.*)

Some lighted fireworks throw off thousands of sparks of different colours. A gem flashes in the light, and appears to emit sparks or gleams. A blacksmith's hearth may appear dead and cold, but if there remains a spark of fire beneath the surface, his powerful bellows will soon kindle a glowing fire and sparks in plenty will fly, as the particles of small coal become red-hot. When the smith beats the incandescent horse-shoe, sparks of hot iron are scattered, and the shoes often strike sparks from a hard flinty road as the horse plods on.

Before the invention of matches, the sparks produced by striking a flint on a piece of iron were used to light a piece of tinder, which was in turn used to light fires and candles. A brilliant thought or epigram is called a spark of wit. In some dry discourse we may come across a spark or gleam of humour.

In the attempted restoration of one who is apparently drowned, long after every spark of life seems extinct, and when to the watchers not a spark or particle of hope remains, the labours of the life-savers may be crowned with success, and the rescued person breathes and afterwards revives.

When conductors from the secondary



Spark.—An electric spark flashing between two poles. It is a short-lived flash of light accompanying a sudden disruptive discharge.

winding of an induction coil are brought near to each other a fiery spark bridges the gap. The terminals spark in this way each time the circuit is made or broken, as by a switch, interrupter or commutator. Such a coil, or a magneto-electric machine, may be used to ignite the vapour of a motor-car engine.

The engine of a motor-car will not start to work so long as the sparking-plug (*n.*) remains sparkless (spark' lés, *adj.*), because it is the sparks formed at the plug which ignite the explosive mixture of air and petrol in the cylinder.

A small spark is a sparklet (spark' lèt, *n.*), a word which is also the trade name for capsules filled with gas used for the preparation at table of soda water. This sparklet fits into the neck of a special siphon and is pierced by a needle, thus allowing the gas to enter the vessel.

A.-S. *spearca*; cp. O. Dutch *sparche*, Dutch *spark*, Low G. *spärke* spark, O. Norse *spraka* to crackle, perhaps from the crackling sound of burning wood. SYN.: *n.* Flash, gleam, particle.

spark [2] (spark), *n.* A gay young man; a gallant. *v.i.* To act the gallant. (F. *élégant*, *blondin*; *faire le galant*.)

A spark used to be called a beau. A fop delights in sparkish (spark' ish, *adj.*) or showy attire, and may affect jaunty or sparkish airs.

Perhaps from *spark* [1], or E. dialect *sprach* lively; cp. O. Norse *spark-r* lively, brisk. SYN.: *n.* Beau, fop, gallant.

sparkle (spark' l), *n.* A gleam; a glittering; a spark. *v.i.* To glitter or twinkle; to emit sparks; to effervesce. (F. *étincelle*, *éclat*, *lueur*; *briller*, *étinceler*, *mousser*.)

Gems sparkle or scintillate, emitting gleams or sparkles when viewed in certain aspects. Stars appear to twinkle or sparkle in the sky. Sparkling wines, such as champagne, give off carbon dioxide in tiny bubbles, so that the beverage seems to sparkle. A man who possesses a sparkling or brilliant wit is said to talk sparkingly (spark' ling li, *adv.*).

Anything which sparkles may be called a sparkler (spark' lër, *n.*). The name is given to a kind of indoor firework which, when ignited, gives off a myriad of incandescent sparkling particles.

Dim. of *spark* [1]; *v.* perhaps frequentative. SYN.: Glisten, glitter, scintillate, twinkle.

sparkless (spark' lès). For this word and for sparklet see under *spark* [1].

sparring-match (spar' ing mäch). For this word and sparring-partner see under *spar* [3].

sparrow (spär' ö), *n.* A small brownish-grey finch of the genus *Passer*, especially *P. domesticus*. (F. *moineau*.)

This bird, usually called the house-sparrow, is common in all parts of Europe, Asia and North Africa, and has been introduced into America and Australia, following man wherever the latter has settled. It is doubtful whether the damage done to crops by the sparrow outweighs its services as an eater of insects and the seeds of weeds.

The tree-sparrow, *P. montanus*, is a shy bird which, unlike its relative, shuns the haunts of man. It nests in trees and

hedges, and feeds on insects, berries and seeds. The plumage is dark chestnut with white cheek-patches and bands of white on the wings. The bird popularly called the hedge-sparrow belongs to a different genus, and is not a finch. Sparrow-grass (*n.*) is a mispronunciation of asparagus.

The sparrow-hawk (*n.*), *Accipiter nisus*, is a small hawk of brownish-grey colour, and haunts woods, commons, open fields and hedges. It flies swiftly, glides, and hovers, and dashes at a great pace after thrushes, blackbirds, sparrows and other small birds, which are its usual prey. In nesting-time the sparrow-hawk will also pursue young pheasants, partridges and chickens.

Though often confused with the kestrel, the sparrow-hawk is distinguished from it by its longer toes and legs, its more rapid flight and the greater contrast between its dark grey back and lighter breast, marked with very distinct bars. The male bird is about twelve inches long, and the female a couple of inches longer.

M.E. *spæwe*, A.-S. *spæarwa*; cp. Dan. *spurv*, G. *sperling*, O. Norse *spör-r*, Goth. *sparuwa*. Probably originally the flut-terer, rapid mover, from root

sper to quiver; cp. *spar* [3].

sparry (spar' i), *adj.* Consisting of or containing spar: resembling spar. See under *spar* [2].

spars (spars), *adj.* Thinly scattered; occurring at distant intervals; not dense. (F. *clair-semé*, *rare*, *épars*.)

Australia—a country nearly as large as Europe but with fewer inhabitants than London—furnishes an example of sparse population. So sparsely (spars' li, *adv.*) are some districts populated that one might wander in them for many miles without meeting anyone. Arid regions, where rainfall is scanty, show a sparseness (spars' nés, *n.*) or sparsity (spars' i ti, *n.*) of vegetation and animal life.

L. *sparsus*, p.p. of *spargere* to scatter.

Spartacist (spar' tã sist), *adj.* Denoting an extreme Socialist party in Germany. *n.* A member of this party. (F. *spartaciste*.)

Spartacus was the leader of those slaves and gladiators who rebelled against Rome in 73-71 B.C. Karl Liebknecht, the leader of the extreme Socialist party in Germany, adopted the pen-name of Spartacus, and his adherents, who were known as Spartacists, became more numerous towards the end of the World War (1914-18). The Spartacist party was opposed to the war and sought to bring about a revolution. They were responsible for many revolutionary outbreaks, and for some time—in 1919—



Sparrow-hawk.—The sparrow-hawk, which preys on thrushes, sparrows, and other small birds.

the Spartacists became a serious menace to the newly-established German Republic. Liebknecht was arrested on January 15, 1919, after the failure of the Spartacist rising, and was shot while trying to escape.

Spartan (spar' tăn), *n.* A native of Sparta; one having the supposed characteristics of the ancient Spartans. *adj.* Resembling a Spartan. (F. *Spartiate*; *spartiate*.)

Sparta was the principal city of Laconia in the south of Greece. Its people, the Spartans, were subjected to a rigid discipline and training, children being taught from an early age to bear hardships of all kinds, youths being enrolled in the army at the age of twenty. Spartan women, too, joined in the gymnastic exercises and were noted for their bravery.

To-day we talk of Spartan simplicity in describing a rude or ascetic way of life, lacking comforts and refinements, or of Spartan discipline and endurance, in allusion to the customs and character of the Spartans.

L. *Spartānus*.

sparteine (spar' tē in), *n.* A bitter-tasting oily liquid obtained from the broom plant and used in medicine for heart-trouble. Another form is spartein (spar' tē in). (F. *sparteine*.)

From Modern L. *Spartium* broom, from Gr. *spartos* a kind of broom, and E. chemical suffix *-ine*.

sparterie (spar' tēr i), *n.* Baskets, mats, ropes and other articles made from *esparto* grass. (F. *sparterie*.)

F., from Span. *esparteria*, from *esparto*, from L. *spartum*, Gr. *sparion* rope of the plant *spartos*.

spasm (spāz' m), *n.* An involuntary convulsive contraction of a muscle or group of muscles; any sudden, convulsive movement or effort of a violent character. (F. *spasme*, *convulsion*.)

This word is often used in a figurative sense, of natural forces, emotions, political excitement, and so forth. We might speak figuratively of a tremendous volcanic eruption or a violent earthquake as a spasm of nature. Anything of the nature of a spasm or spasms—for instance, a thing done by fits and starts and not kept up regularly—can be described as spasmodic (spāz mod' ik, *adj.*). The word *spasmodical* (spāz mod' ik āl, *adj.*), having the same meaning, is less common. A boy cannot hope to succeed if he tackles his lessons spasmodically (spāz mod' ik āl li, *adv.*). Spasmodic utterances may be called *spasmodics* (*n.pl.*), just as we speak of heroics.

The word *spastic* (spās' tik, *adj.*) means the same as spasmodic, but is used only by doctors, often as part of the names of diseases, such as spastic anaemia and spastic paralysis. Spasticity (spās tis' i ti, *n.*) means a spasmodic state or tendency.

F. *spasme*, L. *spasmus*, Gr. *spasmos*, from *spacin*, *spān* to draw, pull, rend. Syn.: Convulsion, paroxysm, throe twitch.

spat [1] (spät), *n.* The eggs or young of shell-fish, especially oysters. *v.i.* Of oysters, to spawn. *v.t.* Of oysters, to deposit (spawn). (F. *frai*, *jeune mollusque*; *frayer*.)

Oysters produce their microscopic young from May to August, when they themselves are not in season for eating. After swimming freely for about a fortnight the spat settles on rocks, stumps, or specially prepared tiles, and this is called a fall of spat. The oyster fishermen place this spat in special beds, to develop into oysters fit for the table in the course of two or three years. The plural form spats is also used.

Probably from the root of *spit*, *spatter*.

spat [2] (spät), *n.* A short cloth gaiter strapped under the foot and covering the upper part of the foot, including the instep. (F. *guêtre*.)

Short for *spatterdash*. See under *spatter*.

spat [3] (spät). This is the past tense and past participle of *spit*. See *spit* [2].

spatchcock (späch' kok), *n.* A fowl dressed, split open, and broiled as soon as killed. *v.t.* To cook in this way; to insert or sandwich (words or phrases) in a letter, telegram, etc.; to modify by inserting words or phrases. (F. *poulet rôti sur le gril*; *griller*, *intercaler*.)

Probably the earlier *spitchcock*, which is from M.H.G. *spitz* (*n.*) spit, and *kochen* to cook, but later explained as *dispatch-cock*, that is, a fowl killed and eaten quickly.

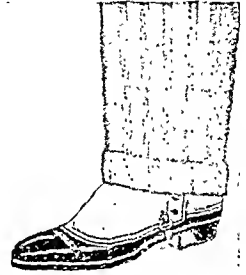
spate (spät), *n.* A flood, especially a sudden one due to heavy rains or melting snow; a sudden downpour of rain; a sudden or violent outpouring of emotion, etc.; an unusual quantity or number; a condition of flood. (F. *brue*.)

This word is often used figuratively. We might describe a very ready speaker as pouring out a spate of words, or we might refer to a spate of exciting events. In *spate* means in flood.

Perhaps O.F. *espoit*; cp. Dutch *spuiten* to spout. Syn.: Flood, outburst, torrent.

spathe (späth), *n.* A sheathing leaf or pair of leaves enclosing one or more flowers. (F. *spathe*.)

The arum is an example of a plant that has flowers protected by spathes. The



Spat.—A spat, a short gaiter for the foot.



Spathe.—The spathe, enclosing the spadix, of the wild arum.

flowers are inserted on a fleshy spike, called the spadix, and sheathing this is a large leaf-like envelope known as the spathe. Such flowers are *spathaceous* (spā thā' shūs, *adj.*) or—to use a less common term—*spathose* (spāth ōs', *adj.*).

F., from L. *spatha*, Gr. *spathē* broad blade. See *spade*.

spathic (spāth' ik), *adj.* Resembling spar, especially in the way in which splitting or cleavage takes place. **Spathiform** (spāth' i fōrm) and *spathose* (spāth' ōs') have the same meaning. (F. *spathique*.)

Spathic or *spathose* iron ore, now more commonly known to mineralogists as chalybite or siderite, is an important iron ore consisting of more or less pure carbonate of iron. The pure ore contains forty-eight parts of iron in one hundred. When mixed with clay it is known as clay iron-stone. There are numerous varieties of *spathic* iron ore, varying in colour from grey to brown and deep brownish-red.

From G. *spath* spar [2] and E. *adj.* suffix *-ic*; cp. F. *spathique*. SYN.: Foliaceous, lamellar.

spathose (spāth ōs'). For this word see under *spathic*.

spatial (spā' shāl), *adj.* Relating to space; taking up space; characterized by or containing space; happening in space; governed by the conditions of space; involved by space; of sense or faculty, perceiving space. Another and less common form is *spacial* (spā' shāl). (F. *spatial*.)

This word is not in very common use. Philosophers employ it as the correlative of temporal. **Spatiality** (spā shi āl' i ti, *n.*) means spatial character or quality, and *spatially* (spā' shāl li, *adv.*) as regards space, by means of space.

From L. *spatium* space and E. suffix *-al*. See *space*.

spatter (spāt' ér), *v.i.* To scatter or splash (water, mud, etc.) in drops or small particles; to sprinkle or splash with water, mud, etc.; to spoil (someone's reputation) by scandal. *v.i.* To fall or be dispersed in or as in drops or small particles. *n.* A shower; a pattering of drops; a sprinkling. (F. *éclabousser*, *croter*, *noircir*; *diffamer*; *repandre*; *quelques gouttes*, *pluie*.)

A passing cart may spatter our clothes with mud, and a person's good name may be spattered by his neighbours. **Spatdash** (spāt' ér dāsh, *n.*) is the name of a covering of leather or cloth worn around the legs as a protection from the spattering of mud or water. This word is more common in the plural, *spatterdashes*.

Frequentative of stem *spat-* to splash; cp. Dutch *spatten* to throw, *spatter*. SYN.: *v.* Asperse, defame, splash, sprinkle. *n.* Shower, splash, sprinkling.

spatula (spāt' ū lā), *n.* An instrument of metal, wood, ivory, or other material, usually flat, but sometimes trowel-shaped or spoon-shaped, used by painters, chemists, plasterers, surgeons, etc.; a spoon-shaped

formation or part. Another form, used especially of birds' bills, is *spatule* (spāt' ūl). (F. *spatule*.)

A painter uses a spatula for mixing his colours, a plasterer for spreading plaster over a wall or ceiling, and a surgeon for pressing down the tongue so that he can examine the throat.

A common form of surgical spatula has a broad rounded end, like a spoon, and anything so shaped may be described as *spatular* (spāt' ū lār, *adj.*), *spatulate* (spāt' ū lāt, *adj.*), or *spatuliform* (spāt' ū li fōrm, *adj.*). The ducks known as shovellers have enormous spatulate or spoon-shaped bills, and the name of the genus to which they belong is *Spatula*.

F. *spatule*, L. *spat(h)ula*, dim. of *spatha* broad-bladed knife. See *spade*, *spathe*.

spavin (spāv' in), *n.* A painful swelling or growth in or near the joints of a horse's leg. (F. *éparvin*, *épervin*.)

Spavin usually occurs between the knee and the fetlock. A horse suffering from spavin is said to be *spavined* (spāv' ind, *adj.*). Bone spavin is a particular type of spavin in which new bone is deposited on and around the bones of the hock-joint.

O.F. *espa(r)vain* (Span. *esparavan* sparrowhawk, *spavin*), akin to O.F. *espervier*, G. *sperber* sparrowhawk; perhaps "sparrow-like," from the hopping movement of a spavined horse.



Spawn.—Toad spawn laid like a string of jelly upon a water plant.

spawn (spawn), *v.t.* Of fishes, frogs, etc., to produce or deposit (eggs); to produce, especially in large numbers, like spawn; to remove the spawn from. *v.i.* Of fishes, frogs, etc., to deposit eggs; to swarm. *n.* The eggs of fish, frogs, etc.; the white fibre-like material from which mushrooms and other fungi are produced; offspring; outcome; results. (F. *frayer*, *fourniller*, *frai*, *blanc de champignon*.)

Frog-spawn is found in clusters, and toadspawn in chains. Blocks of mushroom spawn may be bought for the artificial cultivation of mushrooms. Figuratively, the word is always used in a contemptuous way.

A full-grown female fish at spawning time is called a *spawner* (spawn' ér, *n.*).

A fish-breeder who collects and markets fish-spawn might also be described as a spawner.

M.E. *spanen*, Anglo-F. *espaundre* to spawn, O.F. *espaudre* to shed, scatter freely, from L. *expandere* to spread out.

speak (spĕk), *v.i.* To utter words in an ordinary tone of voice, as distinct from singing; to express thought by words; to make a statement; to declare; to converse; to be on speaking terms; to deliver a speech; to be very expressive; to make some revelation; of musical instruments, to give forth a full note. *v.t.* To utter, especially in a normal tone, as distinct from singing; to declare; to make known; to reveal; to address (in specified way); to talk or converse in (a language): to hail and communicate with (a ship). *p.t.* spoke (spōk), archaic spake (spāk); *p.p.* spoken (spō' kĕn). (F. *parler*, *dire*, *déclarer*, *aborder*, *parler*, *s'exprimer*, *causer*, *s'entretenir*, *être amical*; *faire un discours*, *prendre la parole*, *parler ouvertement*; *dire*, *déclarer*, *exprimer*, *proclamer*, *révéler*, *parler*, *hâler*.)

Anything that can be spoken or that is fit to be spoken is **speakeable** (spĕk' ābl, *adj.*), a word less common than its antonym, **unspeakeable**. Anyone who speaks, especially a person who delivers public speeches, is a **speaker** (spĕk' ěr, *n.*). Some people are good writers but poor speakers. The title of speaker is applied to the presiding officer of various legislative assemblies, and especially to that of the House of Commons, who is addressed as Mr. Speaker. The speaker of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor; he is not called speaker. The American House of Representatives, the Canadian Senate and House of Commons, and other parliamentary assemblies also have speakers. The office of speaker is the **speakership** (spĕk' ěr ship, *n.*).

If a member of an audience cannot hear what the lecturer is saying, he may ask the lecturer to speak up, or speak louder. The lecturer, if he holds strong opinions, will be inclined to speak out, that is, to give free expression to his opinions. If his audience is restless, he will be advised to speak them fair or in a courteous manner. An inconspicuous notice in a financial paper may speak volumes, or be of great significance. Strictly speaking means in the strict sense of the words. So to speak means if the word or words may be allowed, and is used with some unusual expression.

A tube for conveying orders and messages from one part of a building to another is known as a **speaking-tube** (*n.*). A **speaking-trumpet** (*n.*) is an instrument used to amplify the voice. The more usual term for such a device nowadays is megaphone. A portrait painted by a skilful portrait-painter may be a **speaking** (spĕk' ing, *adj.*) or very close likeness of his model.

M.E. *spēchen*, A.-S. *sp(r)ecan*; cp. Dutch *spreken*, G. *prechen*, perhaps akin to Gr. *spharagos* a crackling. There was originally an *r* in the word. See **spark**. SYN.: Articulate, converse, declare, talk, tell.

spear (spĕr), *n.* A weapon for thrusting or throwing, used in warfare or hunting, consisting of a pointed head and a long

shaft; a soldier or hunter who wields a spear; a weapon with a sharp point, and sometimes barbed, used for catching fish; a beam of light; the rudimentary shoot of a seed; a blade or shoot of grass, etc.; a stem of an osier, reed, etc.; reeds for thatching, etc. *v.t.* To wound or capture with a spear. *v.i.* Of plants, to shoot up into a long stem; to rise like a spear. (F. *lanee*, *laneier*, *épieu*, *harpon*, *trident*; *percer*, *harponner*; *s'élaner*.)

As applied to stems and shoots of plants, the word is perhaps influenced by spire. The spear is one of the oldest of human weapons. Among the remains of the Stone Age we find many spear-heads (*n.pl.*) of flint, and many savage races still use the spear as their chief weapon. It is only in the twentieth century that the lance, a form of spear, has been abolished from the British Army. A **spearman** (spĕr'

mān, *n.*) is a soldier armed with a spear.

The name **spear-grass** (*n.*) is given to various grasses producing long, sharp leaves. **Spear-mint** (*n.*) is the common garden mint. The **spear-thistle** (*n.*)—*Cirsium lanceolatum*—is a common thistle with purple flowers. Several kinds of the plant genus *Ranunculus* are known as **spearwort** (spĕr' wĕrt, *n.*).

The spear and distaff were regarded as symbols of man and woman, and so a relation on the spear side means a father's relative, just as a relative of one's mother is said to be related to one on the distaff side.

A.-S. *sperc*; cp. Dutch and G. *speer*, Dan. *spær*, Icel. pl. *spjör*; perhaps akin to *spar*. It is doubtful whether L. *sparus* hunting spear is related.

special (spesh' āl), *adj.* Having a particular, individual quality; suited or designed for a particular purpose; not ordinary



Spear.—A Bisharin warrior of the Nubian Desert, with his spear.

or general; pre-eminent or exceptional. *n.* A person or thing appointed for a particular occasion or purpose, such as an edition of a newspaper. (*F. spécial, particulier, extraordinaire, premier.*)

A train that is run for some special purpose is known as a special. So also is an extra edition of a newspaper issued on the receipt of special or exceptional news. The special or peculiar charm of the essays of Charles Lamb (1775-1834) is their kindly intimacy. The work of a mediocrity shows no special or especial excellence. Our special friends are those we hold in special or particular-esteem.

In English law a special case (*n.*) is a joint statement of facts regarding a civil action which the contesting parties place before a court for decision. In such an action no witnesses have to be called, because the parties agree as to the facts of the case.

When new or unexpected evidence is brought up in a law case it is called special pleading (*n.*), a term sometimes used for unfair argument. A jury is said to give a special verdict (*n.*) when the proved facts of the case are stated, but the conclusions to be drawn from them are left to the judge or court. A special jury (*n.*) is composed of special jurors (*n. pl.*) drawn from certain ranks of society. A special constable (*n.*) is a man enrolled for volunteer police duty at a time of rioting or other emergency.

A journalist employed to send news from a certain town, district, or country, to report on events happening in a certain place, or to write on special subjects, is termed a spécial correspondent (*n.*).

A special licence (*n.*) is a form of marriage licence enabling a marriage to take place in any district without banns being called, and at any time. It is issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In 1907, the branch of the British Army known as the militia was transformed into a force named the Special Reserve (*n.*). It ranked behind the ordinary army reserve, and was comprised of men who re-enlisted from the regular army, or else enlisted without previous experience as soldiers. The old name of militia was restored in 1921.

One who devotes himself to a special or particular branch of a science or profession is termed a specialist (*spesh' al ist, n.*). This name is given specially (*spesh' al li, adv.*), that is, especially or in particular, to

a doctor who makes a specialistic (*spesh' al lis' tik, adj.*) study of some aspect of disease, and he is said to specialize (*spesh' al liz, v. i.*), or engage particularly, in its treatment.

The custom of thus studying particular portions of a science, art, or other kind of work, is specialism (*spesh' al izm, n.*). To assign a particular use to a thing is to specialize (*v. t.*) it; the eye, for instance, is specialized for sight, and this fact is an example of specialization (*spesh' al i zā' shun, n.*) or appointment for a special purpose. The act of specializing in a particular study, etc., is also termed specialization.

A speciality (*spesh' al' i ti, n.*) is a special characteristic or feature. Legal matters are a speciality of the solicitor—they are his special occupation. Some publishing firms make a speciality of issuing children's books. The word speciality (*spesh' al' ti, n.*) has much the same meaning, but is less often used. We may speak of the speciality of a task that is limited by special circumstances. In law, an instrument or document under seal, expressing a special contract or obligation, is known as a speciality.

O.F. (*e*) *special*, L. *specialis*, from *speciēs* a particular kind or sort. See *especial*, of which *special* is a shortened form.

SYN.: *adj.* Especial, exceptional, particular, peculiar, precise. ANT.: *adj.* General, ordinary.

specie (*spē' shē; spē' shi ē, n.* Money in the form of coin. (*F. espèces.*)

Specie is distinguished from paper money, and bullion, that is, uncoined silver and gold.

Ablative of L. *speciēs* (in Modern L. coined money) literally that which is seen, visible instead of being otherwise represented, from *specere* to see. Short for *in speciē*. SYN.: Coin.

species (*spē' shēz; spē' shi ēz, n.* In natural history, a group of related animals or plants that differ only in small details; usually forming a division of a genus; in logic, a group of individuals or objects that have a common name and agree in some essential quality or qualities; a kind, variety, or sort; in law, the form or shape given to any material; the visible form of an element in the Eucharist. (*F. genre, espèce.*)

A genus of animals or plants consists of one or more species, each of which may be made up of further varieties. For instance, the tiger (*Felis tigris*) is a species of the cat genus *Felis*, which includes lions, leopards, and other species of cat. In mineralogy, rocks are grouped in mineral species.



Special constable.—A special constable, or member of a volunteer police force, regulating street traffic.

The word species is also used in a colloquial way, as when we say that practical joking is a species, or kind, of humour, and picking pockets is a species of theft. The human race is sometimes referred to as the species.

L. = appearance, kind, sort, quality, from *specere* to look. *SYN.*: Class, form, kind, sort.

specific (spè sif' ik), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting a species; relating to a particular subject; having certain definite and distinguishing qualities; precise; special. *n.* A medicine or drug having a special use; a remedy. (*F. spécifique.*)

The specific name of an animal or plant always follows the generic name. The lion, for instance, has the scientific name, *Felis leo*. There is specific difference between this species of the genus *Felis* and the tiger, another species, known to scientists as *Felis tigris*. A specific statement is one that is definite or clearly stated.

Quinine is a specific remedy, or specific, in the treatment of fever, since it has the special property of reducing the temperature. Medicines that are specific in operation, and diseases that have a specific character, are said to possess specificity (spes i fis' i ti, *n.*).

The specific gravity (*n.*) of a solid or liquid substance is its relative weight or density compared with the weight of an equal bulk of water, which is taken as the standard. The specific gravity of a gas is similarly expressed by the ratio of its weight to that of an equal volume of hydrogen.

The specific heat (*n.*) of a substance is the quantity of heat needed to raise the temperature of a given quantity of it one degree, as compared with the heat needed to raise the same volume of water.

The legal term, specific performance (*n.*), means the strict carrying out of the terms of a contract, at the order of a court of equity, no payment of damages being allowed as an alternative.

Instructions should be given specifically (spè sif' ik à li, *adv.*), or explicitly and precisely, otherwise they may be misinterpreted. When a bridge, building, or any other large structure is to be built, a specification (spes i fi kâ' shùn, *n.*) of it is first drawn up. This is a detailed list of all the materials and parts to be used, with instructions as to how they are to be prepared and fixed. The specification of an invention is the description of its construction and use, which must be supplied when the inventor applies for a patent. These specifications are kept for reference at the Patent Office, London.

We may speak of the specificalness (spè sif' ik nés, *n.*), that is, the specific quality or character, of an action; but this word is

seldom used. To specify (spcs' i fi, *v.t.*) a thing is to name it distinctly, to mention or ask for it specially, or else to include it in a specification. A fact or observation that is specifiable (spes' i fi àbl, *adj.*) is capable of being specified.

O.F. spécifique, *L.L. specifiens*, from *speciēs* particular sort or kind, and *-fiens* making (from *-fic-äre* = *facere* to make). *See* species. *SYN.*: *adj.* Characteristic, definite, explicit, peculiar, precise. *ANT.*: *adj.* General, indefinite, ordinary, unspecified, vague.

specimen (spes' i mèn), *n.* A part or individual intended to show the characteristics of the whole or class to which it belongs; an example; an instance. (*F. spécimen, modèle, échantillon.*)

Mineral specimens, or pieces of different types of rocks, etc., are exhibited in geological museums. In scientific investigation, the largest possible number of specimens of each species of plant or animal is examined before conclusions as to the species as a whole can be accurately made.

The stamp-collector arranges in his album specimens of the different issues of postage-stamps. A well-trained athlete may be described as a magnificent specimen of mankind. A specimen page (*n.*) of a publication, showing the size and style of type, is often reproduced in the prospectus issued by its publishers.

L. = something shown, characteristic mark, from *L. specere* to see, look, and suffix *-men*. *SYN.*: Example, illustration, instance, sample.



Specimen.—A magnificent lion's head. The specimen was presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales by Transvaal Scouts.

speciology (spè shi ol' ô ji), *n.* The science that deals with the nature and origin of species. (*F. spéciologie.*)

From *species* and suffix *-ology*.

specious (spè' shüs), *adj.* Appearing good, true, or well-founded at first sight; plausible. (*F. spécieux.*)

A specious argument is usually not so fair or good as it first appears, and the person who argues speciously (spè' shüs li, *adv.*), that is, with an apparently good show of

reason, may be found to be wanting in logic or accuracy when we examine his statements carefully. A tale may possess speciosity (spē shi os' i ti, *n.*), or speciousness (spē' shūs nēs, *n.*), that is, an attractive or plausible quality that is really deceptive or fallacious. A hypocrite is one kind of specious person.

O.F. *specieux*, from L. *speciosus* full of apparent fairness, from *speciēs* look, appearance. SYN.: Plausible.

speck [1] (spek), *n.* A small spot, stain, or blemish; a small particle of rottenness. *v.t.* To mark with a speck or specks. (F. *tache*, *tare*, *moucheture*; *tacheter*, *moucheter*.)

Although the stars are really huge, their vast distance from the earth causes them to appear as mere specks of light in the sky. Perfectly clean linen is speckless (spek' lēs, *adj.*) or spotless. A tiny fungus makes the skins of apples and pears specky (spek' i, *adj.*), that is, marked with specks of decay.

A.-S. *specca* spot; cp. Low G. *spaak*, from *spaken* to spit with wet, M. Dutch *speckel* spot. SYN.: *n.* Blemish, dot, fleck, particle, stain. *v.* Blemish, speckle, spot.

speck [2] (spek), *n.* Fat, or blubber, especially that of whales and seals. (F. *lard de baleine*.)

The chief harpooner on a whaler is sometimes called the specksioneer (spek shūn ēr', *n.*), or specktioneer (spek shō nēr', *n.*), for he directs the cutting up of whales for removal of the speck, or blubber.

Dutch *spek* blubber, fat, or G. *speck*; cp. A.-S. *spic*, O. Norse *spik* bacon.

speckle (spek' l), *n.* A little spot, speck, or stain. *v.t.* To mark with speckles. (F. *point*, *moucheture*; *moucheter*.)

Some species of trout are speckled with black and red spots. The sea trout has black speckles on its silvery body during its sojourn in the sea.

Dim. of speck [1].

speckless (spek' lēs). For this word see under speck [1].

specksioneer (spek shūn ēr'). For this word see under speck [2].

specky (spek' i). For this word see under speck [1].

spectacle (spek' tākl), *n.* A show; something exhibited to the view; a remarkable sight; a pageant; (*pl.*) a pair of small glass lenses mounted in a light frame, resting on nose and ears, worn to aid the sight, or protect the eyes; eye-glasses. (F. *spectacle*, *lunettes*.)

Strictly any sight is a spectacle, but the word is used chiefly of sights that arouse admiration, surprise, or disgust. A military tattoo is a spectacular (spek tāk' ū lār, *adj.*) event, or one having the nature of a spectacle. It is presented spectacularly (spek tāk' ū lār li, *adv.*), or in a spectacular fashion.

Spectacles were early worn by the Chinese, who perhaps invented them. The Roman emperor, Nero, is said to have used an eye-glass with a beryl lens. We generally

distinguish spectacles from eye-glasses, which grip the nose with a spring device. A person wearing a pair of spectacles is said to be spectacled (spek' tāk' ld, *adj.*).

F., from L. *spectāculum* show, sight, from *spec-āre* to look at, frequentative of *specere* to look. SYN.: Exhibition, object, pageant, show, sight.



Spectacles.—A spectacle-maker fitting a lens into the frame of a pair of spectacles.

spectator (spek tā' tōr), *n.* One who looks on, especially at a game, events, etc. (F. *spectateur*, *assistant*.)

Those who watch a game of football are called the spectators, as distinguished from those who take part in the game. The state of watching, or the fact of being a mere on-looker, is termed spectatorship (spek tā' tōr ship, *n.*). One who looks on at events may be said to adopt a spectatorial (spek tā' tōr' i āl, *adj.*) attitude. A feminine spectator is a spectatress (spek tā' trēs, *n.*). These three derivative words are seldom used.

L. = one who looks on, from *spec-āre*, frequentative of *specere* to look. SYN.: Beholder, onlooker.

spectre (spek' tēr), *n.* A ghost; an apparition or phantom; figuratively, an object of dread. (F. *spectre*, *revenant*, *fantôme*.)

In Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" (iv, 3), Brutus, on the eve of the battle of Philippi, is visited by a spectre, which at first he thinks is an illusion. It is, however, the ghost of Caesar. This spectral (spek' trāl, *adj.*), or ghostly, visit in which Caesar appears spectrally (spek' trāl li, *adv.*), is an omen of the defeat of Brutus and his friends by Antony and Octavius. The word spectral also means of or pertaining to the spectrum, or to spectra, in which the colours forming light are broken up spectrally.

An optical illusion, consisting of a magnified spectral or shadowy image of the observer, is sometimes thrown upon mists around the tops of mountains. It is called the spectre of the Brocken, because it was first observed on that peak in the Harz Mountains.

The word spectre enters into the formation of names of various animals with very thin

bodies, or an otherwise ghostly appearance. An insect of the genus *Phasma* is sometimes called a spectre-insect (*n.*), or walking-stick. The spectre-bat (*n.*) is a tropical species, of the vampire family, known to scientists as *Phyllostoma spectrum*.

The glass-crab, which is the flat, transparent larva of certain shrimps, and not a distinct species, is also called the spectre-crab (*n.*). A spectre-shrimp (*n.*), however, is a species of shrimp of the genus *Caprella*, having a very slender and elongated body. It seldom swims, but it climbs among the branches of seaweeds, holding on by its hind limbs and waving its long antennae in search of food. The tarsier, a strange little animal with large eyes and ears, is sometimes called the spectre-lemur (*n.*). It lives in the East Indies and frequents trees.

F., from *L. spectrum* appearance, image, from *specere* to look. *SYN.*: Apparition, ghost.

spectro-. This is a prefix meaning having to do with the spectrum. (*F. spectro-*.)

This prefix is used only in the formation of scientific words. A spectrograph (*spek' trô grâf, n.*) is an apparatus for photographing spectra. It consists of a spectroscope with a camera fitted in the place of the eyepiece. A photograph taken by spectrographic (*spek trô grâf' ik, adj.*) methods is called a spectrogram (*spek' trô grâm, n.*). The art of using spectrographs is termed spectrography (*spek trog' râ fi, n.*). A form of spectrograph used for photographing the great flames, called solar prominences, which issue from the sun, is called a spectroheliograph (*spek trô hê' li ô grâf, n.*). It transforms the light from the sun into light of one wave-length.

The science of deciding what a substance contains by analysing its spectrum is spectrology (*spek trôl' ô ji, n.*). The composition of many of the stars has been determined by spectrological (*spek trô loj' ik âl, adj.*) investigations. In fact, until the light-rays of heavenly bodies could be examined spectrologically (*spek trô loj' ik âl li, adv.*), scientists possessed no method of discovering the various elements of which they are formed.

The spectrometer (*spek trom' è tēr, n.*) is an instrument which measures the bending of a ray of light as it passes through a prism.

A spectrophone (*spek' trô fôn, n.*) is a modified form of spectroscope, in which the different lights of the spectrum are made to give out characteristic sounds. The ear of the observer thus takes the place of the eye.

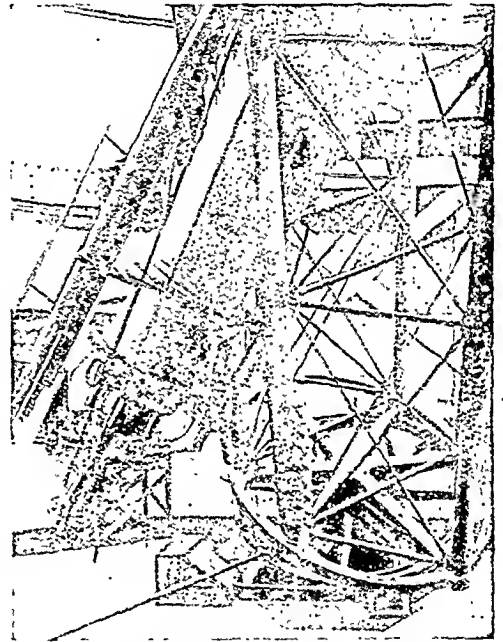
Combining form of *L. spectrum*.

spectroscope (*spek' trô sköp, n.*) An instrument for forming and analysing the spectra of light-rays given off by bodies. (*F. spectroscopie.*)

The ordinary spectroscope consists of a tube for making the light-rays parallel, a glass prism through which the light is directed, a small viewing telescope, and a measuring apparatus.

By means of spectroscopic (*spek trô skop' ik, adj.*) or spectroscopical (*spek trô skop' ik âl, adj.*) observations of the light given out by various bodies several new elements have been discovered, some on the earth, and some existing only in the stars. The sun was the first heavenly body to be examined spectroscopically (*spek trô skop' ik âl li, adv.*). In 1672 Sir Isaac Newton first made known certain theories as to the solar spectrum. This may be regarded as the beginning of spectroscopy (*spek tros' kô pi, n.*), the science dealing with the production and study of spectra. The modern spectroscopist (*spek tros' kô pist, n.*), or one engaged in this science, has vastly increased its range, and it is now an important branch of astronomy.

From *E. spectro-* and suffix *-scope* from *Gr skopein* to view.



Spectroscope.—The half-prism spectroscope at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

spectrum (*spek' trüm, n.*) The image into which a ray of light, or other form of radiant energy, is broken up by passing through a prism; the image of a bright object persisting when the eyes are turned away. *pl. spectra* (*spek' trâ*). (*F. spectre solaire.*)

Rays of different colours are bent in different degrees by a prism. Sunlight is broken up into red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet rays. These colours, in this particular order, constitute the solar spectrum, determined by their refrangibility. The rainbow is the sun's spectrum thrown by drops of water.

The spectra of different sources of light vary greatly. The nature and chemical composition of a substance can be determined

by burning it in a flame or heating it till it glows, and then examining its spectrum by means of a spectroscope. This method of chemical analysis is called spectrum analysis (*n.*), or spectral analysis (*n.*).

L. = image, from *specere* to look. See *spectre*.

specular (spek' ū ār). This is an adjective formed from *speculum*. See *speculum*.

speculate (spek' ū āt), *v.i.* To turn thoughts or theories over in the mind; to reflect (upon, or about a subject); to form theories; to make purchases or investments in the hope of obtaining a profit. (*F. spéculer sur, méditer, conjecturer, spéculer, agioter.*)

When people form theories as to the nature or cause of a thing by conjecturing, they are said to speculate about it. There has been much speculation (spek ū lā' shùn, *n.*), or speculating, as to whether Mars is inhabited. We can each have our own opinion on the matter, but the speculations, or mental inquiries, of astronomers carry most weight, as these men have special knowledge on which to base their opinions. A speculation or conjectural opinion formed without such knowledge is little more than an idle fancy.

Business men are said to speculate in stocks, when they buy stocks at a low price, in the hope that a rise in their value will enable them to be sold at a profit. There is always a possibility of loss in speculations of this kind. In the card game called speculation, the players buy cards from one another, hoping to improve their hands. A business or purchase is said to be a speculation, or to be speculative (spek' ū lā tiv, *adj.*), if it is risky but likely to yield large profits. Prudent people refrain from business of this kind owing to its speculativeness (spek' ū lā tiv nēs, *n.*).

A person who possesses speculativeness, that is, a tendency towards speculation, or who is speculatively (spek' ū lā tiv li, *adv.*) inclined, is termed a speculator (spek' ū lā tōr, *n.*), whether he speculates in the sense of forming theories, or of buying and selling goods or shares.

L. *speculātus*, *p.p.* of *speculārī* to behold, look out, from *specula* look-out, watch-tower, from *specere* to look. *SYN.*: *v.* Conjecture, consider, contemplate, reflect, theorize.

speculum (spek' ū lūm), *n.* A mirror, especially one of polished metal, used in an optical instrument; a patch of colour or a lustrous spot on the wing of certain birds; an ocellus; in surgery, an instrument fitted

with a mirror, used for examining internal parts of the body. *pl.* *specula* (spek' ū lā). (*F. miroir, réflecteur, ocelle, speculum.*)

The speculum of a reflecting telescope is generally made of speculum metal (*n.*), a hard white alloy of copper and tin. This alloy is capable of taking a very high polish. Surgical specula are of different types, according to the part of the body to be examined. Some are provided with small electric bulbs to assist in the examination of the cavity.

A specular (spek' ū lār, *adj.*) surface is one that is bright and polished, or that has the nature of a speculum. Specular iron (*n.*) is a lustrous, crystalline variety of haematite.

L. = mirror, dim. from *specere* to look.

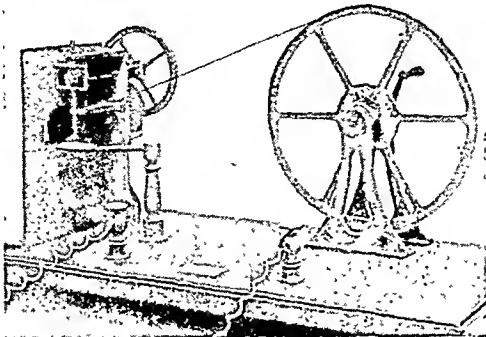
sped (sped). This is the past tense and past participle of speed. See speed.

speech (spēch), *n.* The act or faculty of speaking; spoken words; conversation; a remark; a public address; the language of a nation, people, or group; a dialect; in music, the sounding of a note on a wind instrument or organ pipe. (*F. parole, langage, entretien, observation, discours, oraison, harangue, langue.*)

The power of speech is confined to human beings. Parrots and other birds can imitate speech, but they have no understanding of the words uttered. To have speech with a person is to talk with him. Fluent talkers are possessed of ready speech. Speech-day (*n.*) is a name for the annual prize-giving day in schools and colleges, when speeches are made by the headmaster and others. Quickness and accuracy of speech in concert organs are obtained by the use of electric controls.

A speech-maker (*n.*) is one who delivers a speech or speeches in public. If his speech-making (*n.*) is poor, or pretentious, he is said to speechify (spēch' i fi, *v.i.*), that is, to deliver a speech merely for the sake of talking. Such a speaker is a speechifier (spēch' i fi ēr, *n.*). These two words are used only in a depreciatory sense.

A dumb man is speechless (spēch' lēs, *adj.*). So also is a person who is temporarily deprived of the power of speaking owing to terror or surprise. Indignation may cause a person to stare speechlessly (spēch' lēs li, *adv.*) at someone who has insulted him, but his speechlessness (spēch' lēs nēs, *n.*) will probably give place to a strong protest when he regains his self-control. Actual speechlessness or dumbness is usually accompanied by deafness. The deaf, however, may understand what is said by watching a speaker's



Spectrum.—Wheatstone's apparatus for spectrum analysis—that is for separating the colours of a ray of light.

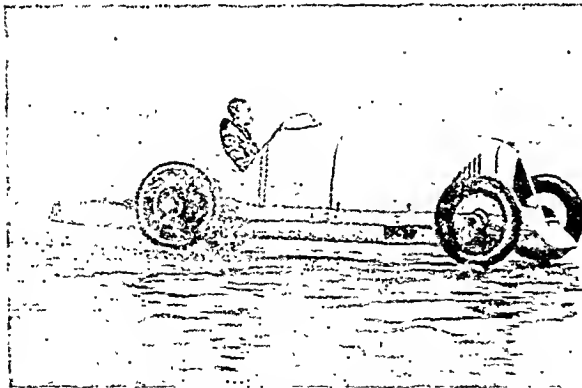
lips. This is called speech-reading (*n.*), or lip-reading.

A.-S. *spræc*, *spæc*, from *sprecan*, *sprecan* to speak; cp. Dutch *spraak*, G. *sprache*. See *speak*. SYN.: Address, language, ovation, remark, utterance.

speed (*spēd*), *n.* Rapid motion; swiftness; rate of progress or motion. *v.i.* To move swiftly; to succeed or prosper; to fare (well, ill, etc.). *v.t.* To cause to go fast; to send on the way; to regulate the speed of (an engine); to cause to succeed or prosper; to expedite. *p.t.* and *p.p.* *sped* (*spēd*). (F. *rapidité*, *vitesse*, *vélocité*, *célérité*; *se hâter*, *réussir*, *se trouver*; *hâter*, *dépêcher*, *accélérer*, *faire prospérer*, *expédier*.)

The verb is used chiefly with reference to actual motion. Its other meanings are now more or less archaic, although we still talk of speeding the parting guest, which may mean helping him to go quickly, or simply bidding him farewell. So also a law-suit may be said not to have sped when it fails, and one's affairs to speed better when they prosper. These uses, however, are more suited to literature than to ordinary conversation.

An express train speeds along, speeding its hundreds of passengers to their destination. Two machines that are run at the same number of revolutions a minute are speeded alike. The act or process of making operations quicker in a factory, mine, or elsewhere, so as to obtain larger production, is described as a speed-up (*n.*). This may be effected either by the use of better machinery, or improvements in organization. To do so is



Speed.—A racing motor-car being tested at low speed on the wet sands at Pendeine, Wales.

to speed up the business. In this sense and in that of regulating speed the *p.t.* and *p.p.* are speeded (*spēd' ēd*).

The speed of a motor-car is the rate at which it covers a certain distance, usually reckoned in miles per hour. One that can travel at a high speed is said to be speedy (*spēd' i*, *adj.*), to run speedily (*spēd' i li*, *adv.*), and possess speediness (*spēd' i nēs*, *n.*), or swiftness of movement.

A speedy decision is one that is arrived at without delay; speedy remedies act quickly.

To wish anyone good speed, or God-speed, in his affairs is to wish him prosperity.

A speeder (*spēd' ēr*, *n.*) is one who drives or speeds along rapidly, or else a device for regulating the speed at which a machine works. A speedometer (*spē dom' é tēr*, *n.*) is an instrument that records the speed at which a motor-car or other vehicle travels.

The speedwell (*spēd' wel*, *n.*)—*Veronica chamaedrys*—is a common British wild flower, with oval toothed leaves, and small bright blue flowers. The name is also given to related species.

A.-S. *spēd*, *spōēd*, verbal *n.* from *spōwan* to succeed; cp. Dutch *spood*, O.H.G. *spuot* success, G. *sputen* (reflexive) to make haste. Perhaps akin to L. *spatium* space, Sansk. *spāy* to enlarge. SYN.: *n.* Celerity, rapidity, velocity. *v.* Accelerate, hasten.

speiss (*spīs*), *n.* A mixture of arsenic, nickel, copper, etc., collecting at the bottoms of crucibles in which certain lead ores are smelted. (F. *speiss*.)

G. *speise* food, bell-metal, L. *expensa* spent.

spelaeon (*spēlē' ān*), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or dwelling in a cave or caves. (F. *cavernicole*).

The prehistoric cave-dwellers may be described as spelaeon people. The scientific study of caves is termed spelaeology (*spē lē ol' ō ji*, *n.*).

L. *spēlaeum*, Gr. *spēlaion* cave.

spelican ('*spel' i kân*). This is another spelling of spilkkin. See spilkkin.

spell [*ɪ*] (*spel*), *n.* A charm; a set form of words supposed to have magic powers; fascination. (F. *sortilège*, *charme*.)

The Sleeping Beauty was placed under a spell which caused her to remain asleep until she was rescued by the prince. In the Middle Ages the power of spells was firmly believed in, and people who were thought to be under their influence were said to be spellbound (*adj.*). We now say that a person is spellbound when he is held bound as if by a spell, say by the beauty of a landscape. An incongruous remark by a companion will, however, break the spell, or put an end to the attraction exercised by the view.

A.-S. *spel* (*l*) saying, tale, speech; cp. O.H.G. *spel*, Goth. *spill* fable. See *spelt* [*ɜ*], *gospel*. SYN.: Attraction, charm, fascination, incantation.

spell [*ɜ*] (*spel*), *v.t.* To name or write the letters forming (a word); of letters, to form a word; to read with difficulty, letter by letter; to portend; to involve. *p.t.* and *p.p.* *spelt* (*spelt*) and *spelled* (*speld*). (F. *épeler*, *déchiffrer*, *présager*, *entraîner*.)

The letters of which words are made once represented the sound of the word. With long usage the pronunciation of many words has changed considerably and their sounds and letters no longer agree. That is why English spelling (*spel' ing*, *n.*), that is, the art

or practice of naming the letters in words, is so difficult. The manner of writing or expressing words with letters is also termed spelling. A spelling-book (*n.*) is one designed to teach children how to spell correctly.

A child who can spell difficult words, like believe and parallel, as well as common ones, may be described as a good speller (*spel'ér, n.*). A competition in spelling, especially one in which prizes are given to those who make fewest mistakes, is called a spelling-bee (*n.*). In a figurative sense we say that the failure of an industry spells, or means, ruin for thousands of people.

O.F. *espell(i)er*; cp. Dutch *spellen*, A.-S. *spellian* to tell, narrate, from *spell* [1].

spell [3] (*spel*), *n.* A turn of work; a short period of time. (F. *période, tour*.)

The strain of driving a motor-car for a long period is avoided if the passengers take spells or turns at the wheel and enable the driver to rest. When the weather has been bad for a long time we long for a spell of sunshine.

From A.-S. *spelian* to take another person's place, from *spala* substitute; cp. Dutch *spelen*, G. *spielen* to play, act a part, *Spiel* game, O. Norse *spila*.

spelt [1] (*spelt*), *n.* An inferior variety of wheat with brittle ears, grown in southern Europe. (F. *épeautre*.)

Spelt, or German wheat, is known to have been cultivated by the ancient Romans. It cannot be threshed so well as ordinary wheat.

A.-S., from L.L. *spelta*; cp. G. *speltz*.

spelt [2] (*spelt*). This is a past tense and past participle of *spell*. See *spell*.

spelter (*spel'ér*), *n.* Zinc. (F. *zinc*.)

Spelter is the common commercial name for zinc. The name is also given to an alloy of copper and zinc used for hard soldering.

Perhaps from Low G. *spialter*; cp. Dutch and G. *spialter*. See *pewter*.

spence (*spens*), *n.* A larder; a buttery. Another spelling is *spense* (*spens*). (F. *garde-manger, dépense*.)

This archaic word denoted a room where food was stored, and from which it was dispensed for use at table.

O.F. *despense* buttery, from O.F. *despendre* spend, distribute, from L. *dispensare*, frequentative of L.L. *dispendere* (p.p. *dispensus*). See *dispende*.

spencer [1] (*spen'sér*), *n.* A very short tailless overcoat worn in the eighteenth

and early nineteenth centuries; a kind of short, under-jacket worn by women. (F. *spencer*.)

This garment was probably named after the second Earl Spencer (1758-1834), a Whig politician. The distinguishing feature about the *spencer* was that it was shorter than the under-jacket. The *spencer* worn by women, now rather an old-fashioned garment, is named after that formerly worn by men.

spencer [2] (*spen'sér*), *n.* A fore-and-aft sail carried on square-rigged vessels, and set with a gaff behind the fore- or main-mast. (F. *misaine-golette*.)

So named from its inventor, Knight Spencer, an Englishman (1802).

Spencerism (*spen'sér izm*), *n.* The philosophical teaching of Herbert Spencer (1820-1903). Another form is *Spencerianism* (*spèn sèr' i àn izm*).

Spencer was occupied for thirty-six years in writing the ten volumes that set forth the *Spencerian* (*spèn sèr' i àn, adj.*) philosophy, which is also known as the synthetic philosophy, or *Spencerism*. His object was to form a philosophical system in harmony with evolution and the discoveries of modern scientists.

spend (*spend*), *v.t.* To pay out (money, etc.), for purchases; to use or use up; to consume; to pass (time); to exhaust or wear out; of ships, to lose (a mast). *v.i.* To expend money. *p.t.* and *p.p.* *spent* (*spent*). (F. *dépenser, employer, prodiguer, passer, épuiser, casser; dépenser*.)

When people spend more than the amount of their income they get into debt. It is foolish to spend, or use up one's breath in trying to convince an obstinate person to do something. There are many more profitable ways of spending one's time. According to Tennyson's poem, "The Revenge," Sir Richard Grenville did not surrender to the Spaniards until his powder was all spent, or consumed. A *spent* (*adj.*) bullet is one that has nearly exhausted its momentum. A storm is spent when its force is exhausted.

The *spendable* (*spend'əbl, adj.*) part of one's income is that which can be spent on current needs without affecting one's liabilities, that must be kept to meet the needs of a prudent person. A spender (*spend'ér, n.*) is a person, especially an improvident one, who lives in a prodigal son (Luke x) fashion, who wastes his substance, by spending it.



Spencerism.—Herbert Spencer (1820-1903), the celebrated philosopher, whose teaching is known as Spencerism. From the painting by Sir Hubert von Herkomer.

A.-S. *-spendan* (in compounds), shortened from L. *expendere* or *dispendere* to weigh out, expend, disburse. SYN.: Consume, disburse, exhaust, expend, squander, use. ANT.: Economize, hoard, save.

spense (spens). This is another spelling of *spence*. See *spence*.

Spenserian (spen sēr' i ān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the poet Edmund Spenser (1552-1599). *n.* A stanza used by Spenser in "The Faerie Queene."

Spenser's chief poem is "The Faerie Queene." It is written in stanzas of nine iambic lines, eight of which are of ten syllables, the ninth being an Alexandrian and containing twelve. There are three rhymes to each stanza, occurring in the order a, b, a, b, b, c, b, c, c. The Spenserian, or Spenserian stanza, as it is called, has been imitated by many poets, one of the most successful being Byron in his "Childe Harold."

spent (spent). This is the past tense and past participle of *spend*. See *spend*.

spermaceti (spēr mā sē' ti), *n.* A fatty substance obtained from the head of the cachalot. (*F. spermaceti.*)

The skull of the sperm (*n.*), or sperm-whale (*n.*)—*Physeter macrocephalus*—contains a large cavity filled with an oil which partly solidifies when the whale dies or is killed. The white, brittle, solid part is known as spermaceti, and the liquid as spermaceti oil (*n.*). Spermaceti is used in the manufacture of candles and ointments.



Sperm.—The sperm or sperm-whale, a large whale which frequents tropical and sub-tropical seas.

The sperm-whale is one of the largest of all whales, and attains a length of sixty feet. It has a huge blunt head, and its slender lower jaw is provided with teeth set in a long groove.

L.L. *spermaceti*.

new (spū), *v.t.* To vomit; to throw out, which the mouth. *v.i.* To be sick. Another reckoned *ve* (spū). (*F. vomir, dégueler*). travel at a "an"; cp. Dutch *spuwen*, G. *speien*, (spēd' i, *adj.*), L. *spuere*, Gr. *plyein*.

and possess *s* This is a prefix meaning of, or swift-ness of *n* wedge, or pertaining to the

A speedy de. Another form is *sphen-* without delay;

A wedge-shaped letter as used in the cuneiform writing of the ancient Assyrians, is called a *sphenogram* (sfen' ō grām, *n.*). Cuneiform or *sphenographic* (sfen ō grāf' ik, *adj.*) writing was produced on soft clay bricks with a steel point. The prefix *spheno-* is, however, used chiefly in the formation of anatomical words relating to the *sphenoid* (sfē' noid, *adj.*), or wedge-shaped bone, also called the *sphenoid* (*n.*), which forms part of the base of the skull. For instance, the *spheno-temporal* (sfen ō tem' pō rāl, *adj.*) suture is the joint between the *sphenoid* and the temple. The word *sphenoid* also means a wedge-shaped crystal formed with four equal and similar triangular faces.

Combining form of Gr. *sphēn* (acc. *sphēn-a*) wedge.

sphere (sfēr), *n.* A solid body bounded by a surface that is everywhere equally distant from a point within the body, called its centre; a figure or object approximately of this shape; a ball; a globe; one of the heavenly bodies; a globe representing the earth, or the apparent form of the heavens; one of the transparent hollow globes imagined by the ancients as enclosing and revolving round the earth carrying the heavenly bodies with them; in poetry, a heavenly region; a field of action, existence, or influence; scope; range; province; one's place in society. *v.t.* To enclose in or as in a sphere; to make into a sphere in shape; in poetry, to put among the imaginary celestial spheres. (*F. sphère, sphéroïde, balle, globe, orbe, champ, élément; placer dans un sphère, former en sphère, arrondir.*)

We speak figuratively of a person being happiest in his own sphere of life, that is, in the surroundings or place in society to which he naturally belongs. Before the partition of Africa, certain regions in that continent were recognized as spheres of influence of France, Germany, etc., that is, as being of special political or economic importance to France, etc. An individual's sphere of action is largely confined to his place of work, his family and friends. Philosophical considerations of beauty may be regarded as outside the sphere or domain of art. They belong to aesthetics.

In a geometrical sense, a sphere is a solid figure generated by a semicircle revolving about its diameter. All plane sections of spheres are circles; one passing through the centre of a sphere being called a great circle. A sphere is a spherical (sfer' ik āl, *adj.*) or spheriform (sfer' i förm, *adj.*) body, shaped spherically (sfer' ik āl li, *adj.*), or in the manner of a sphere. It possesses sphericity (sfē' ris' i ti, *n.*), the quality of being spherical. An instrument used for measuring the sphericity of surfaces or bodies, especially lenses, is called a *spherometer* (sfē rom' ē tēr, *n.*).

A spherical triangle (*n.*) is one formed on the surface of a sphere by the intersecting arcs of three great circles. It is described

in the same way as a triangle in plane geometry, as being right-angled, equilateral, etc. The branch of mathematics dealing with spherical triangles is known as spherical trigonometry (*n.*). Such triangles may be found and measured by means of a spherograph (*sfer' ó gráf, n.*), a device consisting of two pieces of cardboard, with circles marked on them, and rotating on each other. A stereographic projection of the earth on a disk ruled with the lines of longitude and latitude is also called a spherograph. It is used for solving problems of navigation mechanically.

Although the planets are sometimes described as spheres, their form is really that of a spheroid (*sfer' oid, n.*), or not perfectly spherical, figure. Strictly, a spheroid is a solid generated by an ellipse revolving about either of its axes. The earth has been termed an oblate spheroid, because it was thought to be flattened at the north and south poles, and to bulge at the equator.

A figure in which these characteristics are reversed, so that it is drawn or extended at the poles and flattened at the equator, is a prolate or oblong spheroid. Both may be described as spheroidal (*sfe roi' däl, adj.*), spheroidic (*sfe roi' dik, adj.*) or spheroidally (*sfe roi' dik ä, adj.*), shaped spheroidally (*sfe roi' däl li, n.*), or almost in the form of a sphere, and having the quality of spheroidicity (*sfer oi dis' i ti, n.*).

In the system of astronomy known as the Ptolemaic, the motion of the sun, moon, and planets was explained by the fact that each was carried in an invisible sphere, the fixed stars all being attached to a starry sphere.

Many ancient philosophers believed in the theory of Pythagoras that each of the planets gave out a musical sound as it moved through space, the pitch depending upon the rate of motion. Plato, writing in a fanciful vein, suggested that a siren sat on each planet, and sang a most beautiful song, agreeing with the planet's motion and harmonizing with the songs from the other planets.

When poets write of the music of the spheres, or sphere-music (*n.*), they mean this imaginary spherul (*sfer' ä, adj.*) music, or spheric (*sfer' ik, adj.*) harmony, emanating from the spheres. In "Troilus and Cressida" (i, 3), Shakespeare writes of the sun "enthroned and sphered," that is, set among the spheres, or else in the sphere assigned by Ptolemy to Apollo.

The word *spherics* (*n. pl.*) denotes the science of the sphere, that is, spherical geometry and trigonometry.

A minute spherical body is called a spherule (*sfer' ü, n.*). Vitreous rocks often contain spherulite (*sfer' ü lit, n.*), a glassy substance, occurring in spherules or spherular (*sfer' ü lär, adj.*) masses. Geologists speak of the spherulitic (*sfer ü lit' ik, adj.*) structure of such rocks.

O.F. *espere*, F. *sphère*, from L. *sphaera*, Gr. *sphaíra* ball. SYN.: *n.* Ball, globe, province, range, scope.

sphincter (*síngk' tēr*), *n.* In anatomy, a muscle that contracts or closes a tube or orifice. (F. *sphincter*.)

There are many sphincters or sphincteral (*síngk' tēr ä, adj.*) muscles in our digestive system. One of the chief is the cardiac sphincter around the oesophagus at its opening into the stomach. Other forms of the adjective are sphincteric (*síngk ter' ik*) and sphincterial (*síngk tēr' i ä*).

L., from Gr. *sphinghlēr*, from *sphinggein* to bind tightly, close up. See sphinx.



Sphinx.—The Great Sphinx of Cheops at Gizeh, Egypt. The great pyramids are close by.

sphinx (*síngks*), *n.* In Greek mythology, a fabulous winged monster with a woman's head and a lion's body; a figure with a lion's body and a human or animal head as sculptured by the ancient Egyptians, especially the huge stone image of this kind near Gizeh; an enigmatic or taciturn person; a hawk-moth; a small species of baboon (*Papio sphinx*) inhabiting West Africa. (F. *sphinx*.)

The Grecian Sphinx is said to have waylaid travellers outside the city of Thebes, setting them a riddle and strangling them when they could not solve it. At length Oedipus answered the riddle correctly and the Sphinx slew herself. The riddle was: "What creature is four-footed, two-footed, and three-footed?" The answer was "Man"—because a child crawls on hands and feet, a grown man walks upright, and an aged man uses a stick.

The Egyptian sphinxes were so named by the Greeks from their resemblance to the Theban monster. They sometimes symbolized a monarch, regarded as a conqueror, and so

consisted of the bearded head of a reigning king on a lion's body. The Great Sphinx near the pyramids of Gizeh is one hundred and eighty-nine feet long. It is hewn out of solid rock.

The term sphinx moth (*n.*), or sphinx, is due to the sphinx-like (*adj.*) appearance sometimes assumed by the caterpillars of some of the family Sphingidae; they are better known as hawk-moths. A person with an inscrutable face may be said to wear a sphinx-like expression.

L., from Gr. *sphinx*, as if from *sphinggem* to strangle, throttle, with reference to the story. But the word is probably of foreign origin.

sphragistics (*sfrá jis' tiks*), *n.pl.* The study of engraved seals. (*F. sphragistique.*)

Gr. *sphragistikos* connected with seals, from Gr. *sphragizein* to seal, from *sphragis* a seal.

sphygmograph (*sfig' mó gräf*), *n.* An apparatus for recording the beating of the pulse on a strip of paper. (*F. sphygmographe.*)

A graphic record of the form and rate of the pulse, as traced by a sphygmograph is termed a sphygmogram (*sfig' mó grām, n.*). The use of this instrument in making sphygmographic (*sfig mó gräf' ik, adj.*) records, and the collection and analysis of facts relating to them form a branch of medical practice known as sphygmography (*sfig mog' rá fi, n.*).

The physiological or pathological study of the pulse is called sphygmology (*sfig mol' ó ji, n.*). This study is helped by the sphygmophone (*sfig' mó fôn, n.*), an instrument with which scientists listen to the rhythm and variations of the pulse, and by the sphygmoscope (*sfig' mó sköp, n.*), a device that makes the pulse-beats visible.

Gr. *sphygmōs* pulse, pulsation, from *sphyzēn* to beat, throb, and *-graph*, from Gr. *-graphos* writing, recording, from *graphein* to write.

spica (*spí' kà*), *n.* In botany, a spike; in surgery, a spiral bandage with the turns reversed. (*F. épi, spica.*)

The turns of the form of bandage called a spica cross like a letter V. Their arrangement somewhat resembles an ear of wheat. In botany, flowers arranged on a plant in the form of a spike are said to be spicate (*spí' kát, adj.*).

A spicate plant is one that flowers in this manner. In zoology, parts of animals having the form of a spike, or pointed, are termed spicate parts.

L. spica ear of grain, point. See spike.

spice (*spis*), *n.* Any pungent or aromatic vegetable product with a strong and pleasant taste, used for seasoning food; such flavourings collectively; a flavour; a smack (*of*). *v.t.* To season with spice; to flavour. (*F. épice, saveur, goût; épicer, assaisonner.*)

The chief spices are pepper, cloves, ginger, allspice, nutmeg, mace, and cinnamon. In hot countries people are fond of highly spiced foods, and it is from such countries, especially in the East, that spices come.

In a figurative sense, a spiteful remark may be said to have a spice or trace of malice, or to be spiced with malice.

An aromatic shrub of the laurel family, growing in America, has the popular names of spice-bush (*n.*) and spice-wood (*n.*). Its botanical name is *Benzoin odoriferum*. The word spicery (*spis' ér i, n.*) means spices in general. A part of a house, or a royal palace, where spices were stored was formerly also called the spicery.

Food is spicy (*spis' i, adj.*) if it is flavoured with spice. It may be said to have the quality of spiciness (*spis' i nés, n.*). Spicy language is pungent, piquant, or smart.

O.F. espice, from *L. species* kind, sort of goods, *L.L.* = drugs, spices, from *L. specere* to look. See species.

spick-and-span (*spik' änd spän'*), *adj.* Fresh and smart, suggesting something new. (*F. tiré à quatre.*)

Spick-and-span new originally meant as new as a spike or nail just forged, or as a chip freshly cut. A person is said to look spick-and-span when he is smartly and spotlessly dressed.

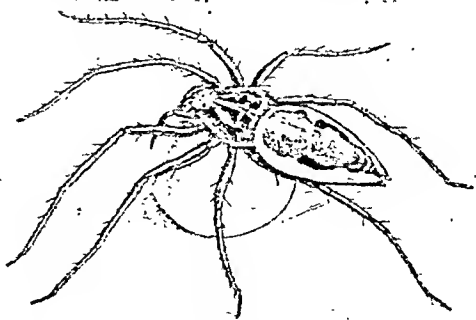
For *spick-and-span* new. See spike, spoon (*chip, splinter*). *SYN.*: Fresh, immaculate, smart.

spicule (*spí' kül*), *n.* A tiny spica or spike. (*F. spicule.*)

This word is used chiefly in botany and zoology. Small needle-shaped or branching particles of mineral matter that support the framework of many sponges are known as spicules; so also are small or secondary flower-spikes on plants. Spicular (*spik' ū lár, adj.*) crystals are slender and sharp-pointed like needles. In botany, a flower-spike composed of several smaller spikelets or spicules is said to be spiculate (*spik' ū lät, adj.*).

F., from *L. spiculum*, dim. of *spica* spike, point.

spicy (*spis' i*). This is an adjective formed from spice. See under spice.



Spider.—A spider rolling a large cocoon containing its eggs.

spider (*spí' der*), *n.* An eight-legged animal of the order Araneida, many species of which spin webs for capturing insect food; an arachnid resembling this; a spider-like object. (*F. araignée, d'araignée.*)

Spiders differ from insects in having bodies divided into two parts, instead of three, with eight legs instead of six, and no wings. The young do not pass through any change of form after being hatched from their eggs, as do the larvae of insects. All spiders live by preying on other animals, especially insects, and all are poisonous, although with the exception of the bird-catching spider (*Mygale*) and other tropical forms, the bite is not dangerous except for their prey.

Many spiders are able to spin the familiar snare of gossamer, called a spider's web (*n.*), or spider-web (*n.*). The silken threads of which this is made are squirted in liquid form as from a syringe, through spinnerets in the spider's abdomen. The liquid silk hardens on exposure to the air and, under the name of spider-line (*n.*), is used by astronomers for marking lines across telescopes, etc.

The spinning powers of the spider are also used for constructing the cocoons in which the eggs are protected, and, in the case of trap-door spiders, for lining the burrows. Young spiders throw out their threads of gossamer when they wish to make an aerial journey. The wind catches the thread and carries it for considerable distances with the spider hanging on tightly.

One of the best known spiders in British gardens is *Epeira diademata*, which spins a wheel-like web. Cobwebs in the corners of rooms are the work of the common house-spider (*Tegenaria domestica*). Instead of spinning webs, some spiders hide in flowers and waylay visiting insects; others hunt their victims on foot, and one species uses leaves as rafts and dives from them after prey in the water.

Any animal with small body and long legs is said to be spidery (*spí' dër i*, *adj.*), or spider-like (*adj.*). The spider-crab (*n.*)—*Macropodia longirostris*—has a long beak and extremely attenuated legs. It is found in British seas. The American spider-monkey (*n.*)—*Ateles*—is a wonderfully agile animal, with a slender body and a long prehensile tail. Various birds that feed on spiders have been given the name of spider-catcher (*n.*), especially an Indian sun-bird of the genus *Arachnothera*, and the wall-creeper (*Tichodroma muraria*), a little bird of southern Europe.

The spider-wasp (*n.*)—*Pompilus*—hunts for spiders, which it paralyzes with its sting and places in holes with its eggs, so that the larvae may have food. The Virginian spider-wort (*n.*)—*Tradescantia virginiana*—is a

plant often cultivated in gardens. It has narrow purple veined leaves, and flowers of rich purple-blue.

M.E. *spithre*, *spither*, (for *spinthre*), literally spinner, from A.-S. *spinman* to spin, with agent suffix *-thre*; cp. Dutch *spin*, G. *spinne*, Dan. *spinder*. See spin.

spiegeleisen (spé' gèl izn), *n.* An alloy of iron, manganese, and carbon used in the manufacture of steel. Spiegeleisen, or

mirror iron, is so named from the mirror-like appearance of the faces of the metal when broken. (F. *spiegeleisen*, *fonte miroitante*.)

G. *spiegel* mirror (L. *speculum*), *eisen* iron.

spigot (spig' ôt), *n.* A small, tapered wooden plug or peg for stopping the vent of a cask; a peg controlling the flow of liquor from a faucet. (F. *fausset*.)

Liquid will not run from a cask unless air is allowed to enter by removing the spigot from the vent-hole.

M.E. *spigot*, dim. from Prov. *espiga* ear of corn, (*espigoun* spigot), L. *spica* ear of corn, point. See spike.

spike (spik), *n.* A pointed piece of metal, as on the top of a railing; any pointed object; a sharp point; a large thick nail or pin; a flower-cluster formed of stemless flowers arranged on a long common axis; French lavender. *v.t.* To fasten or pierce with spikes; to furnish with spikes; to fix upon a spike; to sharpen the end of; to plug the touch-hole of (a cannon) with a spike. (F. *pointe*, *clou*, *épi*, *spic*; *clouer*, *hérissier de pointes*, *pointer*, *enclouer*.)

The tops of walls, fences, and gates are often protected with a row of spikes. Runners wear shoes with spikes in the soles to prevent them from slipping. The hedgehog has a spiky (spik' i, *adj.*) back, covered with spikes or spines. A spiky thorn is one that is stiff and has a sharp point. A spike-nail (*n.*) is a long, stout nail with a small head, which is used for spiking or fastening thick planks together.

In the days of muzzle-loading cannon, an enemy gun was spiked or made useless, by driving a cast-iron spike into the touch-hole, and then snapping it off level with the top. Nowadays a gun is disabled by damaging or removing the breech-block.

Oil of spike, used in painting, and by veterinary surgeons, is an essential oil distilled from spike-lavender (*n.*), or French lavender (*Lavendula spica*). The flower-cluster of the plantain is an example of the type of inflorescence known to botanists as a spike. The inflorescence of wheat and



Spider-monkey.—The spider-monkey, a wonderfully agile creature, with a very long tail.

rye takes the form of small groups of flowers, arranged on the main axis, and is termed a compound spike. Each of the groups is known as a spikelet (*spik' lèt, n.*) or small spike.

Partly from *L. spica* ear of corn, point, but in the sense of nail from a Teut. source, perhaps akin to *spoke* (of a wheel); cp. Dutch *spijker* nail, *G. spiker* large nail. See *spoke*. *Syn.* : *n.* Barb, point, spit. *v.* Bore, drill, impale, perforate, pierce.

spikenard (*spik' nard*), *n.* An Indian herb allied to and resembling the valerian; a valuable and fragrant ointment prepared by the ancients, chiefly from its roots. (*F. nard indien.*)

Spikenard (*Nardostachys jatamansi*) grows on the Himalaya Mountains. Christ was anointed with the precious ointment of spikenard (Mark xiv, 3). The name oil of spikenard is given to some fragrant oils.

So called from its spike-shaped blossoms, *O.F. spiquenard*, from *L. spica nardi*, *nardus spicatus*. See *nard*.

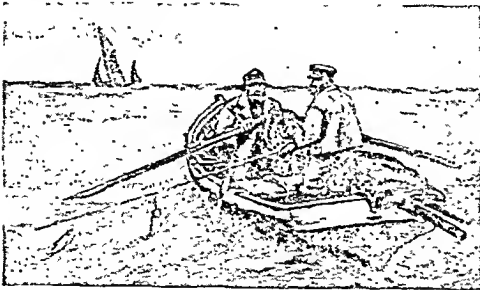
spile (*spil*), *n.* A spigot; a wooden plug; a large timber driven into the ground to support a foundation; a pile. *v.t.* To make a vent-hole in (a cask); to plug (a hole) with a spile. (*F. fausset, tampon, pilot, pieu; percer, mettre en perce, boucher.*)

Spiles collectively are known as *spiling* (*spil' ing, n.*), which also denotes the curve of the edge of a plank in a ship's hull.

From Dutch *spijl* or Low *G. spile* splinter, peg; cp. *G. speil* skewer, in some senses confused with *pile* [2].

spill [1] (*spil*), *n.* A folded or twisted piece of paper or thin strip of wood, used for lighting a candle, etc. (*F. allumette de papier, allumette en copeau.*)

Perhaps a form of *spile*, or = *M.E. speld* splinter, *A.-S. speld* a spill to light a candle with, splinter, *M.H.G. spelle* splinter, from *O.H.G. spaltan*, *G. spalten* to cleave, split.



Spiller.—Fishing by means of a spiller, a line to which baited hooks are attached.

spill [2] (*spil*), *v.t.* To allow or cause (liquid) to fall or run out of a vessel; to scatter, as by emptying; to shed (blood); to throw from (a vehicle, etc.); to empty (a sail) of wind. *v.i.* To run out; to flow or run over a brim or side; to be shed. *n.* The act of spilling; a fall or throw from a bicycle, horse, etc. *p.t.* and *p.p.* *spilt* (*spilt*); *spilled* (*spild*). (*F. répandre, verser, carguer; se répandre, déborder; écoulement, culbute.*)

It is difficult to avoid spilling the contents of a full pail of water when carrying it over rough ground. The popular saying that it is no use crying over spilt milk means that we should not bewail past misfortunes. When blood is shed, it may be said to be spilt. Most cyclists have experienced a few unpleasant spills, especially on greasy roads.

A dam built across a valley to collect water in a reservoir is usually provided with a spillway (*spil' wā, n.*), that is, a passage somewhat lower than the top of the dam over which surplus water flows.

The word *spiller* (*spil' ér, n.*) means either a person or thing that spills, as when we say that a hunter is a spiller of blood. A long fishing-line carrying many hooks is also called a spiller by Cornish fishermen. In America the word denotes a small net used to remove fish from a seine-net.

A *spilling-line* (*n.*) is a short rope for spilling a square-sail or emptying the wind from it so that it can be reefed.

M.E. spillen, *A.-S. spillan*, *spildan* to destroy; cp. *O. Norse spilla* to destroy, *Swed. spilla* to spill, *Dutch spillen* to squander, perhaps akin to *G. spalten* to split.

spillikin (*spil' i kin*), *n.* A small rod or slip of wood, bone, etc., used in certain games; (*pl.*) a game played with such pieces. (*F. jonchet, jeu de jonchets.*)

In *spillikins* the players try to hook each *spillikin* from a heap, without disturbing the remainder.

M. Dutch spelleken, dim. of *spelle* peg, pin. See *spill* [1].

spilt (*spilt*). This is a past tense and past participle of *spill*. See *spill* [2].

spin (*spin*), *v.t.* To draw out and twist (fibres) into threads; to make (yarn) in this way; of spiders and caterpillars, to form (a web or cocoon) by drawing out a thread of viscous material; to form (a thread) by the extrusion of cellulose, etc.; to make up or relate (a narrative); to tell at great length; to consume or occupy (time, etc.) thus; to cause to rotate quickly; to turn (a person or thing) round rapidly; to shape (metal) into hollow vessels on a lathe or mandrel. *v.i.* To form threads from cotton, wool, etc., by drawing and twisting, or from a viscous material by extrusion; to whirl or turn round; to fish with a spinning-bait; to go along very quickly. *n.* The act or motion of spinning or whirling; a run on a bicycle, motor-car, etc.; a brief spell of rowing, etc. *p.t.* *spun* (*spün*) or *span* (*spän*); *p.p.* *spun* (*spün*). (*F. filer, étirer, raconter, trainer, faire tourner, filer, tourner; tournoiement, course.*)

Man span cotton into yarn with which to make his cloth thousands of years ago, and from very early times other vegetable and animal fibres, such as flax and wool, have been spun in a similar manner. Machinery, of course, has taken the place of the hand-worker in many civilized communities.

Some people like to spin out a story when they tell it, that is, to narrate it at great length, which may make the story tedious to listen to. Negotiations or discussions are said to be spun out if they last a long time. An official who, in the temporary absence of his chief, has to deal with a caller, may try to spin out the time till his superior returns, perhaps by talking at length.

We talk sometimes of taking a spin on a bicycle, of going for a spin on the river, or of enjoying a spin in a car, in each case meaning by a spin a brief spell of the recreation in question.

In cricket the twist given to the ball when bowling is called spin, a term applied in lawn-tennis to the twist imparted to a ball by sliding the racket across it. In the latter game to toss the racket to determine the service or the choice of court is to spin.

A spinner (*spin'ér, n.*) is a person or machine that spins cotton, wool, flax, and other fibres. A metal-spinner clamps a disk of metal in the lathe, and while the disk rotates or spins, presses it sideways with a tool against a shaped wooden mould till it takes the shape of the mould. Vases, pots, pans and other hollow-ware are formed thus, or spun from a solid piece of metal. The word spinner also means the spinneret (*spin'ér et, n.*) of a spider, one of the tiny tubes in its body through which is exuded the silk-like thread used for its web. Silkworms and other kinds of caterpillars also have spinnerets.

Man has profited by the example of the insect world and has contrived a viscous or gummy solution, which, when exuded through a minute hole under great pressure, forms a thread of material which can be made into a kind of yarn for weaving.

A *spinnery* (*spin'ér i, n.*), or *spinning-mill* (*n.*), is a factory in which cotton, wool, etc., are spun into threads. The device named *spinning-jenny* (*n.*) was a spinning-machine invented about 1764 by James Hargreaves, a Lancashire weaver, which enabled one person to spin a number of threads at the same time. The jenny took the place of the spinning-wheel (*n.*), which has a wheel turned by a treadle.

A *spinning-top* (*n.*) whirls, or spins, for a while after being spun, or twirled, with the fingers or by means of a string, etc. To send a person spinning is to strike or push him so that he spins round, turning on his feet. We may spin someone round to free us, turning him by the arm in the desired direction.

A.-S. *spinnan*; cp. Dutch and G. *spinnen*, O. Norse *spinna*; akin to E. *span* (*v.*). SYN.: *v.* Revolve, turn, twirl, whirl.

spinach (*spin'ij*), *n.* A herb of the genus *Spinacia*, of which the leaves are boiled as food. (F. *épinard*.)

There are several varieties of spinach which have large, succulent leaves. The garden spinach is *S. oleracea*. The leaves when cooked have a slightly bitter taste, and are very wholesome. Herbs which belong to this genus are described as *spinaceous* (*spiná'shús, adj.*). Other similar plants with edible leaves are popularly called spinach.

O.F. *espinac(h)e, espinage*; cp. Span. *espinaca*, Arabic *isfanāj, asfanakh*, perhaps of Pers. origin, but usually associated with *L. spina* thorn, from the prickliness of the seeds.

spinal (*spí'nál*), *adj.* Of or relating to the spine. (F. *spinal*.)

In man, the backbone, spine, or spinal column (*n.*), as it is variously named, is formed of thirty-three small bones, or vertebrae, each consisting of a solid portion and an arch. The verte-

brae are so placed one upon the other that the solid parts make a bony pillar, and the arches form a nearly continuous canal, through which runs the chief nerve-trunk of the body, known as the spinal cord (*n.*), or spinal marrow (*n.*). This communicates above with the brain and is connected laterally by nerves with other regions.

L.L. *spinālis*, from *L. spina* spine, and *adj. suffix -ālis*. SYN.: Vertebral.

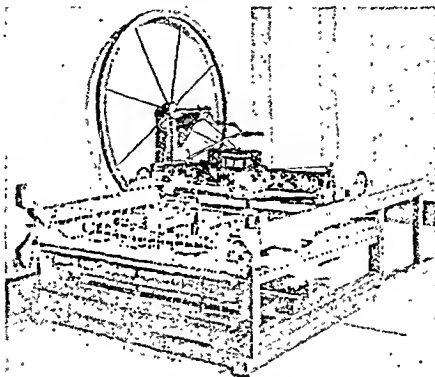
spindle (*spin'dl*), *n.* The rod or pin of a spinning-wheel on which the thread is twisted and wound; a pin carrying a bobbin in a spinning-machine; a rod or pin which revolves, or on which some part turns. *v.i.* To grow into a long slender form. (F. *quenouille, fuseau, broche, pivot; s'effiler*.)

The spindle of the spinning-wheel is made to revolve by means of a treadle. Before the invention of the wheel, the spinner held the spindle and turned it by hand.

The spindle is weighted with a spindle-whorl (*n.*), a pottery disk with a hole in it. The spindle side of a person's ancestry is the female side, described also as the distaff side.

People who have long, thin legs are sometimes said to be spindle-legged (*adj.*), or spindle-shanked (*adj.*), or are nicknamed spindle-legs (*n.pl.*), or spindle-shanks (*n.pl.*).

The shrub called spindle-tree (*n.*)—*Euonymus europaeus*—is often seen growing in hedges. It has glossy, tapering leaves and bears a curious red, four-lobed fruit. Its tough, hard wood is used for skewers and



Spinning-jenny.—The spinning-jenny, a spinning-machine invented by James Hargreaves, a Lancashire weaver.

of light, which can be seen through a magnifying glass. The instrument was invented by Sir William Crookes.

From Gr. *spintharis* spark, and suffix *-scope* = observer, observing, from Gr. *skopein* to look, observe.

spinule (spi' nŭl), *n.* In botany and zoology, a small spine. (F. *spinule*.)

Some parts of plants are shown by the microscope to be furnished with tiny spines or spinules. The fruit of goose-grass, or cleavers, is an example, the spinules having tiny hooks. Such a plant is described as spinulose (spi' nŭ lōs, *adj.*), or spinulous (spi'-nŭ lŭs, *adj.*); spinuliferous (spi nŭ lif' ēr ūs, *adj.*) means bearing spinules.

F., from L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina* spine.

spiny (spīn' i), *adj.* Furnished with spines. See under spine.

spiracle (spīr' ākl), *n.* A breathing hole. (F. *évent, soupirail*.)

This name is used for the blowhole of whales, through which air mixed with spray or water is ejected when the animal expels air from its lungs. In fishes like sharks, the spiracle is a small hole near the gill-slits, out of which the water passes after flowing over the gills.

Insects have spiracles along the sides of the body, through which air enters the tracheae or breathing tubes.

F., from L. *spiraculum* air-hole, from *spirāre* to breathe.

spiraea (spī rē' ā), *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the order Rosaceae. (F. *spirée*.)

The fragrant meadow-sweet (*Spiraea ulmaria*), and the dropwort (*S. filipendula*) are common British plants.

L., from Gr. *speiraia* meadow-sweet, from *speira* coil.

spiral (spīr' āl), *adj.* Forming a coil; winding continually about a centre and getting farther from it; winding continually and advancing like the thread of a screw. *n.* A spiral curve; a spiral spring or other spiral formation. (F. *spiral; spirale*.)

The quality of being spiral, called spirality (spī rāl' i ti, *n.*), is presented by the groove on a gramophone disk, which winds spirally (spīr' āl li, *adv.*) about the centre point, from which it recedes farther at each turn. A watch-spring is wound in the form of a spiral, all in one plane. Some springs—for example, those used as shock absorbers on a motor cycle—are wound as tapering spirals, each turn rising upward, so that the spring is cone-shaped. The horns of some antelopes are spirated (spīr' āt ēd, *adj.*), or spirally twisted.

F., from L. *spirālis*. See spire. SYN.: *adj.* Cork-screwy, helical. *n.* Helix.

spirant (spīr' ānt), *n.* A consonant which is pronounced without entirely stopping the breath. *adj.* Uttered in this manner; continuable. (F. *aspiré*.)

The sounds *f*, *v*, *th*, are spirants, or continuable consonants. While sounding them the breath is expelled gently all the time.

L. *spirans* (acc. *-ant-em*), pres. p. of *spirāre* to breathe.

spire [ɪ] (spīr), *n.* A tall tapering structure, usually conical or pyramidal, rising from a tower; a flower spike or stalk of grass resembling this in shape; the tapering upper part of a tree which rises above the branches. *v.i.* To sprout or shoot up like a spire. *v.t.* To provide with a spire. (F. *flèche, clocher, brin; s'élever en flèche; orner d'un clocher*.)

Spires are a dominant feature of some of our magnificent cathedrals, which have been described as poems in stone, and a great

many parish churches also have their spires. Whatever may be the origin of church spires the idea they suggest within our minds is that of lifting our thoughts heavenward. In poetical language a town having many buildings with spires might be described as spiry (spīr' i, *adj.*).

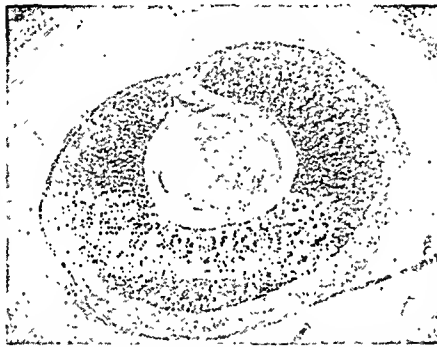
A.-S. *spīr* spike (of a reed); cp. Dan. *spire* sprout, sprig, G. *spiere* spar, Icel. *spira* spar, stilt, akin to E. *spār, spear*. SYN.: *n.* Pinnacle.

spire [2] (spīr), *n.* A spiral or coil; a single turn of this; the upper part of a spiral shell. (F. *spirale, spire*.)

F., from L. *spira*, Gr. *speira* coil, wreath.

spirit (spīr' it), *n.* The life-giving and immaterial part of man; the soul; a disembodied soul; a rational being considered apart from his material body; an incorporeal being; an angel; a ghost; a fairy or elf; fine quality of intellect, mind, or character; a person regarded as endowed with this; (often *pl.*) temper or disposition; courage; vivacity; vigour; mental or moral nature or attitude; mood; real or essential meaning; animating influence; pervading principle; tendency; (usually *pl.*) certain kinds of distilled liquor, especially alcohol; a solution in alcohol; a tincture. *v.t.* To convey (away, off) quickly and secretly as by spirits; to inspire; to animate. (F. *esprit, intelligence, âme, ange, fantôme, génie, caractère, homme de cœur, courage, verve, feu, disposition, essence, spiritueux; enlever par ruse, escamoter*.)

Man is linked to his divine Creator by his immaterial spirit, which, religion teaches, continues to have existence after the death of man's physical body. The spirit of man,



Spiracle.—The spiracle, much enlarged, of a larva of the cockchafer, a large brown beetle.

as an intelligent being, dwells in and animates his body. God is a Spirit, and the Third Person of the Trinity is the Holy Spirit (*n.*). Christians believe that the spirits of the departed will re-inhabit their bodies at the last day. Primitive peoples ascribed all unusual happenings to the action of spirits, personifying the manifestations of Nature as special beings vested with mysterious and wonderful powers. So in later days men have believed in ghosts and familiars, which by the aid of sorcery people pretended to conjure up at will.

We talk of a person being spirited off or spirited away when he has been secretly, mysteriously, or quickly conveyed from a place—not now meaning that he has been carried off by spirits, as the deluded and superstitious of a past age thought to be possible.



Spiritual.—A detail of "Il Paradiso," one of the spiritual subjects treated in the frescoes painted by Benozzo Gozzoli, in the Palazzo Riccardi, Florence.

A man of mettle or spirit is one exhibiting courage and energy, who shows vivacity and dash, or spirit, in his actions. Usually such a person will be in good spirits, that is, in a buoyant or cheerful frame of mind. We may say that a piece of music is performed in a lively or spirited (*spir' it éd, adj.*) manner, or, conversely, that the player tackles it in a spiritless (*spir' it lès, adj.*) fashion. His spiritlessness (*spir' it lès nès, n.*) may be due to low spirits, or depression, caused by poor health, in which circumstances a player cannot be expected to perform spiritedly (*spir' it éd li, adv.*). Spiritlessly (*spir' it lès li, adv.*) means in a half-hearted or spiritless manner, and spiritedness (*spir' it éd nès, n.*) is the state or quality of being spirited.

To enter into the spirit of a game is to play it whole-heartedly, with enthusiasm. A vivacious person is sometimes said to be the spirit of a party, entertaining other

guests and infusing his spirit of cheerfulness into the gathering. The spirit of a sentence or a letter is its real or vital meaning as apart from the verbal sense. The strict letter of the law may be out of harmony with its spirit. Laws and customs may cease to be in keeping with the spirit of the day or of the age.

Brandy, whisky, and other alcoholic liquors are called spirits, or ardent spirits, the word usually being employed in the plural. Pure alcohol is known as spirits of wine (*n.*). Proof spirit is alcohol of a certain standard strength. A spirit-lamp (*n.*) is one which burns spirit, or alcohol, generally in the form of methylated spirit, so treated as to be unfit for drinking. A spirit-level (*n.*) is an instrument consisting of a glass tube nearly full of alcohol contained in a wooden case, used for testing the flatness of a surface.

The term spirit-worship (*n.*) denotes both the worship of the spirits of the departed, which was observed by the ancient Romans and is the basis of much Chinese religion, and the worship of supposed good and evil spirits practised by some races.

A spirit-rapper (*n.*) is one who claims that spirits communicate with him by rapping on a table, etc.; this is called spirit-rapping (*n.*). Writing alleged to have been done by spirits is called spirit-writing (*n.*). A spiritist (*spir' it ist, n.*) is a believer in spiritualism, also called spiritism (*spir' it izm, n.*).

The name of spirit-duck (*n.*) is given to various species of ducks which dive rapidly when disturbed or alarmed. Spiritoso (*spir i tō' sō, adv.*) is a musical direction denoting that a passage is to be played in a lively manner.

Angio-F. *espiri*, L. *spiritus* breath, spirit, from *spirāre* to breathe. SYN.: *n.* Ardour, courage, essence, ghost, soul.

spiritual (*spir' i tū āl, adj.*) Of or relating to the spirit, especially as opposed to the body; immaterial; proceeding from God; divine; holy; inspired; of or relating to the inner nature of man; not carnal; concerned with sacred or religious things; not temporal; having or characterized by the higher qualities of the mind. (F. *spirituel, sacré*.)

The spiritual life is the highest life. Angels are spiritual beings. Bishops and archbishops who sit in the House of Lords are called the lords spiritual. Spiritualness (*spir' i tū āl nès, n.*) or spirituality (*spir i tū āl' i ti, n.*) means immateriality, or the quality of being spiritual. Spiritualities are those things, such as tithes, which belong or are due to the church or the clergy because of their religious office.

To spiritualize (spir' i tū āl īz, *v.t.*) thoughts or aspirations is to make them spiritual in character. Ministers of religion are concerned especially with the spiritual welfare of their people, and work for their spiritualization (spir i tū āl ī zā' shùn, *n.*), exhorting them to live more spiritually (spir' i tū āl ī, *adv.*).

O.F. *spirituel*, from L.L. *spirituālis* from L. *spiritus* spirit. SYN.: Ghostly, heavenly, immaterial, intellectual, mental. ANT.: Carnal, gross, lay, material, temporal.

spiritualism (spir' i tū āl īzm), *n.* A system of teaching based on the belief that the spirits of the dead communicate with living people; the philosophical doctrine that spirit is distinct from matter and alone has reality. **spiritism** (spir' it īzm) has the same meaning. (F. *spiritisme*.)

The spiritualist (spir' i tū āl īst, *n.*), or spiritist (spir' it īst, *n.*)—one who believes in spiritualism of the first kind—brings forward instances of many strange happenings which are difficult or impossible to explain scientifically. While it is reasonable to be sceptical about some incidents that occur at spiritualistic (spir i tū āl īs' tīk, *adj.*) meetings, one should keep in mind Shakespeare's lines in "Hamlet" (i, 5):—

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,

Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

From *spiritual* and suffix *-ism*.

spirituality (spir i tū āl' i tī), For this word and spiritualize see under *spiritual*.

spirituelle (spir i tū el'), *adj.* Marked by delicacy, grace, or refinement of mind. This is a French word, used chiefly of women.

Fem. of *spirituel*.

spirituous (spir' i tū ūs), *adj.* Containing alcohol; distilled, not fermented; alcoholic. (F. *spiritueux*.)

Whisky, brandy, rum, and gin are spirituous liquors, being prepared by distillation. The word is used loosely of beer and wine, though these are fermented and not distilled; they have spirituousness (spir' i tū ūs nēs, *n.*), or the quality of being spirituous, in so far as they contain alcohol.

O.F. *spiritueux*, from a supposed L. *spīrituōsus*. SYN.: Alcoholic.

spiritus (spir' i tūs), *n.* In Greek grammar, a breathing. (F. *esprit*.)

All vowels and diphthongs at the beginning of Greek words have a breathing above them. The spiritus asper (*n.*), or rough breathing (ʹ), has the sound of *h*; the spiritus lenis (*n.*), or smooth breathing (ˊ) marks the absence of an aspirate.

L. = breath, breathing.

spiograph (spir' ō grāf), *n.* An apparatus which records the movements of breathing.

The spiograph marks the movements made in breathing; an instrument of another kind, called the spirometer (spir om' ē tēr, *n.*), or spiroscope (spīr' ō skōp, *n.*),

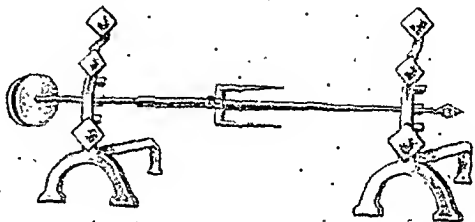
measures the amount of air that is, or can be, exhaled from the lungs at a breath. It is a balanced vessel with an open bottom, which dips in water. As air is blown in, the vessel rises out of the water, and the volume of air is reckoned from the height of rise.

Measurements thus made are spirometric (spir ō met' rik, *adj.*), and belong to spirometry (spir om' ē trī, *n.*), the study of the breathing power or capacity of the lungs. The spirophore (spir' ō fōr, *n.*) is a device for restarting the action of the lungs when it has ceased, as in a person apparently drowned.

From L. *spīrāre* to breathe, and *-graph* (Gr. *-graphos* writer, writing, from *graphein* to write).

spirt (spērt). This is another spelling of spurt. See spurt [1] and [2].

spiry (spir' i), *adj.* Provided with spires. See under spire [1].



Spit.—A spit on which roasting meat is turned before the fire. It is not often that spits are seen in use to-day.

spit [1] (spit), *n.* A large skewer or long-pointed rod on which roasting meat is turned before the fire; a long narrow sand-bank or point of land running into the sea. *v.t.* To fix (meat) on a spit; to pierce or transfix with or as with a spit. (F. *broche*, *cap*; *embrocher*, *enferver*.)

Spits are little used now since meat is usually baked in an oven. Formerly it was usual to spit poultry, game, etc., piercing the joint with a long rod, which was made to rotate slowly and so present all parts to the glowing fire before which the joint was roasted. A breed of dog used to turn a spit by means of a treadmill was known as a turnspit. A swordsman was said to spit his opponent when he transfixed the latter with his weapon.

M.E. *spite*, A.-S. *spitu*; cp. Dutch *spit*, G. *spieß* spit, *spitz* pointed.

spit [2] (spit), *v.t.* To eject from the mouth; to utter (words) in a spiteful way. *v.i.* To eject saliva from the mouth; of a cat, to make a noise as of spitting; of rain, to fall lightly; to drizzle. *n.* Saliva; spittle; of a cat, spitting; a froth with which some insects surround themselves. *p.t.* and *p.p.* spat (spāt). (F. *cracher*; *cracher*, *saliver*, *brouillasser*; *salive*, *crachat*, *crachat de coucou*.)

The objectionable practice of spitting in public vehicles is an offence against by-laws made by many authorities, and the spitter (spit'ér, *n.*) is liable to punishment. For a person spits usually as the result of some ailment, and his spittle (spit' l, *n.*) or saliva may contain disease germs likely to carry infection to others. A spittoon (spi toon', *n.*) is a vessel placed in a sickroom, etc., for the reception of saliva.

A person when angered sometimes utters his words sharply and shortly—spits them out, as we say. A cat spits, or makes a hissing or spitting noise, when angry, so that we use the word spitfire (*n.*) to mean a person easily roused to anger.

A.-S. *spittan*, *spāetan* (whence E. p.t. *spat*); cp. Dan. *spytte*, O. Norse *spyta*, G. *spützen*; also G. *spucken*, *speien*, E. *spew*, *spout*. SYN.: *v.* Expectorate.

spit [3] (spit), *n.* A layer of earth equal in depth to the blade of a spade; this depth of earth; the amount removed by the spade at one lift. (F. *terre bêche*.)

Cp. Dutch and Low G. *spit* a spit, also A.-S. *spittan* (E. dialect *spit*) to dig.

spitch-cock (spich' kok), *n.* An eel split and broiled. *v.t.* To prepare (a bird or fish) in this way. (F. *anguille grillée*, *anguille à la Tartare*; *griller*.)

See spatchcock.

spite (spit), *n.* Ill will; malice; rancour; a grudge. *v.t.* To vex or annoy; to thwart. (F. *dépit*, *mauvais vouloir*, *malice*, *rancune*; *dépiter*, *contrarier*.)

A boy who through neglect of his studies has fallen behind his class-mates sometimes shows spite against them, or bears them a grudge, in spite of—or despite—their efforts to be friendly. Some spiteful (spit' fül, *adj.*) people are so stupid as to harm themselves in their endeavours to act spitefully (spit' fül li, *adv.*) towards others. Such a person is said to cut off his nose to spite his face. Spitefulness (spit' fül nés, *n.*) is that disagreeable quality or state of mind in which spite or malice is harboured against somebody.

Abbreviation of *despite*. SYN.: *n.* Grudge, malevolence, malice, rancour. *v.* Annoy, thwart, vex.

spitter (spit' ér). For this word, spittle, etc., see under spit [2].

spitz (spits), *n.* A small variety of Pomeranian dog.

G. *spitz* (hund), from *spitze* point (of its nose). See spit [1].

splanchnic (splangk' nik), *adj.* Of or relating to the intestines, or viscera; visceral. (F. *splanchnique*.)

A nerve which supplies the viscera is known as a splanchnic nerve. The study

of the anatomy and pathology of the internal organs is splanchnology (splangk nol' ó ji, *n.*).

Gr. *splanghnikos*, from *splanghna* entrails, intestines.

splash (splāsh), *v.t.* To bespatter (with water, mud, etc.); to spatter (liquid); to make (one's way) through water, dashing and spattering it; to cause a liquid to do this—to make one's way (along, through, etc.) with spatterings. *v.i.* To dash or spatter liquid about; to be dashed or fly about in droplets; to move, plunge, or fall with a splash. *n.* The act of splashing; the amount of liquid splashed; a noise of or as of splashing; water, mud, or colour splashed about; a spot, patch, or splotch of dirt, liquid, colour, etc.; a white toilet-powder. (F. *éclabousser*, *patauger*, *clapoter*; *éclaboussement*, *éclaboussure*.)

Our shoes, garments, etc., become splashed or spattered with mud on a wet day; if we step into a puddle mud splashes up, and a passing vehicle may splash or bespatter us, leaving splashes difficult to remove from delicate fabrics.

When we take a bath we should be careful



Splash.—A horse and rider in a steeplechase making a great splash on failing to clear a brook.

not to splash, for if we splash the water, it may splash over on to the floor, or splash the walls of the bathroom. When we bathe at the seaside we like to splash about or splash our way through the splashy (splāsh' i, *adj.*) breakers into the deeper and smoother water a little way out from the shore. A bather who misses his footing may fall with a resounding splash, making a big splash or spattering as his body strikes the water.

The edges of books are sometimes decorated with minute spots or splashes of pigment, sprinkled from a brush. A brightly-hued object may appear as a splash of colour on an artist's canvas, and certain paintings of the futurist or impressionist type appear on hasty inspection to be nothing but a series of irregular splashes.

A splash-board (*n.*) is a screen or guard fixed in front of a vehicle to keep off splashes of mud. The wheel-guard of a locomotive or carriage is sometimes called a splasher (*splāsh'ēr, n.*). This term is also applied to one who, or that which, splashes, and the name is used for a screen placed on the wall behind a wash-stand to intercept splashes.

The same as *plash*, with *s-*, from O.F. *es-*, *L. ex-* intensive. See *plash*. *SYN.*: *v.* *Bespatter*, *dabble*, *dash*, *spatter*. *n.* *Drop*, *patch*; *sploche*, *spot*.

splatter (*splāt'ēr*), *v.i.* To make a continuous splashing noise; to speak unintelligibly; to sputter. *v.t.* To splash or bespatter; to utter or speak (words, etc.) unintelligibly. (*F. clapoter, bredouiller, siffler; éclabousser, bredouiller.*)

The oars of a row-boat splatter the water; a frightened water-bird splatters as it scurries away; rain-drops splatter as they fall on the roof or windows.

One who talks indistinctly is said to splatter, or to splatter his words. A foreigner unacquainted with our language splatters English, uttering it in an unintelligible manner.

Variant of *spatter*. *SYN.*: *Bespatter*, *plash*, *splutter*.

splay (*spā*), *v.t.* To form (an opening) with sloping sides; in farriery, to dislocate. *n.* A surface making an oblique angle with another; the outward widening of a window, embrasure, etc. (*F. évaser, ébraser, épauler; évasement, ébrasement.*)

Arrow-slits and embrasures were formed with an outward splay or widening, so that the archer or artilleryman could direct his arrow or piece at a wide angle. Windows formed in thick walls are often splayed, or widened at an oblique angle, to admit more light. Church windows generally show a splay at each side on the interior. A horse is said to splay its shoulder-bone when it puts it out of joint.

A **splay-foot** (*n.*) is a flat, outwardly-turned foot. The possessor of splay-feet is said to be splay-footed (*adj.*), and anyone with a splay-mouth (*n.*), a wide, distorted mouth, is described as splay-mouthed (*adj.*).

Abbreviation of *display*.

spleen (*splēn*), *n.* A small, soft, vascular organ lying in the upper left portion of the abdomen; lowliness of spirits; ill-temper; spite. (*F. rate, spleen.*)

The spleen, one of the organs known as ductless glands, is present in most vertebrate animals, and, in mammals, occupies the position mentioned above, lying partly behind the stomach and intestines. The function of the spleen is to modify the blood as it passes through the organ, and it is able to rid the blood of the worn-out red corpuscles and to form new corpuscles. Spleenless (*splēn'less, adj.*) means devoid of a spleen.

Inflammation of the spleen is called splenitis (*splē nī' tis, n.*). In former times

the spleen was thought to be the seat of bad temper, melancholy, and other unpleasant emotions, so that ill-tempered people were said to have spleen, or were described as splenetic (*splē net' ik, adj.*). The word splenic (*splēn' ik, adj.*), relating to the spleen, is used in anatomy and pathology.

Other words, now little used, sometimes applied to an ill-tempered or peevish person, are *spleenful* (*splēn' fūl, adj.*) and *spleeny* (*splēn' i, adj.*).



Spleenwort.—Spleenwort, a fern at one time believed to be a cure for spleen trouble.

The spleenwort (*splēn' wört, n.*) is a fern formerly believed to be a remedy for maladies of the spleen. The name is given to several species of the genus *Asplenium*.

"*L. Gr. splēn, akin to L. liēn spleen.*"

splendid (*splēn' did*), *adj.* Magnificent; glorious; gorgeous; brilliant; grand; excellent; fine. (*F. magnifique, glorieux, somptueux, éclatant, grand, excellent, beau.*)

Sunrise and sunset offer us splendid sights, and adequately to describe the splendour (*splēn' dēr, n.*) of the heavens when the moon and stars shed their silver light splendidly (*splēn' did li, adv.*) on hill and dale, lake and stream, needs the pen of a poet.

The ceremony of a coronation is a splendid spectacle, and the splendid or gorgeous robes worn by the chief persons lend splendour to the scene.

In poetical writings we sometimes meet with the word splendent (*splēn' dēt, adj.*), meaning lustrous or brilliant. Splendiferous (*splēn dif' ēr ūs, adj.*) is used colloquially to mean magnificent, and splendid is employed similarly in describing anything remarkably fine or excellent, such as a splendid innings or a splendid catch in cricket. A losing team is sometimes said to have put up a splendid fight.

F. splendide, from *L. splendidus*, from *splendēre* to shine. *SYN.*: *Brilliant*, *glorious*, *gorgeous*, *magnificent*, *resplendent*. *ANT.*: *Dingy*, *dull*, *mean*.

splenetic (*splē net' ik*). For this word, splenic, etc., see under spleen.

splenius (*splē' ni ūs*), *n.* A muscle in the neck which serves to turn the head. (*F. splēnius.*)

Modern *L.* (with *musculus* muscle understood) from *Gr. splēnion* bandage, compress.

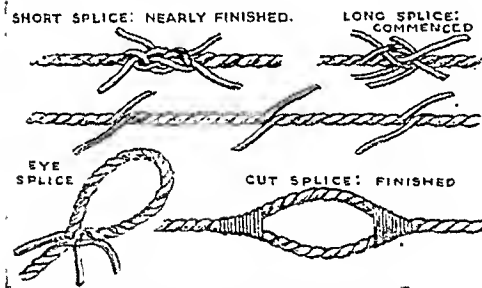
splent (splent). This is another form of splint. See splint.

splice (splis), *v.t.* To unite the ends of (two ropes) by interweaving; to join (timber, etc.) by overlapping. *n.* A union or junction by splicing. (F. *épisser; épissure.*)

The ends of ropes are spliced in order to join two lengths together to form one piece, or to make a continuous length. The strands of the two pieces or ends are first untwisted and then woven together to make a firm and even splice or junction. Sometimes an end is spliced to make an eye-splice, which is a sort of eye or loop at the end of a rope. In the long splice, used when the rope has to pass through a block, a longer portion of each rope is untwisted so that the splice is more evenly distributed.

To splice the main-brace means, in sailors' language, to serve out an extra allowance of grog or rum, as in bad weather or after a long spell of hard work.

M. Dutch *splissen* (the rope-ends being previously split or divided), from *splitsen*, *splijten*; cp. G. *splissen*, Swed. *splissa*. See split.



Splice.—Several kinds of splices—methods of interweaving the ends of ropes.

spline (splin), *n.* A strip of rubber or flexible wood or steel used for ruling curves; a rectangular key fitting in a slot of a wheel and shaft to fasten them together.

The flexible spline is used in mechanical drawing when laying down large curves, as in a railway drawing office. The spline used in machinery is a long key sunk halfway into a shaft. The other half projects into a wheel, clutch, or other part, which must turn with the shaft but be free to slide along it. Sometimes the shaft is channelled and the wheel is furnished with a projecting pin or spline to fit the groove.

Perhaps for *splind*, akin to *splinder* = *splinter*.

splint (splint), *n.* A strip of wood, metal, etc., used to protect and keep in place a broken limb; a thin flexible strip of wood used in chair-making, basket-making, etc.; the stem of a match before the head is put on; in anatomy, the fibula; one of the bones running from knee to fetlock in a horse; a tumour or callous on this; one of the strips of overlapping metal in mediaeval armour. *v.t.* To secure or support with

splints. (F. *échisse, attelle, pérone, suros, lame; échisser, poser une attelle à.*)

A fractured limb is put into splints so that the bones may be supported and kept at rest. Temporary splints are sometimes improvised from any flat pieces of wood, or even from a walking-stick or broom-handle, so that bones or parts are not moved or displaced while an injured person is being taken to hospital.

Each of the two bones that reach from the knee to the fetlock of a horse, behind the cannon-bone or shank-bone, is called a splint, or splint-bone (*n.*). Splint coal (*n.*) is a slaty kind of cannel-coal.

Formerly *splint* (cp. O.F. *esplente* a thin plate of steel), from M. Dutch or M. Low G. *splinte* iron pin; cp. G. *splint* thin piece of steel, linch-pin. See splinter.

splinter (splint' ér), *n.* A thin sharp-edged piece broken off from wood or other substance; a sliver. *v.t.* To split into splinters. *v.i.* To separate into splinters or fragments. (F. *éclat; fendre en éclats; se briser par éclats.*)

Planks and deals as they come from the timber-yard contain many splinters; the edges especially are rough and splintery (splint' ér i, *adj.*). A carpenter often gets a splinter in his finger through handling splintery planks.

We may splinter wood in chopping it, or in cutting it with a knife. Soft woods splinter more readily than hard woods. The fall of a horse may splinter the shafts of the vehicle to which the animal is attached; a bullet may splinter the bone of a limb which it strikes. Wood, stone, or metal splinters when struck by a projectile from a gun, and the flying fragments or splinters may do much damage.

Various splinter-proof (*adj.*) devices are made to protect soldiers or sailors from the flying splinters of bursting shells.

A splinter-bar (*n.*) means either the cross-bar fixed in front of certain vehicles to which traces may be attached, or the bar that supports the springs of a vehicle. Both the fibula and, in the horse, the splint-bone, are sometimes called the splinter-bone (*n.*).

M. Dutch and Low G. *splinter*; cp. G. *splitter*; E. *splint* and *splitt*. SYN.: *n.* Sliver. *v.* Cleave, rend, shiver, split.

split (split), *v.t.* To cleave or divide longitudinally, or with the grain; to break or cut into parts or thicknesses; to divide into opposite or hostile parties; to divide (a vote) between parties; to burst; to tear. *v.i.* To be broken or divided, especially lengthwise or with the grain; to divide into hostile or opposite parties; to break up; to tear; to go to pieces; to be convulsed with laughter; to give away secrets. *n.* The act of splitting; that which is split, or formed by splitting; a split osier; one of the splints which form the reed in a loom; a crack; a breach; a fissure; a

schism; one of the layers of a split hide; a small bottle of aerated water, etc.; (*pl.*) an acrobat's trick of spreading his legs out flat right and left. (*F. fendre, refendre, diviser, crever, déchirer; se fendre, se diviser, éclater, crever de rire, dénoncer; fendage, fente, fissure, scission, grand écart.*)

A stroke of lightning sometimes splits or rends a tree from top to bottom. In hot climates, wood or bone articles are apt to shrink and split. Slates for roofing, etc., are split from a clayey rock which splits readily into laminae. Laths for partitions are split from a billet of wood. Hides are split into two or more splits or thicknesses, the under layers being given an artificial grain to look like that seen naturally in the topmost layer.

People are said to split hairs when they make needlessly fine distinctions. A voter splits his votes if he divides them between two or more candidates. A vital question, or one which arouses much opposition, may cause a party to split, or take opposite sides. Such a point or policy is said to split the party, and the party to split on it.

It is bad grammar to split the infinitive, that is, to separate a verb in the infinitive from the "to" belonging to it, as in the sentence, "I meant to at once write a reply." Here one ought to say, "I meant to write a reply at once."

Dried peas freed from their husks and split are split peas (*n.pl.*) or split pease (*n.pl.*). A splitter (*split'ér, n.*) is a person or thing that splits. A very funny joke is sometimes called a side-splitter, and one who is convulsed or doubled up with laughter is said to split, or to split his sides.

At first nautical; cp. *M. Dutch splitten*, Dutch *splijten*, Low G. *splitten*, G. *spleissen*, (*n.*) cp. Dutch *spleet*, Dan. and Swed. *split* split, discord. SYN.: *v.* Break, cleave, divide, rend, tear. *n.* Breach, crack, fissure. ANT.: *v.* Join, unite.

splodge (sploj), *n.* A daub; a blotch; a smear. Another form is splotch (sploch). (*F. crotte, tache, pâté.*)

Paint applied unevenly or daubed on in splodges gives the thing coated a splotchy (sploch' i, *adj.*) appearance.

A variant of *splotch*, from *M.E.* and *A.-S.* perhaps *splot* spot, blot; cp. *blot, blotch*. SYN.: Blotch, daub, patch, smear.

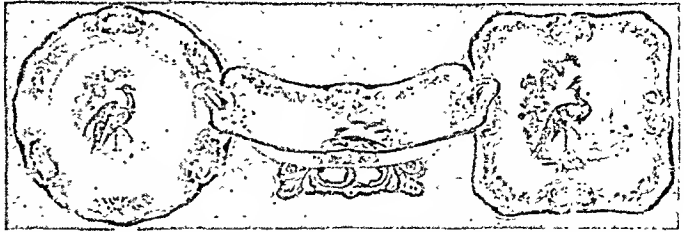
splutter (splüt'ér), *v.t.* To sputter; to utter in a hurried or confused way; to stammer. *v.i.* To speak incoherently or in a hurried way; to sputter. *n.* A sputter; a noise; a bustle. (*F. bafouiller; bredouillage, tracas, tapage.*)

One who splutters, or splutters out his words is called a splutterer (splüt'érér, *n.*).

Imitative, variant of *sputter*, a frequentative of *spout*. See *spout*. SYN.: Sputter, stammer, stutter.

Spode (spöd), *n.* Porcelain made by Josiah Spode (1754-1827).

Josiah Spode began to manufacture porcelain in 1800. By omitting glass from his paste and using a rich lead glaze he established the popularity of Spode or Spode-ware (*n.*).



Spode.—Three specimens of Spode-ware china articles made by the famous potter, Josiah Spode (1754-1827).

spoil (spoil), *v.t.* To despoil; to plunder; to mar; to impair or destroy the value, usefulness or beauty of; to injure the character of by over-indulgence. *v.i.* To deteriorate; to decay; to go bad. *p.t.* and *p.p.* spoilt (spoilt) or spoiled (spoild). *n.* (usually in *pl.*) Plunder, booty. (*F. depouiller, dévaster, gâter, altérer; se gâter, s'altérer; pillage, butin.*)

This word, as formerly used, meant to plunder, or take away something by force, and is still so used in poetical or figurative language. We still talk of the spoils of war, meaning booty or things captured from an enemy, and, in politics, the offices or honours accruing to a party successful at the polls are, figuratively, likened to spoils. In the U.S.A., where many public appointments fall to adherents of a party in power, the word is specially used in this sense. A team when it returns home with a trophy or challenge cup is said to bring back the spoils of victory.

The term spoilsman (spoils' mán, *n.*) means in the U.S.A. a politician who works for a share of the party spoils, and is applied to a supporter of what is called the spoils system (*n.*), by which the adherents of the party are rewarded with jobs and offices.

We may spoil or mar the beauty of a rose tree by omitting to water it during a spell of dry weather, and we may spoil fresh salmon by letting it remain too long in the larder, where we may find it has become spoilt. Many foodstuffs thus spoil, deteriorate, or lose freshness with keeping. A boy may spoil a drawing by carelessness, and a slip with the chisel may spoil a piece of wood-carving.

Solomon long ago said that to spare the rod was to spoil the child, and a spoilt child—one undisciplined, which wants its own way in everything—is an unwelcome guest at a party.

Spoil-five (*n.*) is a card game played by three to ten persons, each receiving five cards; unless a player makes three out of five possible tricks, the game is said to be spoiled.

In the printing trade, spoilt paper from the presses is known as spoilage (spoil' əj, *n.*), the word also meaning the amount or quantity spoilt. The term spoiler (spoil' ēr, *n.*), used sometimes in poetry for a person who spoils, robs or plunders, means usually one who mars or spoils anything. We may describe as a spoiler of sport one who condemns or interferes with sports and amusements, but instead we generally use the word spoil-sport (*n.*). This term is also used figuratively of one who mars the pleasure of others, or spoils the harmony of a gathering.

O.F. *espoillier* (*n.*, *espoille*), from L. *spoliāre* to strip, plunder, from L. *spolium* booty, properly anything stripped off (skin, clothes). SYN.: *v.* Defile, destroy, impair, infect, injure, taint. *n.* Booty, loot, pillage, plunder. ANT.: *v.* Keep, preserve.

spoke [1] (spōk), *n.* One of the bars connecting the hub or central part of a wheel with the outer rim; one of the handles of a ship's steering-wheel; a rung of a ladder; a bar or stick to prevent a wheel from turning while going downhill. *v.t.* To provide with spokes; to check (a wheel) with a spoke. (F. *rayon*, *rai*, *échelon*, *cabe*; *enrayer*, *caler*.)

From the spoke used in locking a wheel comes the expression to put a spoke in one's wheel, meaning to hinder or thwart a person's plans. The spokes of a wooden wheel are shaped and smoothed with a spoke-shave (*n.*), which is a plane with a handle at each side.

A.-S. *spāca*; cp. Dutch *speek*, G. *speiche*, akin to *spike* (nail).

spoke [2] (spōk). This is the past tense, and spoken the past participle of speak. See speak.

spokesman (spōks' mən), *n.* One who speaks for another or others. (F. *porte-parole*.)

The foreman of a jury announces the verdict as its spokesman.

From E. *spoke* p.t. of *speak*, and *man* irregularly formed after *craftsman*, etc.

spoliation (spō li ā' shūn), *n.* The act or result of plundering, damaging, or destroying; in law, the destruction, alteration, or defacing of a document in such a way as to make it useless as evidence; the taking of the money belonging to a church benefice without having a legal title to do so. (F. *spoliation*, *dépouillement*.)

Henry VIII was the spoliator (spō' li ā' tōr, *n.*), that is, the spoiler or plunderer, of the monasteries. At his bidding Parliament passed spoliatory (spō' li ā' tō ri, *adj.*) laws, which allowed them to be plundered.

F. from L. *spoliātio* (acc. -ōn-em), from *spoliātus*, p.p. of L. *spoliāre* to rob, plunder. SYN.: Pillage, plunder, rapine, robbery.

spondee (spon' dē), *n.* A metrical foot of two long or two accented syllables. (F. *spondée*.)

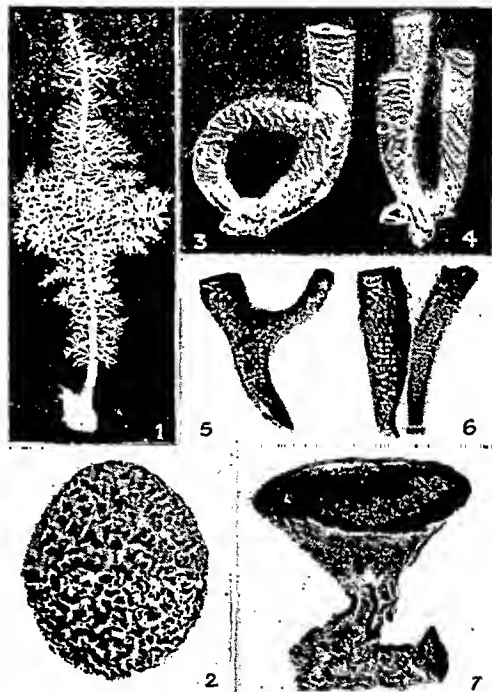
A spondaic (spon dā' ik, *adj.*) verse is one containing or made up of spondees. In a spondaic hexameter the fifth foot is a spondee instead of the usual dactyl.

L. *spondēus*, Gr. *spondeios*, from *spondai* (pl.) treaty, *spondē* libation, from *spondein* to pour out, make a libation, at which solemn melodies in spondaic metre were usual. See despond.

spondyl (spon' dil). This is another name for vertebra. See vertebra. Another spelling is *spondyle* (spon' dil). (F. *spondyle*.)

F. *spondyle*, from L. *spondylus*, Gr. *spondylos*, *spondylos* vertebra.

sponge (spünj), *n.* A compound marine animal with numerous pores in its body wall; the skeleton of a sponge or of a colony of sponges; a sponge-like substance or implement; a person who lives at the expense of others. *v.t.* To clean, wipe, absorb, or moisten with or as with a sponge; to wipe out with or as with a sponge; to get at another's expense; to extort from. *v.i.* To suck in, as a sponge; to depend meanly on others for maintenance; to gather sponges. (F. *éponge*, *écornifleur*; *éponger*, *effacer*, *écornifler*; *absorber*, *écornifler*, *pêcher des éponges*.)



Sponge.—1. A sponge from Japanese waters. 2. The horny skeleton of a common bath sponge. 3-6. Sponges called Venus's flower basket. 7. A toilet sponge.

Sponges, or Porifera, are lowly forms of life consisting of numerous one-celled individuals associated in colonies. The colony usually has a skeleton, and this is the sponge that we use for toilet purposes. The best toilet sponges come from the Levant.

Among the various sponge-like things that are called sponge are an absorbent pad used in surgery, a mop for cleaning the bore of a cannon, a pudding or cake of the texture of sponge, dough leavened or in process of being

leavened, and iron, platinum, or other metals in a very finely divided condition. A sponge-cake (*n.*) is a soft porous cake.

Anything resembling a sponge in form or structure may be called spongiiform (*spün' ji förm, adj.*) or spongy (*spün' ji, adj.*), the former being the scientific term and the latter the one in everyday use. We speak of a cricket pitch becoming spongy after heavy rain, such sponginess (*spün' ji nés, n.*) rendering it unsuitable for play.

A spongeole (*spün' ji öl; spon' ji öl, n.*), or spongelet (*spünj' lét, n.*) is the absorbent tip of a plant's roots. Spongology (*spong gol' ó ji, n.*) is the study of sponges, and an authority on this is a spongologist (*spong gol' ó jist, n.*).

Spongiopiline (*spün ji ó pí' lín; spün ji ó pí' lín, n.*) is an absorbent material made of sponge and some fibre with a waterproof backing, used as a poultice.

A person who is in the habit of absorbing the property of others is called a sponger (*spün' jér, n.*). Sponging-house (*n.*) was the name given to houses where people arrested for debt were kept previous to imprisonment. They were so called from their extortionate charges. The expression, to throw up the sponge, means to acknowledge oneself defeated. When a boxer was defeated his second threw the sponge into the air as a token of defeat.

O.F. *esponge*, from L. *spongia*, from Gr. *spongia*, akin to L. and E. *fungus*.

sponson (*spón' shùn, n.*) The act of becoming surety for another; an engagement on behalf of a state by a person not specially qualified. (F. *garantie, caution.*)

L. *sponsio* (acc. *-on-em*), from *sponsus*, p.p. of *spondere* to promise.

sponson (*spón' sòn, n.*) The angular space in front of and behind the paddle-box against a steamer's side; a bow-like projection from the side of a warship for the training of a heavy gun; a projection on each side of a submarine, used as a bearing for the vertical shaft of the lifting or depressing screw.

Earlier *sponcing*.

sponsor (*spón' sòr, n.*) One who undertakes to answer for another or to be responsible for something on behalf of another; a godfather or godmother; a surety. *v.t.* To be surety for; to support or favour. (F. *garant, parrain, marraine répondant; répondre pour, soutenir.*)

The proper and best known meaning of sponsor is godparent. The duties undertaken by the sponsor are sponsorial (*spón sòr' i ál, adj.*) duties, and the fact of being a sponsor, or the relation of a sponsor to the person for whom he makes himself

responsible is sponsorship (*spón' sòr ship, n.*). We speak of a social or political movement being sponsored by some prominent person when he gives it his whole-hearted support.

L. agent *n.* from *sponsus*, p.p. of *spondere* to promise. SYN.: *n.* Surety.

spontaneous (*spón tã' nè ùs, adj.*) Arising, happening, done, or acting without external cause; not prompted by any motive; natural or unconstrained; done or acting from instinct or inner impulse; produced without human agency or labour; not cultivated. (F. *spontané, impromptu.*)

Spontaneous sympathy is sympathy that is given freely without being asked for. Some substances and materials, such as coal, oily rags, garden rubbish, and damp hay, are liable, if heaped up, to what is called spontaneous combustion (*n.*), that is, they may take fire through heat arising from chemical action within themselves.

The gambols of kittens and puppies or the wild play of a colt in a field have spontaneity (*spón tã' nè' i ti, n.*), or spontaneousness (*spón tã' nè ùs nés, n.*), because these animals act spontaneously (*spón tã' nè ùs lì, adv.*), that is, by instinct or impulse from within.

L. *spontaneus*, from *sponte* (abl. of assumed O.L. *spons*) of one's own free will; E. suffix *-ous*. SYN.: Automatic, impulsive, instinctive, unbidden. ANT.: Intended, intentional, premeditated.

spontoon (*spón toon', n.*) A short pike or partisan once carried by subaltern officers in British infantry regiments, used chiefly for signalling. (F. *espontron.*)

F. *sponton*, from Ital. *spontone*, from *spuntare* to blunt the point (*punta*), from L.L. *expunctare*, from *ex-* removing, blunting, *punctum* point.

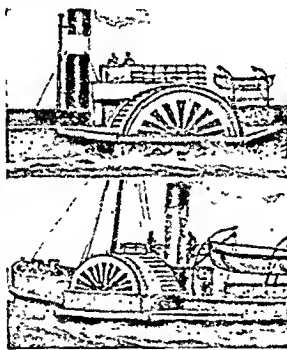
spook (*spook, n.*) A ghost; an apparition. *v.t.* To haunt as a ghost. *v.i.* To walk as a ghost. (F. *revenant, fantôme, apparition; apparaitre à; errer.*)

This word is chiefly colloquial. White animals and objects may be said to have a spookish (*spook' ish, adj.*) or spooky (*spook' i, adj.*), that is, a ghostlike, appearance at night, for instance, a white horse grazing on the roadside.

Dutch; cp. Swed. *spöke*, G. *spuk*. SYN.: *n.* Apparition, ghost, spectre.

spool (*spool, n.*) A cylinder upon which thread, etc., may be wound; the middle bar of an angler's reel. *v.t.* To wind on a spool. (F. *bobine; bobiner.*)

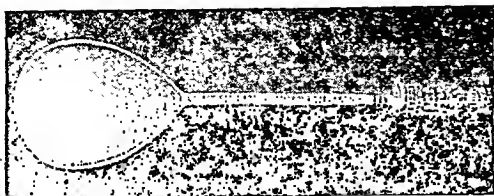
There are several kinds of spool. The most familiar is the reel of cotton that we buy at the draper's. The bobbin which winds silk, yarn, or cotton on to reels, etc., is another kind, and there is also the spool that holds the thread in a shuttle in which



Sponson. — The sponson is a platform before and abaft the paddle-boxes of a steamer.

it revolves in a spindle. From the angler's spool or reel the line is wound in when the fish is caught and has to be brought to land.

M.E. *spole*, from M. Dutch *spoole*; cp. G. *spule*. SYN.: *n.* Reel. *v.* Reel, wind.



Spoon.—The famous St. Nicholas spoon. It was sold at auction for £690.

spoon [1] (spoon), *n.* A utensil consisting of an oval or round bowl and a handle, used in preparing, serving, or eating food, etc.; something resembling a spoon or its bowl; a picce of metal fastened to a fishing line as a lure; an oar with the blade curved lengthwise; a wooden-headed golf club with the face more lofted and the shaft shorter than a brassy. *v.t.* To take (up, out, etc.) with a spoon; to hit (a ball) with little force up into the air, or with a scooping motion, in cricket, tennis, croquet, etc. *v.i.* To fish with a spoon; in cricket, croquet, and other games, to spoon the ball. (F. *cueillir*; *puiser*.)

Some of the earliest forms of spoons were made of chips of wood and of shells. The ancient Egyptians used ivory, flint, slate, and other materials for their spoons, and Greek and Roman spoons were usually of metal, and often had a spiked handle. Wood or horn was a common material for spoons in the Middle Ages, and it was long before silver spoons ceased to be regarded as rarities. A spoonful (spoon' fûl, *n.*) is as much as a spoon holds.

The spoon, or spoon-bait (*n.*), used by anglers is a glittering piece of metal, shaped something like a tea-spoon, which turns round and round and attracts the fish. Spoon-food (*n.*) or spoon-meat (*n.*) is food taken with a spoon, as by infants or invalids, and to spoon-feed (*v.t.*) is to feed in this way. These words are often used figuratively, in the sense of artificial nourishment or support. Thus we speak of spoon-fed industries. A spoon-net (*n.*) is a hand-net used for landing fish.

The members of the bird family *Plataleidae*, popularly known as spoonbill (*n.*), have enormous spoon-shaped beaks. They look very much like herons and are found in marshy places.

A.-S. *spôn* chip, wooden splinter; cp. Dutch *spaan*, G. *span*, O. Norse *span-n*, akin to Gr. *sphên* wedge. SYN.: *v.* Ladle, scoop, shovel.

spoon [2] (spoon), *n.* A silly fellow; a foolishly demonstrative lover. *v.i.* To be sentimentally in love; to indulge in great show of lover-like affection. (F. *sot*, *nigaud*, *soupirant*; *baisoter*.)

This word and its derivatives are only used colloquially. To be spoons on or spoons with a person means to be sentimentally in love with him or her. Spoony (spoon' i, *adj.*) lovers make a great show of their devotion. They act spoonily (spoon' i li, *adv.*), or with spooniness (spoon' i nès, *n.*).

Probably from *spoonny*, with reference to spoonmeat. SYN.: *v.* Flirt.

spoonerism (spoon' ér izm), *n.* An accidental changing about of the initial letters of two or more words.

The original spoonerism is popularly attributed to the Rev. Dr. W. A. Spooner (born 1844), an Oxford don, warden of New College. One of the best known is the hymn line, "Kinquering kongs their titles take" (Conquering kings their titles take). Others include "a half-warmed fish" (half-formed wish), "tons of soil" (sons of toil), and "a well-boiled icicle" (a well-oiled bicycle).

spoonful (spoon' fûl). For this word, see under spoon [1].

spoonily (spoon' i li). For this word, spoony, etc., see under spoon [2].

spoor (spoor), *n.* Track or trail, especially of a wild animal. *v.t.* To track by spoor. *v.i.* To follow a spoor. (F. *piste*; *suivre à la piste*.)

The spoor of an animal means not only footprints, but also any other marks the animal may leave behind it, such as broken branches and snapped twigs. A spoorer (spoor' ér, *n.*) is one who follows a spoor.

S. African Dutch, akin to A.-S. *spor*, G. *spur*. See spur. SYN.: *n.* and *v.* Trace, track, trail.

sporadic (spò räd' ik), *adj.* Occurring here and there or now and again; scattered; isolated. Sporadical

(spò räd' ik àl) has the same meaning, but is not often used. (F. *sporadique*.)

This word is often used in speaking of diseases. A disease may occur sporadically (spò räd' ik àl li, *adv.*), that is, there may be only a few isolated cases. If it becomes epidemic or general, the disease then loses its sporadicness (spò räd' ik àl nès, *n.*), that is, its sporadic character.

Gr. *sporadikos* scattered, dispersed, from *sporas* (gen. *sporad-os*) scattered, from *speirein* to sow, scatter, like seed. SYN.: Irregular, isolated, occasional, scattered.

sporan (spor' àn). This is another form of sporan. See sporan.



Spoonbill.—The bird popularly called the spoonbill is so named from the shape of its beak.

sporange (spò rănj'). For this word, sporation, etc., see *under* spore.

spore (spôr), *n.* A cell or minute organic body capable of developing into a new plant or animal; a seed; a germ. Sporule (spor' ūl) has the same meaning, and is also used to denote a very small or a secondary spore, or a granule inside a spore. (F. *spore*, *sporule*.)

Ferns, mosses, and fungi produce spores instead of seeds. The organ in which they develop is called the sporangium (spò răn' jî ūm, *n.*)—*pl.* sporangia (spò răn' jî â)—or sporange (spò rănj', *n.*), and the process of producing them is sporation (spò rā' shùn, *n.*) or sporulation (spor ū lā' shùn, *n.*).

Anything pertaining to a spore or sporule is sporular (spor' ū lār, *adj.*), and a plant or animal that bears spores or sporules is sporuliferous (spor ū lif' ér ūs, *adj.*). The germs of malaria and other diseases consist of minute organisms which reproduce by spores known as sporozoa (spor ô zō' â, *n.pl.*).

F., from Gr. *spora* sowing, seed, from *speirein* to sow.

sporrان (spor' ân), *n.* A pouch worn in Scottish Highland costume in front of the kilt. Another form is sporan (spor' an).

The sporran served the Highlander as purse and pocket. Formerly it was usually made quite plain and entirely of leather, but nowadays it is an elaborate affair and ornamented with fur, horsehair or metal.

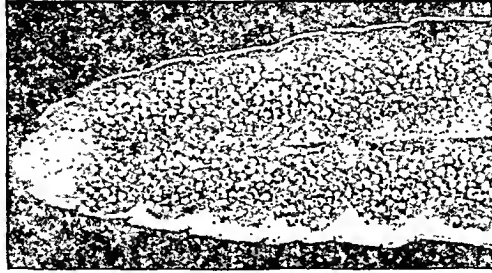
Gaelic *sporan* pouch, purse, explained as for *s-burran*, *s-bursan*, and derived from L. *bursa* purse. See *purse*.

sport (spôrt), *n.* Amusement; fun; pleasure; pastime, especially an outdoor one, such as hunting, fishing, or racing; mockery, or an object of mockery; a laughing-stock; a plaything; a thing at the mercy of the wind or waves, or other forces; a plant or animal abnormal in some way; (*pl.*) athletic contests, or a meeting for such contests. *v.i.* To amuse oneself; to play; to go in for or interest oneself in sports; to jest or trifle; to show unusual features in growth. *v.t.* To display, especially in a dashing or showy way. (F. *passer-temps*, *divertissement*, *sport*, *moquerie*, *plastron*, *jouet*, *monstrosité*; *se divertir*, *s'abattre*, *s'adonner au sport*, *folâtrer*; *faire parade de*.)

To say a thing in sport is to say it in fun—not seriously. To make sport of a person's feelings is to shock them in a heartless way. Many new varieties of plants have been derived from sports—buds or shoots with qualities different from those of the parent. Some people like to sport, or display, a flower in their buttonhole. At some of

the universities to sport the oak or timber means to shut the door, especially as a sign that one is engaged.

A person is said to be sporting (spôrt' ing, *adj.*) if he is fond of sport or is not afraid of taking chances. A sporting chance is one with a great element of risk. A sporting-gun (*n.*) is a smooth-bore fire-arm, usually



Spore.—A fern leaf, seen from below, with clusters of capsules in which spores are produced.

double-barrelled, firing small shot and used for shooting rabbits, partridges, pheasants, and other small game. Lambs are very sportive (spôr' tiv, *adj.*), that is, frolicsome, little animals; they play around their mothers sportively (spôr' tiv li, *adv.*). Kittens and puppies also show great sportiveness (spôr' tiv

nés, *n.*), or playfulness.

A sportless (spôrt' lès, *adj.*) country is one that affords no sport, and a sportless proceeding, such as shooting a fox, is one that does not appeal to anyone devoted to sport. Love of or skill in sports makes a man a sportsman (sports' mán, *n.*). A man who always plays fair, and who keeps his temper when luck goes against him, is called a sportsman, or a good sportsman. In so doing he shows a sportsmanlike (spôrts' mán lik, *adj.*) nature, and the quality called sportsmanship (sports' mán ship, *n.*). A woman or girl fond of sport is a sportswoman (spôrts' wum án, *n.*).

Abbreviation of *disport*. SYN.: *n.* Diversion, frolic, mockery, pastime, pleasantry. *v.* Frolic, gambol, jest, trifle.

sporule (spor' ūl). For this word, sporular, etc., see *under* spore.

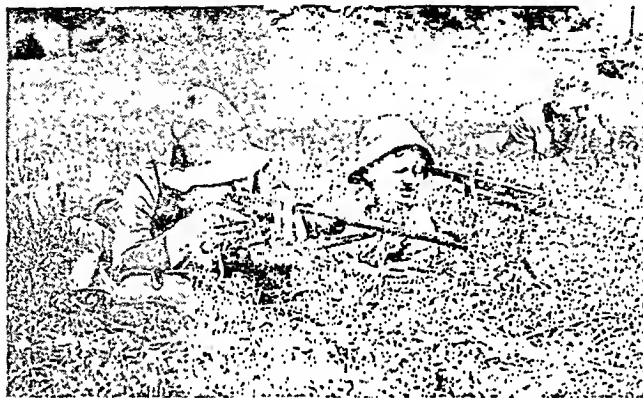
spot (spot), *n.* A particular place; a small part of a surface differing in colour or texture from the rest; a small mark or stain; a dark mark on the surface of the sun, moon, or a planet; a moral stain; discoloration on leaves or fruit caused by fungi; a variety of domestic pigeon with a spot on the head just above the beak; a term applied to various sea fishes marked with a conspicuous spot; one of the small, round black marks on a billiard-table, such as that on which the red ball is placed. *v.t.* To mark or stain with spots; to blemish; at billiards, to place on the spot; to single out; to detect. *v.i.* To become or be liable to become marked with spots. (F. *endroit*, *moucheture*, *tache*, *deshonneur*; *tâcher*, *moucheter*, *souiller*, *découvrir*; *se maculer*.)

It is not always easy to find a convenient spot for building a house. A spot—on cloth, for instance, or on an animal—is a more or less round mark, not so long as a streak or a stripe. One of the fishes known as spot is the red-fish or red-drum (*Sciaena*

ocellata), which has a black spot at the base of the tail fin. A coat that is left out in the rain may spot, that is, the drops may leave marks on it.

What has to be done on the spot must be done there and then, at once, or without leaving one's place. An alert, wideawake person is said to be on the spot, and the same expression is used of anyone playing a good game, or of a person who is equal to the situation.

Ordinary billiards is played with a red ball and two white balls, one of which,



Spotting.—A boy engaged in spotting for his father, a competitor at the National Rifle Association's meeting at Bisley.

the spot-ball (*n.*), is marked with a small black spot to distinguish it. A game of billiards is spot-barred (*adj.*) when a player is not allowed to make the spot-stroke (*n.*) more than twice running, this stroke being one which pockets the red from the spot on which that ball is placed at the beginning of the game, or after it has been potted.

Brokers who buy spot-cotton (*n.*) or spot-wheat (*n.*) buy cotton or wheat on the spot for immediate delivery.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis, a disease which affects the brain and spine, is also named spotted fever (*n.*) because spots appear on the sufferer's skin.

A man's record is spotless (*spot' lès, adj.*) if it is entirely free from blemish. The decks of a great passenger liner are kept spotlessly (*spot' lès li, adv.*) clean, that is, so clean that not the slightest sign of dirt is seen. A good housekeeper prides herself on the spotlessness (*spot' lès nès, n.*), or spotless condition, of her house and linen. A spot-light (*n.*) is a small searchlight used in a theatre to throw a strong beam of white or coloured light on to a dancer or actor; the patch of light so thrown is also known as a spot-light.

The skin of a leopard is noted for its spottedness (*spot' éd nès, n.*), the state of being spotted. The term spotter (*spot' ér, n.*) is used in various trades for a person or thing that makes spots. A marker at target practice is also called a spotter,

and so, in the U.S.A., are various kinds of secret investigators or inspectors.

Nettle-rash, chickenpox, and other complaints make the skin spotty (*spot' i, adj.*), that is, mark them with spots. Such a condition is spottiness (*spot' i nès, n.*).

Cp. O. Norse *spotti, spott-r* small piece, Dutch *spat* speck, spot, splash, M. Dutch *spotten* to spot, stain. M.E. *spot* may be a variant of *splot* (A.-S. *sploott* spot, blot, small patch of land). SYN.: *n.* Blemish, fault, locality, position, speck. *v.* Blemish, mark, stain.

spouse (*spouz, n.* A husband or wife. (F. *époux, épouse, mari, femme.*)

This word and its derivatives are now only used in poetical writing. A wedding is accompanied by spousal (*spouz' àl, adj.*) rites, those pertaining to a spousal (*n.*) or spousals (*n.pl.*), that is, a marriage. Spousal also meant a betrothal. A widower, widow, or unmarried person is spouseless (*spouz' lès, adj.*), that is, without a spouse.

O.F. *espons(e)*, from L. *sponsus*, fem. *sponsa*, p.p. of *spondere* to promise. See espouse.

spout (*spout, v.t.* To pour out abundantly or forcibly; to declaim or recite; to utter very readily. *v.i.* To burst forth with force and volume, especially from

a narrow opening; to gush or spurt; to pour forth words that sound well but mean little. *n.* A pipe or channel through which water or other liquid is poured out from a gutter, can, jug, etc.; a trough-like contrivance for shooting grain, coals, etc.; the lift for pledges in a pawnshop; a strong jet of water or other liquid; a waterspout; a waterfall; a short underground passage in a mine connecting a main road with a ventilating passage. (F. *verser, faire jaillir, déclamer; jaillir, pérorer; tuyau, goulotte, bec, jet, trombe, chute d'eau, ouverture.*)

A volcano spouts lava and steam. A whale, when it breathes, spouts a column of spray into the air, and so is called a spouter (*spout' ér, n.*). In Hyde Park on Sunday, spouters of another kind, namely, political speakers, harangue people gathered round them. Some jugs are spoutless (*spout' lès, adj.*), that is, without spouts.

M.E. *spouten, spoute* (*n.*); cp. Swed. *sputa*, to spout, squirt (also *n.*); Dutch *spuiten, spuit* (*n.*). Probably akin to *spit* [2]. SYN.: *v.* Declaim, gush, spurt. *n.* Jet, nozzle, spurt.

sprag (*språg, n.* A piece of wood put in a wheel or roller to prevent it from turning, or used in mining to prop the coal while a seam is being worked. *v.t.* To check or prop with a sprag. (F. *cale; caler.*) Possibly akin to *spray, sprig.*

sprain (*sprân, v.t.* To overstrain, especially by twisting or wrenching the muscles or ligaments of a joint. *n.* Such an

injury; the condition caused by this. (F. *fouler, donner une entorse à; foulure, entorse.*)

When one sprains a wrist or ankle there is no dislocation of the bones, though the effects may, last some time.

Perhaps O.F. *espreindre*, from L. *exprimere* to force, press out, from *ex-out, premere* to press. See express.

sprang (spräng). This is the past tense of spring. See spring.

sprat (sprät), *n.* A small food-fish, *Clupea sprattus*, allied to the herring; a term applied to various small fishes, especially the young of the herring. *v.i.* To fish for sprats. (F. *melette, esprot; pêcher.*)

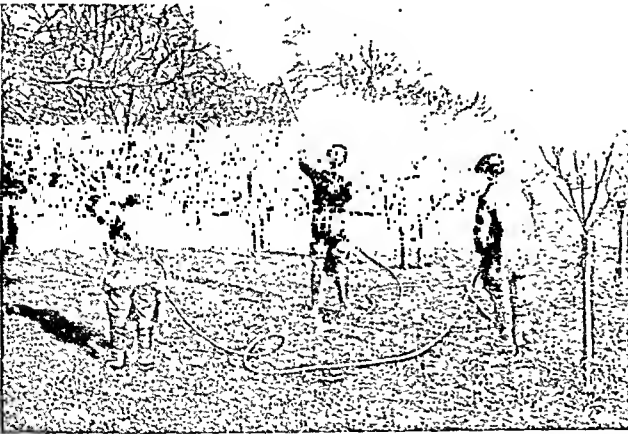
The sprat can be distinguished from the herring by the fact that it has no teeth on its palate. These little fish occur in immense numbers off the Atlantic coasts of Europe. A vessel or man engaged in the sprat fishery is called a spratter (sprät'ër, *n.*).

A.-S. *sprott*; cp. A.-S. *sprot* sprout, M. Dutch *sprot* sprout (of a tree), Dutch = sprat, the young of anything, G. *sprotte*. See sprout.

srawl (srawl), *v.i.* To spread the limbs out ungracefully; to crawl about awkwardly or with effort; to be of rambling or irregular form. *v.t.* To spread or stretch out in an irregular or awkward manner. *n.* The act of sprawling; a straggling arrangement. (F. *s'étendre, s'étaler; étendu.*)

Vegetable marrow plants sprawl over a large space of ground. Large, badly-shaped handwriting can be described as sprawling. A sprawler (sprawl'ër, *n.*) is a person or thing that sprawls, or a fall which sends one sprawling. Various moths are called sprawlers.

A.-S. *spreawlian*; cp. Swed. *sprala* (dialect) *spralla*, Dan. *sprælle*, North Frisian *spraweli* to sprawl. SYN.: *v.* Ramble, straggle.



Spray.—Workers in an orchard spraying fruit-trees as a protection against insect pests. Both the men and the apparatus are known as sprayers.

spray [ɪ] (sprā), *n.* Fine particles of liquid flying through the air; a jet of vapour or of liquid in fine particles used for disinfecting and the like; an instrument for applying this. *v.t.* To send out in the form

of spray; to treat with a spray. (F. *embrun, pulvériser, poussière, vaporisateur; arroser.*)

Spray is torn off the crests of waves by a gale. Water falling down rocks from a great height turns into spray. With the device called a spray or a sprayer (sprā'ër, *n.*) we can spray a room with scent or disinfectants, or spray trees and plants to kill insects. A person who sprays is also a sprayer. The air near the sea on a stormy day is sprayey (sprā' i, *adj.*), that is, filled with spray.

From Low G. *sprei* fine drizzle; cp. Dutch *sproeien*, G. *sprühen*. SYN.: *v.* Scatter, sprinkle.

spray [z] (sprā), *n.* A small branch or stem of a tree, shrub or other plant with its leaves or blossoms; an ornament resembling this; a slender twig or shoot; collectively, fine brushwood. (F. *ramille, brin, brindille, broussaille.*)

For decorating tables, flowers are often arranged in vases with sprays of maiden-hair fern, asparagus fern, or smilax. A sprayey (sprā' i, *adj.*) growth is one that takes the form of sprays.

Formerly *sprag*; cp. Swed. dialect *sprag*; probably akin to A.-S. *spraec* a shoot, O. Norse *sprek* stick. SYN.: Sprig.

spread (spred), *v.t.* To extend in length and breadth: to unfold; to scatter; to distribute; to cover the surface of; to display; to lay (a meal or the table for one). *v.i.* To be extended; to be scattered; to be distributed. *p.t.* and *p.p.* spread (spred). *n.* The act of spreading, extent; diffusion; a feast. (F. *étendre, déployer, répandre, couvrir; s'étendre, se répandre; développement, étendue, dispersion, régal.*)

A cook spreads a lump of pastry by rolling it out, and spreads butter on bread with a knife. A peacock spreads its tail and by doing so shows its full beauty, and a newspaper spreads news. Treacle spreads quickly; if poured on a plate, it soon covers it. Weeds spread all over a garden, just as infectious diseases spread over a district, if not kept in check.

The spread-eagle (*n.*) of heraldry is an eagle displayed, that is, with outspread wings. It is the emblem of various states and is a common insign. At one time the captain of a ship might spread-eagle (*v.t.*) a sailor as a punishment, that is, have him tied to the rigging with his legs and arms spread out and then flogged. Noisily patriotic speech is in the U.S.A. called spread-eagle (*adj.*), from the eagle that appears

on American coins, and the use of it is spread-eagleism (*n.*).

A spreader (spred'ër, *n.*) of disease is one who spreads it. The spreader of a kite is a rod used to keep it spread tautly.

A.-S. *sprædan*; cp. Dutch *spreiden*, G. *spreiten*. SYN.: *v.* Diffuse, disseminate, expand, scatter, stretch. ANT.: *v.* Concentrate, contract.

spree (sprē), *n.* A lively frolic; a carousal. *v.i.* To have a spree; to carouse. (F. *noce, rigolade, ripaille; faire la noce, ripailler.*)

Sc. and north E., formerly also *spray*; perhaps akin to *spry*. SYN.: *n.* Carousal, frolic.

sprig (sprig), *n.* A shoot, twig, or spray of a plant; a design or ornament resembling this; a detached piece of pillow lace; an offshoot of a stock; a young man; a thin headless nail. *v.t.* To decorate with sprigs; to fasten with sprigs. (F. *ramille, rejeon, gars, pointe; orner de ramilles, garnir de pointes.*)

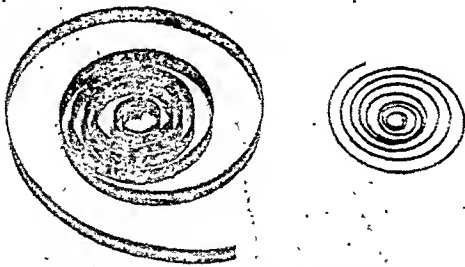
Sprigs of parsley are picked for garnishing food. A youth of noble birth may be described more or less contemptuously as a sprig of the nobility. A plant is spriggy (sprig' i, *adj.*) if it has many sprigs or small branches. Sprigged (sprigd, *adj.*) muslin has little imitation sprigs of flowers woven into it.

Probably akin to *spray*; cp. Low G. *sprich* dry twig. SYN.: *n.* Offshoot, scion, spray.

sprightly (sprit' li), *adj.* Lively; bright; gay. (F. *vif, enjoué, animé.*)

A witty person has a sprightly wit. The sprightliness (sprit' li nēs, *n.*), that is, the general briskness and liveliness, of some old people is very remarkable.

Properly *spritely*; from *sprite* and *-ly*. See *sprite*. SYN.: Animated, brisk, lively, spirited, vivacious. ANT.: Dull, heavy, inert, spiritless.



Spring.—A watch spring, unwound. When fixed and wound up, it sets the wheels in motion.

spring (spring), *v.i.* To leap; to move quickly or suddenly; to start up; to fly back; to become warped, split, or cracked; to rise from a source; to appear, especially unexpectedly; to emerge. *v.t.* To cause to open, close, or otherwise act suddenly; to produce or develop suddenly or unexpectedly; to strain, crack, or warp; to rouse (game). *p.t.* sprang (sprāng); *p.p.* sprung (spring). *n.* The action, state, or result of springing; a bound; elasticity; a recoil or rebound; an elastic body of steel, rubber, etc., used to convey motive power, exercise a pull, or deaden shocks; source or origin; a natural fountain of

water or oil issuing from the earth; the basin so formed; the season between winter and summer, when plants begin to grow; the point from which an arch springs. (F. *sauter, bondir, s'élancer, se dresser tout d'un bond, rebondir, se déjeter, ressortir, surgir; déclencher, déviler, déjeter, faire lever; bond, saut, élan, élasticité, ressort, source, printemps.*)

We spring from our seat to greet a friend. The blood springs to our cheeks when we hear of or witness an act of gross injustice. The jaws of a trap spring back when they are released. A tennis racket, if left on the lawn all night, will very probably be sprung by the morning. The suppleness in a cricket bat or a golf club is called its spring. If we meet a friend who we thought was abroad we perhaps greet him with the words: "Where in the world did you spring from?" Some people delight in springing surprises on their friends. To make a mine explode is to spring it. When a ship springs a leak she lets in water. For clockwork a spiral form of spring is the one most commonly used.

In the weighing device called a spring-balance (*n.*) the object weighed compresses or extends a steel spring. The term spring-beam (*n.*) is applied to an elastic bar used as a spring in a machine, and to the beam supporting the side of a ship's paddle-box.

Modern beds are made comfortable by the spring-bed (*n.*) or spring-mattress (*n.*), which consists of a large number of springs running from end to end of the frame. The spring-board (*n.*) at a public bath is a long board projecting over the water, off which divers jump. A spring-cart (*n.*) or spring-carriage (*n.*) is one mounted on springs.

It is now illegal to set a spring-gun (*n.*), that is, a gun sprung or fired by a trespasser stumbling over a concealed wire, if it is loaded with a charge that can do injury. A horse which suffers from spring-halt (*n.*) lifts its hind legs when walking very high with a twitching movement.

In some machines an elastic pole, called a spring-pole (*n.*), is used as a spring. The name spring-tail (*n.*) is given to a sub-order of little wingless insects with two bristles on the tail which bend under the body and straighten out when the insect leaps.

A spring tide (*n.*) is a high tide which occurs about the time of new moon and full moon, but springtide (*n.*) has the same meaning as springtime (*n.*), namely, the season of spring.

A springer (spring' ér, *n.*) is a person or thing that springs in various senses of the word. A variety of spaniel used for springing, that is, rousing, game, is called a springer. A springer of an arch is the support at one end of it, from which it springs.

It is very uncomfortable travelling in a springless (spring' lēs, *adj.*) cart, that is, one without springs. A springlet (spring' lét, *n.*) is a small spring of water. In

winter there are generally some springlike (*adj.*) days, warm and balmy like those of spring.

Steel and wood are springy (*spring' i, adj.*) if they straighten themselves after being bent. Ground is springy if there are springs of water in it, and good turf is springy, being elastic to the tread. The wood used in fishing-rods has springiness (*spring' i nés, n.*), which means elasticity, the quality of being springy.

A.-S. *springan*; cp. Dutch, G. *springen*, O. Norse *springa* to spring, to burst (also G. *springen* to blow up, to cause to burst). SYN.: v. Arise, bound, dart, jump, shoot. n. Elasticity, fount, origin, source, suppleness.



Springbok.—The South African gazelle, or springbok, a beautiful and agile animal.

springbok (*spring' bok*), *n.* A South African gazelle, *Antidorcas eucore*, so called from its habit of suddenly leaping into the air. Another form is springbuck (*spring' бүк*).

This animal stands about thirty inches high. It has short, black, curved horns, and is dark cinnamon yellow above and white below with a dark brown stripe on the sides. It is notable for migrating from one district to another in dense herds, but it is far less plentiful than it used to be.

South African Dutch, from *springen* to spring and *-bok* buck.

springe (*springj*), *n.* A noose or snare, especially one for catching birds and other small game. *v.t.* To catch with a springe. *v.i.* To set springes. (F. *lacs*; *prendre au lacs*.)

From *spring*. See *spring*.

springer (*spring' ér*). For this word, springless, springy, etc., see under *spring*.

sprinkle (*spring' kl*), *v.t.* To scatter lightly in or as in or with or as with small drops or particles; to scatter or distribute here and there. *v.i.* To fall in small drops or particles. *n.* An act of sprinkling; a quantity sprinkled; a small quantity; a

slight shower. (F. *répandre, épancher, parsemer; s'épancher, se répandre, tomber de la petite pluie; action de répandre, quantité répandue, petite quantité.*)

In warm weather water is sprinkled over the roads and pavements to lay the dust. A country landscape might be described as sprinkled with farms and cottages. Lawns are watered in dry weather with a revolving sprinkler (*spring' klér, n.*), which scatters drops of water in all directions. Sprinklers are also used for putting out fires.

The word sprinkling (*spring' kling, n.*) is often used in the sense of a small quantity or of a small number of things scattered here and there. We can speak of a mere sprinkling of knowledge or of a sprinkling of good pictures among a mass of daubs.

Earlier form *spreken*; cp. Dutch *spreken*, G. *spreken* to sprinkle, Icel. *sprekja*, M.H.G. *spreken*, *sprekel*, spot, Gr. *perkos* speckled, dark. SYN.: v. Disperse, distribute, diversify, scatter, strew.

sprint (*sprint*), *v.t.* and *i.* To run at full speed. *n.* The act of sprinting; a short-distance race run thus. (F. *courir à toute vitesse; course de vitesse.*)

The hundred yards race is a sprint or sprint-race (*n.*), one sprinted, or run throughout at topmost speed. The two hundred and twenty yards and four hundred and forty yards races are also sprints.

The sprint-runner (*n.*), or sprinter (*sprint' ér, n.*), one taking part in such races, generally makes notches to fit his toes into, and starts from a crouching position, leaning forward lightly on his fingers. The half-mile and longer races usually end in a sprint, especially when there is a close finish.

Earlier *sprint*; cp. O. Norse and Norw. *spretla* (for *sprenta*), Swed. *sprätta*, Dan. *spraette*; akin to *spurt* [2].

sprit (*sprit*), *n.* A spar running obliquely upwards from the mast to the top outer corner of a fore-and-aft sail. (F. *livarde, baleston.*)

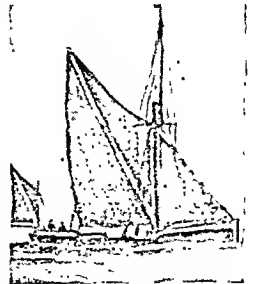
The mainsail of a barge is usually a sprit-sail (*sprit' sāl, n.*), that is, a sail supported by a sprit. A sail of this kind has no spars at top or bottom, and, by its sprit, it can be drawn up with great speed against the mast.

M.E. *spret*, A.-S. *spreot* pole; akin to *sprout*.

sprite (*sprīt*), *n.* A goblin; a fairy; an elf. (F. *esprit, lutin, farfadet.*)

M.E. *sprit*, Anglo-F. *esprit* spirit. See *spirit*.

sprocket (*sprok' ét*), *n.* One of the teeth in a chain-wheel, which engage with the links of a chain; a wheel set with sprockets. (F. *dent, engrenage à chaîne.*)



Sprit.—The sprit is the slanting spar supporting a fore-and-aft sail, as in this sailing barge.

In chain-driven parts of machinery the open links of the chain rest upon the sprockets of wheels, the chain serving to transmit power from the driver to the driven wheel. The chain of a bicycle passes round two wheels, each of which is a sprocket-wheel (*n.*), having teeth shaped to fit inside the links.

sprout (sprout), *v.i.* To shoot forth; to put out shoots; to begin to grow; to spring up as a plant. *v.t.* To cause to sprout or germinate. *n.* A shoot from the root, stump, stem, or seed of a plant; (*pl.*) Brussels sprouts. (*F. pousser, germer; se pousser; pousse, choux de Bruxelles.*)

A potato sprouts from its eyes. Seed potatoes are sometimes sprouted, or induced to sprout, before being planted. The stock on which a rose tree is grafted will often sprout from the root. Sprouts so formed, of course, are not desired and are cut back. The cabbage called Brussels sprouts bears many sprouts on its stem, which are gathered when mature, fresh sprouts or buds sprouting as long as the plant continues to grow.

A.-S. *sprutan*; cp. Dutch *spruiten*, G. *sprissen*; perhaps akin to *spurt* [1]. SYN.: *v.* Germinate, grow, shoot. *n.* Bud, shoot.

spruce [1] (sproos), *adj.* Neat; trim; smart. *v.i.* To make neat; to smarten. (*F. pimpant, chic; attifer, requinquer.*)

People are said to spruce themselves when they smarten up their dress or appearance. Men dress themselves very sprucely (sproos' li, *adv.*), that is, smartly, for fashionable gatherings. Clothes lose their spruceness (sproos' nès, *n.*), which means their smartness or neatness, when they get old, worn, and baggy, but even a shabby garment may be spruced up in some measure by brushing or pressing.

From *Spruce*, an early form of *Prussia*, with special reference to the *spruce* or *Prussia* leather greatly in fashion for men's jerkins, etc., in the 16th century. SYN.: *adj.* Neat, smart. *v.* Smarten. ANT.: *adj.* Slovenly, untidy.

spruce [2] (sproos), *n.* Any one of various kinds of fir of the genus *Picea*. (*F. sapin, sapinette.*)

There are several species of fir which are called spruce, or spruce-fir (*n.*). The most important are the white spruce (*Picea alba*), the black spruce (*P. nigra*), and the Norway spruce (*P. excelsa*). All of these are distinguished by their graceful drooping

branches. The Norway spruce is a very fine tree, often exceeding one hundred feet in height, and yields good timber.

The drink called spruce-beer (*n.*) is a solution of sugar fermented with yeast and flavoured with an essence obtained from young spruce shoots. The Germans call it *sprossensier* "sprout-beer."

Short for *Spruce fir* Prussian fir; see spruce [1].

sprue (sproo), *n.* A passage or hole through which molten metal is poured into a mould. (*F. trou de coulée.*)

The metal which fills these holes forms projections on the casting. These, which also are called sprues, are knocked off.

spruit (sproo' it), *n.* A small stream in South Africa.

Most spruits run dry in summer, but a thunderstorm may quickly fill their channels with a raging torrent.

South African Dutch, = *sprout, spurt* [1].

sprung (sprüng). This is the past participle of spring. See spring;

spry (sprī), *adj.* Active; nimble; lively. (*F. actif, alerte, agile, vif.*)

A dialect word, now mainly U.S.A., perhaps akin to *spree*; connexion has been suggested with Swed. dialect *sprygg, spräg, spräker* active, spirited. SYN.: Active, nimble, wideawake. ANT.: Dull, inert, sluggish.

spud (spüd), *n.* A tool with a narrow blade or forked end, used to get out weeds by the root; a short, thick object. *v.t.* To dig (up or out) with a spud. (*F. béquille tronçon; déterrer.*)

Spud is also a colloquial name for the potato. One form of the tool used to spud out weeds resembles a small spade. Objects which are short and thick are said to be spuddy (spüd' i, *adj.*).

M.E. *spudde*; cp. O. Norse *spjöt*, Swed. *spjut*, Dan. *spyd* spear.

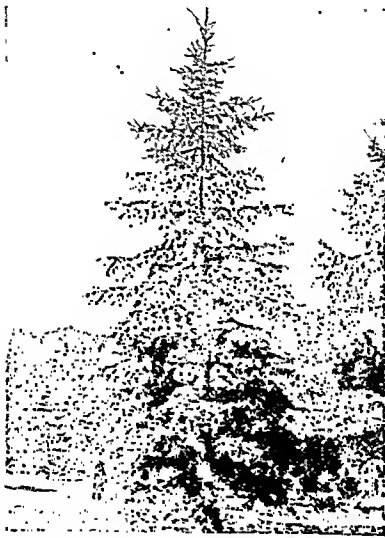
spue (spü). This is another form of spew. See spew.

spume (spūm), *n.* Froth; foam. *v.i.* To froth; to foam. (*F. écume, mousse, écumer, mousser.*)

The sea is often coated with spume, especially at the fringe of the incoming

tide. Water churned up by the propellers of a steamer has also a foamy or spumy (spūm' i, *adj.*) appearance, and the vessel leaves a spumous (spūm' ūs, *adj.*) track in its wake. Waves breaking on rocks have spumescence (spūm es' ens, *n.*), or spuminess (spūm' i nès, *n.*), a foaming or frothy quality.

From O.F. *espume, spume*, L. *spūma* foam, froth. See foam. SYN.: *n.* Foam, froth.



Spruce.—The common spruce. The spruce is noted for its graceful drooping branches.

spun (spün). This is the past participle and a form of the past tense of spin. *See* spin.

sponge (spünj). This is another and little used form of sponge. *See* sponge.

spunk (spüngk), *n.* Courage; mettle; pluck; anger; touchwood. (F. *cœur*, *hardiesse*, *amadou*.)

Spunk or rotten wood takes fire easily, so the word came to mean the quality of being fiery or mettlesome. A spunky (spüngk' i, *adj.*) person is one of a fiery or courageous nature.

Originally = touchwood, hence fiery, inflammable; Irish *sponc* (Gaelic *spong*) tinder, L. *spongia*. *See* sponge.

spur (spër), *n.* A pricking instrument worn on a rider's heel and used to urge on his horse; anything that urges on; a stimulus; an incitement; anything shaped like a spur; a ridge running at an angle to a chain of mountains; a sharp spike on the legs of some birds; a metal point attached to the spur of a gamecock; a spur-shaped part in some flowers; in fortification, a wall crossing a rampart and connecting it to an interior work; a short piece of timber replacing the rotten butt of a post; a short timber supporting a deck. *v.i.* To prick with spurs; to urge on; to incite; to furnish with spurs. *v.i.* To ride fast or hard. (F. *éperon*, *aiguillon*, *contrefort*, *ergol*, *éperon*; *éperonner*, *aiguillonner*, *piquer*, *armer d'éperons*; *piquer des deux*.)

The spurs of old days bore several spikes, but those now used are generally furnished with a small wheel, bearing short points, and called a rowel. Many men are spurred to work very hard by ambition or the desire for wealth. A boy is spurred on to success in his tasks by the hope of winning the praise of his parents and teachers. In the age of chivalry a knight wore gilt spurs, and to win one's spurs meant to gain the honour of knighthood. Nowadays the expression means to gain distinction in any way.

A cock has spurred legs; in the sport of cock-fighting, now forbidden by law, steel or silver sheaths—called spurs—were fastened to the spurs of the bird.

Many horsemen ride spurless (spër' lès, *adj.*), wearing no spurs. A spurrier (spër' i èr; spür' i èr, *n.*) is a maker of spurs.

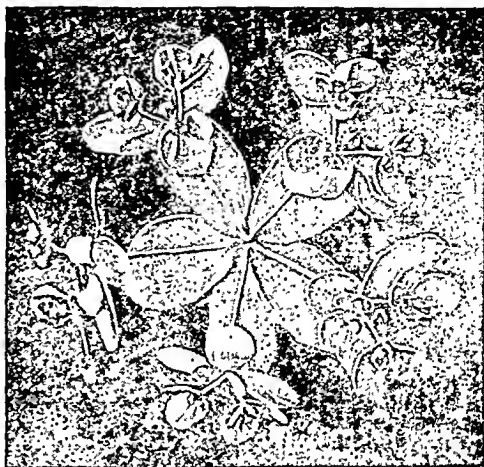
The spur-royal (*n.*) of James I's reign was a gold coin bearing on the reverse side a design thought to resemble the rowel of a spur, but really representing the sun and its rays.

A spur-wheel (*n.*) is a gear-wheel with teeth projecting spokewise from its edge, and used to transmit motion in a flat plane. In contrast may be mentioned the crown-wheel, with teeth standing up at right angles from its disk, and the level-wheel, both used to convert a horizontal motion to a vertical one, or vice versa.

The battle of Courtrai (1302), in which the weavers of Flanders routed the knighthood of France, is known as the Battle of the Spurs

from the great number of gilt spurs collected on the field from fallen and captured knights. Every knight who escaped was a spurrier (spër' èr, *n.*)—one who uses his spurs—as he fled from the battlefield. The same name has been given to the battle near Théroutanne, France, in 1513, in which the French troops spurred away from the English.

M.E. *spure*, A.-S. *spura*; ep. Dutch *spoor*, G. *sporn*, O. Norse *spori*; also E. *spoor*, *spurn*. SYN.: *v.* Arouse, incite, prick, stimulate, urge.



Spurge.—The wood spurge. Several species of spurge are native to Britain.

spurge (spërj), *n.* One of the various species of plants of the genus *Euphorbia*, with milky acrid juice. (F. *épurge*.)

The cypress spurge is cultivated in gardens as a border plant, and the wood spurge is leafy and shrub-like. Many spurges are weeds.

The spurge-laurel (*n.*)—*Daphne laureola*—is a bushy evergreen shrub with poisonous berries.

O.F. *espurge*, from L. *expurgare*; from *ex-* away, *purgare* to purge, clear away.

spurious (spür' i üs), *adj.* Not genuine; counterfeit. (F. *faux*, *contrefait*, *de contre-façon*, *truqué*.)

Spurious banknotes or coins are those which are not genuine, and have not emanated from the bank or mint which is pretended spuriously (spür' i üs li, *adv.*) to be their place of origin. The spuriousness (spür' i üs nès, *n.*), or spurious character, of some so-called antique furniture might escape detection even by a trained eye, so cleverly is the genuine article simulated.

From L. *spurius* illegitimate, false; E. *adj.* suffix -ous. SYN.: Counterfeit, false, sham. ANT.: Genuine, real, true.

spurless (spër' lès), *adj.* Having no spurs. *See under* spur.

spurling-line (spër' ling lîn), *n.* A cord running from a steering-wheel to a tell-tale which shows the position of the helm at any moment.

spurn (spĕrn), *v.t.* To repel; to kick or thrust away with the foot; to reject with contempt; to treat with disdain. *v.i.* To show contempt or disdain (at). *n.* The act of spurning; contemptuous rejection. (F. *fouler aux pieds, repousser avec dédain, mépriser, traiter avec mépris; mépris.*)

An honest man spurns bribes; it is churlish to spurn friendly overtures from those who wish us well. A generous man does not show himself a spurner (spĕrn'ér, *n.*)—one who spurns—when asked for help.

A.-S. *spurnan*; cp. O. Norse *spurna*, also L. *spernere* to scorn; akin to *spur*. SYN.: *v.* Reject, repel, scorn. ANT.: *v.* Receive, welcome.

spurrer (spĕr'ér). For this word and *spurrer* see under *spur*.

spurry (spĕr'i), *n.* One of various plants belonging to the genus *Spergula*. Another spelling is *spurrey* (spĕr'i). (F. *spergule.*)

The corn-spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*, is found as a weed on cultivated land, and is sometimes grown for fodder. The stalks are about a foot high, knotty and grass-like, with white flowers in panicles.

O.F. *spurrie*, L.L. *spergula*; perhaps a German word; cp. G. *spörgel, spergel*.

spurt [1] (spĕrt), *v.i.* To gush out violently or in a sudden stream. *v.t.* To emit or send out (liquid) thus. *n.* A jet or gush of liquid emitted with force. Another spelling is *spirt* (spĕrt). (F. *jaillir; faire jaillir, émettre avec violence; jaillissement, effusion.*)

Water spurts from a fire-engine's hose with great force. There are old tales of fabulous dragons and other monsters which spurted fire from their nostrils when attacked. Blood issues in spurts from an injured artery.

By metathesis from M.E. *sprutten*, A.-S. *spryttan*, causal of *spruttan* to sprout. See *sprout*. SYN.: *v.* Gush. *n.* Gush, jet.

spurt [2] (spĕrt), *n.* A sudden, short, violent effort. *v.i.* To make a spurt. (F. *coup de collier; faire un brusque effort.*)

A runner may win by husbanding his strength till near the end of the race, when he uses it in a final spurt, spurting forward to try and pass his competitors.

Cp. O. Norse *sprettr*, bound, leap; akin to E. *sprint*.

sputa (spĕ' tà). This is the plural of *sputum*. See *sputum*.

sputter (spüt'ér), *v.i.* To speak explosively or excitedly; to make a spitting sound; to splutter. *v.t.* To utter hastily or indistinctly; to emit with a spitting noise. *n.* Confused or vehement speech. (F. *cracher*

en parlant, siffler, bredouiller; bredouiller; vacarme, bredouillement.)

A candle sputters if the wick is damp; fat sputters in a frying-pan. Excitement may make one a sputterer (spüt'ér, *n.*), and a very angry person sometimes sputters out his words, or sputters incoherently at another. Some impediment of speech may cause a person to speak sputteringly (spüt'ér ing li, *adv.*), or in a sputtering way.

Frequentative of *spout*; cp. Dutch *sputteren*. SYN.: *v.* Splutter.

sputum (spü' tùm), *n.* Spit; saliva; a secretion dislodged and coughed up or expectorated in certain diseases. *pl.* *sputa* (spü' tà). (F. *salive, crachat, sputation.*)

L. neuter p.p. of *spuere* to spit out.

spy (spi), *n.* A person who secretly and in disguise goes to get information about an enemy's doings; one who keeps a watch on others. *v.t.* To discern; to detect; to explore secretly; to discover by careful and secret watching. *v.i.* To act as spy; to look with a spy-glass. (F. *voir, découvrir, épier, espionner; moucharder; espion, mouchard.*)

A spy adopts disguise of various sorts; he may pretend to be a civilian of the country whose forces he goes to get information about, or he may assume the guise of a neutral citizen. Very daring indeed is the person who spies under the disguise of a soldier of the enemy's army, mixing with the hostile troops in order to get information.

A spy's work in war-time is very perilous, for if he is caught he may be put to death summarily. So long as a soldier doing similar work wears uniform openly he is protected by it, and can claim the treatment of an ordinary prisoner of war.

We may spend some time looking among bookshelves before we spy, or discern, the volume we seek. In civil life detectives are

employed to spy on people suspected of crime—to keep them under observation is the phrase generally used. As long ago as the time of Moses, people were sent to an enemy's country to spy out the land.

A small pocket telescope of a kind now obsolete was called a spy-glass (*n.*). A spy-hole (*n.*) is a peep-hole.

Short for *espy*; M.E. *spien*, O.F. *espier*. See *espy*. SYN.: *v.* Discern, explore, observe, watch.

squab (skwob), *adj.* Short and fat; squat. *adv.* With a heavy fall; plump. *n.* An unfledged or young pigeon; a short, fat person; a thick, stuffed cushion; an ottoman.



Spy.—Smeaton (1724-92) spying at the base on which he erected the third Eddystone lighthouse.

(*F. rebondi*; *patatras*, *pouf*; *pigeonneau*, *poussah*, *pouf*.)

A pie is called a squab-pie (*n.*) if it contains squabs—young pigeons—or if it is made from a mixture of meat, onions, and apples. A squab person or squab may be described as squabby (*skwob' i*, *adj.*). An ottoman, sometimes called a squab, is frequently provided with squabs, or very thick, squabby cushions.

Cp. Swed. dialect *squabb* loose, fat flesh. SYN.: *adj.* Bulky, clumsy, podgy, squat, thick-set.

squabble (*skwob' i*), *v.i.* To quarrel noisily; to wrangle; to bicker. *v.t.* In printing, to disarrange (type that has been set up). *n.* A petty or noisy quarrel; a wrangle. (*F. se chamailler*, *se disputer*; *brouiller*, *faire tomber en pâte*; *bagarre*, *brouillerie*.)

Children often squabble over toys and games, but such a squabble usually ends amicably. Adjoining landowners may engage in disputes and squabbles about boundaries, and even nations may squabble over petty and trivial affairs. A quarrelsome person becomes known as a squabbler (*skwob' lér*, *n.*), one who squabbles.

Imitative; cp. Swed. dialect *skuabbel* a dispute, *skvappa* to chide, from *skvapp* splash; akin to E. *swab*. SYN.: *v.* Bicker, dispute, quarrel, wrangle. *n.* Dispute, quarrel, wrangle.

squacco (*skwäk' ö*), *n.* A small, crested heron, *Ardeola valloides*, of southern Europe and Africa. (*F. héron crabier*.)

Ital. *squacco*; imitative of the bird's note.

squad (*skwod*), *n.* A small number of soldiers, police, etc., assembled for drill or inspection; a small party of people. (*F. escouade*.)

When recruits join a regiment, they are put together in squads to be instructed in drill, etc., by a non-commissioned officer. They have to stay in this squad until fit to drill with the rest of their battalion. An awkward squad (*n.*) consists of the less efficient recruits, who would hinder the progress of the others, and so are grouped together for intensive training.

F. escouade, variant of obsolete *F. esquadre* (*F. escadre* naval squadron), Ital. *squadra* square, squadron. See square.

squadron (*skwod' rôn*), *n.* A main division of a cavalry regiment; a division of a fleet under a flag officer; a group of twelve military aeroplanes. *v.t.* To arrange or group in squadrons. (*F. escadron*, *escadre*; *ranger par escadrons*.)

In the British Army a squadron of cavalry

contains one hundred and forty-nine men, and six officers. A cavalry regiment is made up of four squadrons, which correspond to infantry companies. A squadron of the fleet may consist of any number of vessels. It is commanded by an officer of flag rank, and usually composed chiefly of vessels of the same kind, such as a battle-squadron or cruiser-squadron, which form a unit of a main fleet under an admiral. In the Royal Air Force a squadron is made up of twelve aeroplanes and their crews. The officer commanding it is called a squadron leader (*n.*). He ranks with a major in the Army.

Ital. *squadrone*, augmentative of *squadra* square, squad; cp. *F. escadron*. See square.

squail (*skwāl*), *n.* A disk used in the game of squails; (*pl.*) a game played by striking disks from the edge of a table towards a mark set in the centre.

A circular squail-board (*n.*) is sometimes

used for playing squails. The disk is placed on it so that it partly overlaps the edge, and is struck with the palm of the hand. A squailer (*skwāl' ér*, *n.*) is a stick loaded at one end with lead, for throwing at squirrels, etc., or for dislodging apples from trees.

Formerly also *skayle* *skayle*; possibly akin to *skittle*.

squalid (*skwol' id*), *adj.* Dirty; poverty-stricken; wretched. (*F. sordide*,

réduit à la misère, triste.)

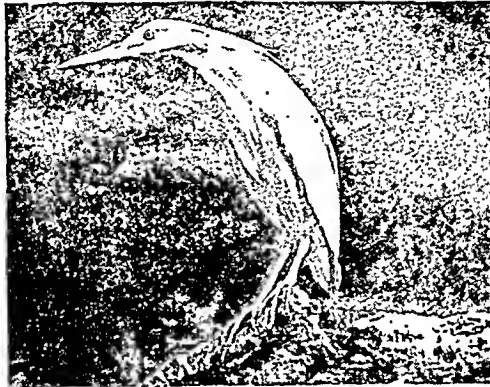
Squalid or insanitary and mean-looking houses are to be found in the slums of great cities, where poor people lead squalid or wretched lives, and children are reared squalidly (*skwol' id li*, *adv.*), or in a squalid manner.

Formerly squalidity (*skwā lid' i ti*, *n.*), squalidness (*skwol' id nés*, *n.*), or squalor (*skwol' ör*, *n.*), that is, filthiness of a foul and squalid character, was much more common in very poor districts.

From L. *squalidus* rough, filthy, rude. SYN.: Dirty, filthy, mean, sordid, wretched. ANT.: Brigat, clean, happy, healthy, sanitary.

squall (*skwawl*), *v.i.* To scream violently; to yell. *v.t.* To utter with a violent scream or in a discordant voice. *n.* A loud harsh scream or cry; a sudden, violent gust, or succession of gusts, of wind, especially with rain, hail, or snow. (*F. crier à tue-tête*, *brailler*, *piailler*; *criaillement*, *rafale*.)

Babies naturally squall for food, or when they are in pain. The mother usually rushes to the squaller (*skwawl' ér*, *n.*) to find out what is wrong. Squalls of wind are called white squalls if they come unexpectedly, in



Squacco.—The squacco, a small crested heron of Europe and Africa.

fair weather, without any change in the sky, and black squalls if their approach is marked by the gathering of dark, heavy clouds.

When sailing an open boat in *squally* (skwawl' li, *adj.*) weather, that is, when squalls are about, one must be ready at any moment to bring the boat's head up to the wind and lower or release the sails. Otherwise the boat may capsize or be dismayed.

Perhaps akin to O. Norse. *skvala* to squeal, Swed. *svala* to gush out, G. *schallen* to resound, Gaelic *sgal* a howl, Welsh *chwalu* to babble. See *squeal*. SYN.: *v.* Scream. *n.* Gust, scream.

squaloid (skwā' loid), *adj.* Like a shark. Dog-fishes are squaloid fishes, and are really small sharks.

L. squalus a kind of shark, with E. suffix *-oid* of family likeness.

squalor (skwol' ör). For this word see *under* squalid.

squama (skwā' mā), *n.* A scale or scale-like structure forming part of the covering of an animal or plant. *pl.* *squamae* (skwā' mē). (F. *écaille*.)

The scales of reptiles, the scale-like feathers on the penguin's wing and the hummingbird's throat, and the tiny leaves that protect young buds of plants are examples of *squamae*. The name *Squamata* (skwā mā' tā, *n.pl.*) is applied by zoologists to the order of scaly reptiles.

Most snakes are *squamose* (skwā mōs', *adj.*), or *scaly*. The root of the lily is a *squamose* or *squamous* (skwā' mūs, *adj.*) bulb, that is, one covered with scales. A very small *squama*, such as may be found on the wings of an insect, is termed a *squamule* (skwā' mül, *n.*).

L. squāma scale.

squander (skwon' dēr), *v.t.* To spend wastefully; to dissipate (money) thus; to waste (time). (F. *gaspiller*, *éparpiller*, *dissiper*.)

The Prodigal Son of the parable squandered the money which his father had given him, for he "wasted his substance with riotous living" (Luke xv, 13).

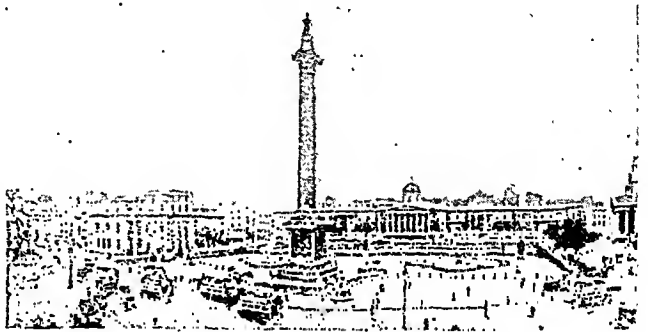
Like many another squanderer (skwon' dēr *ēr*, *n.*), he soon felt the pressure of want, and regretted his foolishness. Lazy people squander their time, and, incidentally, their health, by leading indolent lives.

Perhaps a nasalized form akin to Sc. *squatter*, E. dialect *swatter*, to splash water, Swed. dialect *skvåthra* squander, frequentatives from the stem of Dan. *squatte* to splash, to squander; cp. *scatter*. SYN.: Consume, dissipate, lavish. ANT.: Economize, hoard, husband, save.

square (skwār), *n.* A right-angled figure with four equal sides; an object, surface, area, part, etc., of this shape, or approximately so; a four-sided open space, surrounded by houses, usually laid out with

ornamental gardens or planted with trees; a rectangular block of buildings, bounded by four streets; a rectangular division of a chess-board, etc.; a set of words or figures arranged in a square, so as to read alike downwards as well as across; a body of troops drawn up in the form of a rectangle, and either facing outwards to resist attack, etc., or inwards to witness a ceremony, etc.; an L-shaped or T-shaped instrument used for testing or laying out right angles; the product of a number multiplied by itself; an area of about one hundred square feet used as a measure of flooring; fairness; strict honesty; order. *adj.* Having four equal sides and four right angles; of the shape of a square; forming a right angle; at right angles (to); broader than usual in relation to height or length; satisfactory; fair; just; absolute; thorough; complete; even; evenly balanced; in proper order. *adv.* Squarely. *v.t.* To make square; to adjust; to reconcile; to regulate; to make even; to settle; to pay; to bribe; to multiply (a number) by itself; to arrange (sails or yards) cross-wise to a ship's keel. *v.i.* To be at right angles (with); to agree; to take up a boxing attitude; to move thus (up to a person). (F. *carré*, *place*, *cass*, *carrée*, *équerre*, *nombre carré*, *probité*; *carré*, *rectangulaire*, *juste*, *loyal*, *exact*, *balancé*; *carrément*; *carver*, *ajuster*, *régler*, *corrompre*, *brasser*; *s'accorder*.)

The most famous of the London Squares



Square.—Trafalgar Square, London, with the Nelson Column, commemorating Lord Nelson's victory at Trafalgar. The domed building is the National Gallery.

is Trafalgar Square, in which rises the Nelson Column. Squares in residential districts are usually laid out with gardens, and sometimes contain tennis courts for the use of the occupants of the surrounding houses. In America blocks of buildings are called squares, and the word is sometimes used as a rough unit of distance as when a doctor is said to live three squares away.

People are said to square accounts when they settle up for what they owe one another. When this is done they are square. We may expect a square deal, which means honest treatment, from a person who acts on the square, that is, fairly or honestly. A joiner uses his square to rule a line square to, or at

right angles to, an edge. A pugilist may be said to square up to his opponent when he advances on him in a fighting attitude.

In golf, when the number of holes won by each player or side is the same, the game is said to be square. In cricket, an off-side stroke which sends the ball away more or less at right angles to the wicket is called a square cut (*n.*).

It is impossible to square the circle, that is, to construct by geometrical means a square that equals a given circle, in other words, to express the exact area of a circle in terms of its radius. Hence, a person who sets out to do an impossible thing is said to attempt to square the circle.

A square-built (*adj.*) man is broad for his height and probably square-shouldered (*adj.*), having level, and not sloping, shoulders.

A square foot (*n.*) is the area of a square, each side of which measures a foot. This, and the square inch (*n.*) and square yard (*n.*)—areas one inch square and one yard square—are units used in square measure (*n.*), the system of measures for expressing area, or extent of surface. The price of flooring, roofing, tiling, etc., is reckoned at so much a square, or a hundred square feet.

A ship is said to be square-rigged (*adj.*), and is called a square-rigger (*n.*), if each of her principal sails is suspended from a horizontal yard or beam, slung to the mast by the middle.

A square-sail (*n.*) is a four-cornered sail set on a yard in this way, especially one on a vessel with some fore-and-aft sails. The barque, barquentine, and topsail schooner, which combine these two types of rigging, are also said to be square-rigged. When the wind moves farther aft, or towards the rear of a square-rigged ship, it is necessary to square the main yard, that is, set it at right angles with the keel.

The number sixteen is a square number (*n.*), that is, a number which is the square of an integer, in this case, four. The square root (*n.*) of a quantity is that quantity of which it is the square. In other words, that number which, when multiplied by itself, makes the specified quantity. The square root of sixteen is four. Only square numbers have exact square roots.

A square-toed (*adj.*) boot or shoe is square at the toes, instead of being rounded or pointed. A person is said to be square-toed, or is described as a square-toes (*n.*), or old square-toes (*n.*), if old-fashioned, formal, and precise in his manner. This epithet came into

use in the late eighteenth century, when shoes with broad square toes had passed temporarily out of fashion. Planks have to be sawn squarely (*skwār' li, adv.*), that is, at right angles to their breadth or length. Bricks are laid squarely in position, that is, directly square to the line of the wall that is being built. To look a person squarely in the face is to look at him in a fearless, open manner.

The squareness (*skwār' nēs, n.*), which means the square or right-angled condition, of corners or angles is tested with a square, such as a set-square, or a T-square. One who uses a square, or who settles an account, etc., is a squarer (*skwār' ér, n.*). An object is squarish (*skwār' ish, adj.*) if it is more or less square in shape.

O.F. *esquarre*, Ital. *squadra*, from L.L. *ex-quadrare* to make square, from *ex-* thoroughly, *quadrus* four cornered, from *quattuor* four.

squarrose (*skwor' ōs, adj.*) In botany and zoology, rough with projecting scales

or squamae. Another form is squarrous (*skwor' ūs*). (F. *squarreux*.)

Possibly from a L.L. copyist's misreading; *squarrōsus* for L. *squāmōsus* scaly (*squāma* scale).

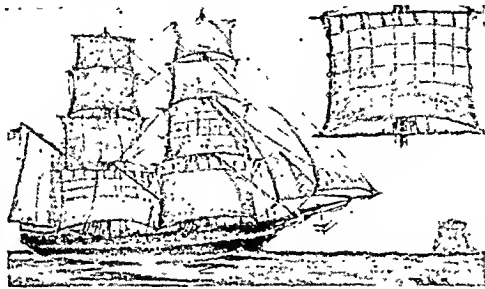
squarson (*skwar' sōn, n.*) A clergyman who owns land.

This word is a combination of squire and parson, and is used humorously.

squash [*i*] (*skwosh*), *v.t.* To squeeze or crush flat or into a pulp; to press hard (against); to put down or silence (a person). *v.i.* To be crushed; to be smashed into pulp; to squeeze one's way (into). *n.* A squashed object; a mass of pulp; a beverage made from the juice of squashed fruit; the fall of a soft object; the sound of this striking something; a squeeze; a dense throng; a game played with rackets and a soft ball on a small court. (F. *écraser, fouler, rabrouer, mettre à quia; s'écraser, tomber en compote, jouer des coudes; pulpe, purée, presse, foule serrée*.)

Lemons and oranges are squashed in order to extract their juice, which is mixed with soda-water to make lemon-squash and orange-squash. A heavy soft object falls with a squash. In dense crowds or squashes people are squashed or pressed against each other. Metals are squashed out flat under a steam-hammer. In a figurative sense, a person or a remark may be squashed by a crushing retort. The game of squash, or squash-rackets (*n.pl.*), is played with a soft india-rubber ball, which is served against a wall facing the players.

Ripe gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries are squashy (*skwosh' i, adj.*) fruit,



Square.—A square-sail (top) of a square-rigged ship, such as the square-rigger (below).

that is, they have a pulpy nature, and lack consistency. Sodden marshy ground is also squashy, and has the quality of squashiness (skwosh' i nēs, *n.*). As one walks over it one's feet make a squashy or squelchy sound.

O.F. *esquasser* (Ital. *squassare*), from L. *ex-thoroughly quassare* to shatter. See quash. SYN.: *v.* Compress, crush, flatten.

squash [2]. (skwosh), *n.* The fleshy, edible gourd-like fruit of various trailing plants of the genus *Cucurbita*; a plant of this genus, especially the winter squash (*C. maxima*). (F. *courge*, *cucurbitacée*.)

The squash is allied to the pumpkin. Many species are cultivated and eaten in America. The winter squash can be kept for several months before use.

American Indian *ashutasquash*.

squat (skwot), *v.i.* To sit on the ground cross-legged or with the knees drawn up in front, and the heels under the body; to crouch close to the ground; to settle on new or public land without legal title. *v.t.* To put (oneself) in a squatting position. *adj.* Short and thick; dumpy; in a squatting position. *n.* A squatting posture; a squat person. (F. *s'accroupir*, *se tapir*, *s'installer*; *ramassé*, *accroupi*; *accroupissement*, *poussah*.)

In the East the natives usually squat on the ground or on cushions when they take their meals, instead of using chairs. Hares squat or sit close to the earth in their forms or lairs. A bungalow is a squat type of house, having only one story.

A **squatter** (skwot'ér, *n.*) is one who squats on his haunches, or who occupies public or uncultivated land without legal authority to do so. In Australia, a squatter is a man who rents land on easy terms from the Government for pasturing sheep or cattle.

O.F. *esquatir* flatten, from L. *ex-thoroughly*, O.F. *quatir* through L.L. from L. *coactus* p.p. of *cōgere* to press, constrain. SYN.: *adj.* Podgy, thick-set.

squawk (skwawk), *v.i.* To utter a harsh cry of pain or fear. *n.* Such a cry. (F. *piailler*; *piaillement*.)

Fowls squawk loudly when caught or when frightened.

Imitative; variant of *squeak*.

squeak (skwēk), *v.i.* To utter a short, shrill cry; to give out a shrill noise. *v.t.* To utter shrilly. *n.* A short, shrill sound or cry; a narrow escape: (F. *pépier*, *piailleur*, *crier*; *piagerie*.)

The cry of a mouse is a squeak. Many dolls contain a device called a *squeaker* (skwēk'ér, *n.*), which squeaks when pressed. Young birds, especially young partridges and pigeons, are called squeakers, on account of their high-pitched cries. A gate with rusty hinges squeaks when it is opened, and requires oiling. Few people go through life without at least one narrow squeak, or escape from danger.

New shoes are apt to be squeaky (skwēk' i, *adj.*), or to make squeaks, when one walks. Some people have squeaky, or thin and shrill, voices. Wheelbarrows often run squeakily (skwēk' i li, *adv.*), that is, with squeaking noises.

Of Scand. origin, cp. Norw. *skvaka*, Swed. *squäka*. Imitative; cp. *quack* [I].

squeal (skwēl), *v.i.* To utter a shrill cry. *v.t.* To utter with a squeal. *n.* A shrill cry. (F. *pousser un cri perçant*; *cri aigu*.)

Animals squeal with pain or fear. A rat or rabbit overtaken by a stoat seems paralysed and squeals in a pitiful manner. Horses utter squeals when playing with or biting at one another.

Any person or thing that squeals may be called a *squealer* (skwēl'ér, *n.*), a name also given to the swift and other birds, and especially to young pigeons.

Of Scand. origin; cp. Norw. *skvella*, Swed. dialect *squäla*, frequentative forms allied to *squeak* and *squall*. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Scream.

squeamish (skwē' mish), *adj.* Easily disgusted, offended, or turned sick; affectedly delicate; fastidious; unduly scrupulous. (F. *difficile*, *facile à dégoûter*, *qui soulève facilement*, *trop scrupuleux*.)

Coarse food is distasteful to squeamish people, who, however, would not reject it squeamishly (skwē' mish li, *adv.*), or fastidiously, if they were really hungry.

At sea, people who are bad sailors are very likely to find themselves overcome by squeamishness (skwē' mish nēs, *n.*), or sickness. Those who are excessively dainty or punctilious are also said to display squeamishness, and so are people who are very easily shocked.

Earlier *squeamious*, Anglo-F. *escoymous*, of doubtful origin. SYN.: Finical, hypercritical, prudish. ANT.: Careless, indifferent.



Squaw.—North American Indian squaws of the Hopi tribe engaged in making baskets.

squaw (skwaw), *n.* A North American Indian wife or woman. (F. *femme*.) North American Indian = woman.

squeegee (skwē' jē; skwē jē'), *n.* A rubber-edged implement with a long handle, used for cleaning wet roads, etc.; a similar but smaller implement, or a rubber roller mounted in a handle, for squeezing and flattening photographic prints. *v.t.* To clean or smooth with a squeegee. Other forms include squilgee (skwil' jē; skwil jē'). (F. *balai en caoutchouc*.)

Asphalted roads in large towns are cleaned by flooding them with water, which is then swept into the gutter, together with the dirt it collects. Big squeegees are used for this purpose. They have a strip of thick rubber set in a cross-bar at the lower end. The photographer removes loose water from washed prints by squeegeeing them well.

Perhaps from *squeegee* = *squeeze*.

squeeze (skwēz), *v.t.* To press tightly with the hand, or between two bodies; to compress; to force (juice) from; to force (oneself into or out); to extort (money) from; to harass by exactions; to put pressure on; to oppress; to take an impression of (a coin) on damp paper. *v.i.* To press; to force one's way (into, through, etc.) *n.* The act of squeezing; pressure; a close hug; a crush; an impression of a coin, etc. taken by squeezing. (F. *serrer, comprimer, jouler, extorquer, opprimer; presser, se forcer à travers; pressurage, étreinte, cingleur*.)

When making lemonade, we squeeze the juice out of a lemon with our fingers. Apples and grapes for making cider and wine are squeezed in screw-presses. Great ingots of white-hot steel are squeezed into shafts and other parts of machines in hydraulic presses, some of which can give a squeeze of immense power. A squeeze of a medal may be obtained by pressing it against damp paper.

In badly governed countries the state officials abuse their power and squeeze the people over whom they have authority, that is, they extort money from them. It is a tight squeeze to get one's feet into shoes that are too small for them, or to make room for oneself in an already crowded railway-carriage.

Anything is squeezable (skwēz' äbl, *adj.*), in the sense that it can have pressure put on it, but cold steel is not squeezable in the sense of being compressible. Hay, cotton, and other soft, loose materials, however, possess squeezability (skwēz ä bil' i ti, *n.*),

the quality of being squeezable, in both senses, and are compressed into bales for transport.

A squeezer (skwēz' èr, *n.*) is a person or thing that squeezes; a lemon-squeezer, for instance. Slag and air-bubbles are pressed out of puddled iron by means of a machine specially known as a squeezer. Playing-cards are termed squeezers (*n.pl.*) when their suit and value is marked in one of the top corners, so that they need not be spread out in the player's hand.

A-S. *cwiesan*, the prefixed *s* from O.F. *es* = L. *ex*. SYN.: *v.* Compress, constrain, hug, press, squash.

sqelch (skwelch), *v.t.* To crush; to silence; to put an end to. *v.i.* To walk in wet boots, or over sodden ground so as to make a splashing noise. *n.* A heavy blow; a crushing retort; a splashing or sucking noise made when walking in

water-filled boots. (F. *écrabouiller, réduire au silence, horion, clapotis*.)

A clever retort is said to sqelch an interrupter at a political meeting. Goloshes with water in them make sqelches at every step.

An early form is *quelsh*. See *squeeze*.

squib (skwib), *n.* A firework which throws out showers of sparks and explodes with a loud bang; a tube containing gunpowder for firing a blasting-charge; a small torpedo for igniting a larger one; a sarcastic piece of writing; a lampoon. *v.i.* To throw squibs; to write squibs. *v.t.* To make fun of or attack with lampoons. (F. *pétard, pasquinade; lancer des pétards, lancer des brocards; brocarder*.)

The firework called a squib contains grained powder, and sometimes charcoal, sulphur, and steel filings, enclosed in a stout paper tube plugged at one end. A little bursting-powder is usually put into the case before the ordinary charge, so that the squib shall finish up with an explosion. Journalists formerly squibbed, or wrote squibs about, politicians with whom they disagreed.

Cp. M.E. *swippen* to rush, O. Norse *svipa* to flash, dart.

squid (skwid), *n.* A name for certain cuttle-fishes, especially those of the genus *Loligo*; a bait shaped like this fish. *v.i.* To fish with such bait. (F. *seiche*.)

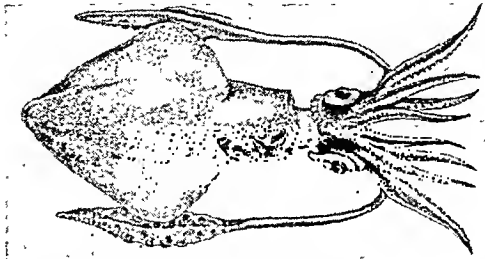
The squid or calamary has a longish cylindrical body with two triangular fins on the tapering hinder part. Its head is short and is surrounded by tentacles. It is a



Squeegee.—A householder squeegeeing flood water from his house.

rapid swimmer, and feeds upon shell-fish and crabs. In America, fishermen squid in swift tideways with lines baited with artificial squids.

Akin to Swed. dialect *squitta*, O. Norse *skvetta* to squirt.



Squid.—The common squid, a species of cuttle-fish. It feeds on shell-fish.

squill (skwil), *n.* A bulbous-rooted plant of the genus *Scilla*; the powdered bulb of the sea-onion (*Urginea scilla*). (F. *scille*.)

The bluebell (*Scilla nutans*) is one of the squills. The leaves of plants of this genus spring from the bulb itself, and the flowers take the form of racemes or loose corymbs at the end of the flower stalk. The medicinal powder known as squill is obtained from a sea-shore plant with an extremely large bulb and white flowers, called the sea-onion. This plant was formerly placed in the genus *Scilla* and is sometimes called the squill.

O.F. *squille*, L. *squilla*, Gr. *skilla* squill.

squinch (skwinch), *n.* A small interior arch across the corner of a square tower, supporting one side of an octagonal spire. A variant form of *sconce*. See *sconce*, *suncheson*.

squint (skwint), *v.i.* To be affected with strabismus; to be cross-eyed; to look obliquely or askance (at); to look or peer with the eyes half shut. *v.t.* To cause to squint; to close (the eyes) quickly; to keep (the eyes) half shut. *adj.* Looking obliquely or askance; cross-eyed. *n.* Strabismus; an eye affection in which the axes are differently diverted; a furtive or sidelong glance; a stealthy look; a glance; a leaning or inclination; a hagscope. (F. *loucher*, *regarder de travers*, *regarder en dessous*; *rendre louche*, *cligner les yeux*; *louche*; *strabisme*, *regard louche*.)

In the affection known as squint the axis of vision in each eye is different, so that when a squint-eyed (*adj.*) person—one who squints—looks at an object, one eye is directed at it normally, but the other turns either inwards or outwards and is apparently looking elsewhere. One affected in this manner is a squinter (skwint'ér, *n.*) and looks at objects and persons squintingly (skwint'ing li, *adv.*), with a squint.

Colloquially, to take a squint at an object means to glance at it. A marksman is said to squint or peer along the barrel of his rifle to aline the sights, and a shopper may squint or glance obliquely into a shop window as he or she strolls past.

The name of squint or hagscope is given to a slanting opening in the wall of a church, through which the altar might be seen from a transept.

Probably akin to Dutch *schuin* oblique, *schuinen* to slope, *schuinte* a slope.

squire (skwîr), *n.* A country gentleman; the principal landowner in a district; an attendant upon a knight; a gallant; a woman's escort. *v.t.* To attend as squire; to escort (a woman). (F. *propriétaire campagnard*, *rentier*, *écuyer*, *cavalier*; *servir d'écuyer à*, *servir de cavalier à*.)

In olden days knights were attended by squires, or esquires, who buckled on their armour, and prepared them for battle. One who escorts a woman is said to squire her or act as her squire. To-day, however, we generally use the word squire to mean the chief landowner in a country district.

A squireen (skwîr'ên, *n.*) is a petty squire, the word being used chiefly in Ireland. Squirelet (skwîr'lêt, *n.*) and squireling (skwîr'ling, *n.*) are terms applied in England to such a man, or to a young squire. A squire's office or dignity is called squirehood (*n.*), or squireship (*n.*); things relating to or befitting a squire may be described as squirely (skwîr'li, *adj.*). The squirearchy (skwîr'ar ki, *n.*) is the general body of squires, or the political influence which they wield. In another sense the word means rule or domination by a squire. One who belongs to the squirearchy is called a squirearch (skwîr'ark, *n.*); things characteristic of this class are sometimes described as squirearchal (skwîr'ar kâl, *adj.*) or squirearchical (skwîr'ar'kik âl, *adj.*).

See *esquire*. SYN.: *n.* Esquire, landowner. *v.* Accompany, serve, tend.

squirm (skwërm), *v.i.* To writhe or wriggle; to move or proceed thus; to feel or show embarrassment or discomfort. *n.* A wriggling movement; a twist in a ship's rope. (F. *se tordre*, *tortiller*, *frémir*; *tortillement*.)

A worm will squirm, or writhe, when disturbed; an eel wriggles or squirms about when taken from the water. A boy squirms with shame when he is told, in front of the class, how many mistakes there are in his arithmetic, or how unsatisfactory his behaviour has been. After a caning he may squirm with pain or discomfort.

Cp. E. dialect *squirr* to whirl. SYN.: *v.* Wriggle.

squirrel (skwîr'él), *n.* A small brown or grey rodent, with bushy tail and pointed ears, belonging to the genus *Sciurus*. (F. *écureuil*.)

The native English squirrel is reddish-brown above and white below. This species (*Sciurus vulgaris*) is found over most of Europe. It lives in trees, and feeds on nuts and acorns, bark, young shoots, etc., storing up food in a hoard during autumn for use next spring. The winter is spent in hibernation, unless the weather is very mild, when the squirrel will remain about. The grey

squirrel from North America has multiplied in great numbers around London in recent years, and is replacing the red squirrel.

Squirrels are often kept as pets, their very active and perky movements affording great interest and amusement. Squirrel fur is in great demand for wraps and coats.

The squirrel-fish (*n.*) is a species of perch found in the seas of the West Indies, so named from the squirrel-like bark it makes when taken from the water. The prairie dog is sometimes called the barking squirrel. Squirrel-grass (*n.*)—*Hordeum maritimum*—has a flower thought to resemble the bushy tail of a squirrel. Its hair-like awns are somewhat like those of barley.

M.E. *scurel*, O.F. *escurel*, L.L. *scürellus*, dim. of *L. sciurus*, Gr. *skiourus* squirrel, from *skia* shadow, *oura* tail.

squirt (skwért), *v.t.* To eject in a jet. *v.i.* Of a liquid, etc., to be ejected in this manner. *n.* A syringe; a jet or thin stream of liquid. (F. *seringuer*, *faire jaillir*; *jaillir*; *seringue*, *jet*.)

Among the crude fire-extinguishing apparatus of bygone days was a kind of large squirt, or syringe, with which water was squirted, or directed by the squirter (skwért'ér, *n.*) on to a blazing building. Water squirts from a garden hose when the tap is turned on. When the bombardier beetle is disturbed it squirts a jet of fluid at its assailant. Gardeners and others apply insecticide, in liquid or powdered form, by means of a squirt.

A trailing plant found in the south of Europe, and called the squirting cucumber (*n.*)—*Echallium elaterium*—bears small elliptical fruits which, when ripe, break away from their stalks and eject their juice and seeds with some force through a hole at the point of breakage.

M.E. *swirlen*; cp. Low G. *swirtjen*. SYN.: *v.* Spout, spurt. *n.* Jet, syringe.

stab (stäb), *v.t.* To wound with a sword, dagger or other pointed weapon; to thrust (a weapon into); to pierce; to roughen a wall so that it will hold plaster; to inflict pain on; to injure or hurt. *v.i.* To aim a blow (at) with, or as with a dagger, etc. *n.* A blow or thrust with a pointed weapon; the wound so made; a pain as of a stab; an injury (to feelings, reputation, etc.). (F. *poignarder*, *laver*, *enfoncer*, *piquer*, *porter atteinte à*; *coup d'estoc*, *coup mortel*, *injure*.)

In "Macbeth," Shakespeare represents Duncan as stabbed to death with a dagger. In duels the combatants were sometimes armed with both sword and dagger, the sword

being used for offence and the dagger mainly for parrying.

The haymaker who spies a rat or other vermin among the hay may stab at it with his fork. Often in such a case the intended victim evades the stabs or jabs. When an assassin was hired to kill an enemy secretly, the victim often met his end through being stabbed in the back. Thus a stab in the back has come to mean an underhand action, or a slander, which injures another. In book-binding, the back margins of a pamphlet are stabbed or pierced, in order to insert the twine, wire, etc., with which the leaves are fastened.

Before plastering a wall workmen often find it necessary to roughen the surface with a pick, a process they call stabbing.

Cp. M.E. *stabbe*, Icel. *stabb*, Dan. *stabbe* a stump. Sec stub. SYN.: *v.* Jab, pierce. *n.* Dig, thrust.

Stabat Mater (stā' bāt mā' tēr; stā' bāt mā' tēr), *n.* A Latin hymn about the sorrows of the Virgin Mary at the crucifixion of Christ; a musical setting of this. (F. *Stabat Mater*.)

The title is taken from the opening words, which mean "The Mother was standing," and the hymn represents the Virgin as standing at

the foot of the Cross. The Stabat Mater is said to have been written in the thirteenth century. It is sung in Roman Catholic churches on the feast of the Seven Dolours, and is much used during Lent.

stabilize (stā' bi liz), *v.* For this word, stabilization, etc., see under stable [1].

stable [1] (stā' bl), *adj.* Firmly fixed; difficult to move or to destroy; unwavering; constant; resolute; in chemistry, not easily decomposed. (F. *ferme*, *fixe*, *solide*, *résolu*, *stable*.)

A spinning top and a gyroscope are stable, and remain in stable equilibrium, so long as they continue in rotation. The state or quality of being stable is stableness (stā' bl nēs, *n.*) or stability (stā' bil' i ti, *n.*).

A rowing boat remains stable so long as its centre of gravity is low; should its occupants stand, or move so as to impair the balance of the boat, its stability is lost and it may capsize. In a kind of safety-lamp the reservoir is made with a hemispherical weighted bottom, so that it is rendered stable and cannot readily be overturned or upset.

A man who has definite opinions which he does not easily change, and who lives an honest and straightforward life is often said to possess a stable character. A stable



Squirrel.—The flying squirrel, which is able to leap and glide a considerable distance.

business is one well established. A chemical compound not readily decomposed into its elements is said to be a stable one.

Soon after the World War (1914-18) there were in many European countries very sudden changes in the value of money, owing to the large amounts of paper currency in use not represented by reserves of gold.

This evil was ended by the stabilization (stā bi lī zā' shūn, *n.*) of the currency, a definite gold value being guaranteed for the various monetary units. During these unsettled years Britain had acted so stably (stā' bli, *adv.*) in financial matters that the pound in paper money was little less in worth than the gold sovereign, so that she had no need thus to stabilize (stā' bi liz, *v.t.*) her currency artificially.

A stabilizer (stā' bi liz' èr, *n.*) is a vertical or horizontal plane or fin forming part of an airship or aeroplane, which helps to maintain its stability or equilibrium while in flight; the name is also given to a long, sausage-shaped bag on the envelope of a kite-balloon, which serves to stabilize it, or keep it steady in a wind.

O.F. *estable* from L. *stabilis* from *stāre* to stand. SYN.: Abiding, durable, established, resolute, steady. ANT.: Ephemeral, frail, unstable, vacillating.

stable [2] (stā' bl), *n.* A building or part wherein horses or cattle are kept; the race-horses in the care of a particular trainer. *v.t.* To put or keep in a stable. *v.i.* Of horses, to lodge in a stable. (F. *étable*, *écurie*; *établer*, *loger*; *s'établir*, *habiter*.)

Formerly, many people of means rode in horsed carriages, and stabled the horses in a building near the house, or in a special part of the house itself.

The motor-car has very largely displaced the horse, and many stables have been converted into garages, but here and there we see a large house which still possesses its stables or stabling (stā' bling, *n.*). The horses which are kept there are in charge of a stable-man (stā' bl mán, *n.*), who is often assisted by a stable-boy (*n.*). Formerly nearly every roadside inn provided stabling or accommodation for horses.

At Newmarket, Epsom, and other places where there are racing stables, there is keen rivalry between those there employed as to which stable shall turn out the greatest number of winning horses.

O.F. *estable*, from L. *stabulum* stall, from *stāre* to stand.

stableness (stā' bl nès). For this word and stably see *under* stable [1].

staccato (stā ka' tō), *adj.* A musical direction meaning 'detached or sharply distinct. *adv.* In an abrupt detached manner. (F. *staccato*, *saccadé*; *staccato*.)

A dot placed over a note in written or printed music indicates that it should be played staccato. The note is sustained for half its written length. Mezzo staccato playing is indicated by a slur printed over

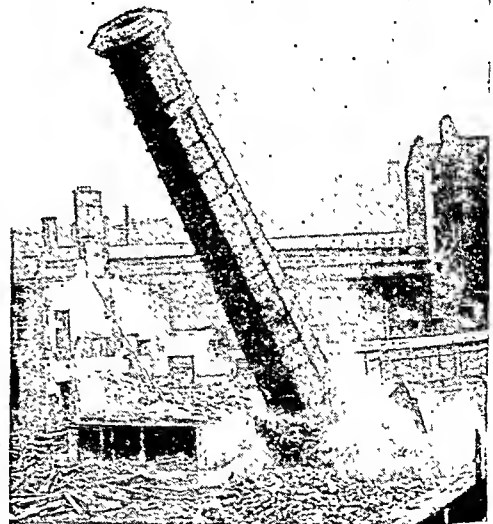
the dots; in this the notes should be held for three-quarters of their length. *Staccatissimo* (stā ka tis' i mō, *adj.*) or very staccato treatment is indicated by pointed dashes over the notes, which should sound only for a quarter of their normal length.

Ital., p.p. of *staccare*, short for *distaccare* to detach. See detach, attack. ANT.: *adj.* Legato, smooth.

stack (stāk), *n.* A pile of corn in the sheaf, or of hay or straw, usually with a thatched top; any heap or pile of an orderly kind; a measure of wood, one hundred and eight cubic feet; a pile of rifles standing together pyramid-wise on the butts; a chimney, or a number grouped together; a smoke funnel; a tall, isolated rock. *v.t.* To heap up in a stack; to pile up in the form of a stack. (F. *gerbe*, *meule*, *tas*, *monceau*, *pile*, *faisceau*, *souche*, *pic*; *entasser*, *ameu-lonner*.)

Bricks are stacked at a building site in readiness for the bricklayers. Timber is built into stacks and left to season. Persons who live in the country and burn a good deal of wood usually keep this piled up in a stack.

Every farm of any size has its stack-yard (*n.*), where the stacks of hay and corn stand. Sometimes it is desirable for a stack to have a foundation, on which it is raised above the ground to protect the material from vermin, and this is called a stack-stand (*n.*).



Stack.—An old chimney-stack being felled to make room for a new building.

A single chimney is called a stack, but a chimney-stack usually means a group of chimneys. The funnel of a steamer is a smoke-stack. Climbers in Scotland and the Lake District are familiar with another kind of stack, a towering pile of rock which is very often difficult to climb.

From O. Norse *stakk-r*; cp. Swed. *stack*, Dan. *stak*. SYN.: *n.* and *v.* Heap, pile, rick

stacte (stāk' tē), *n.* One of the spices used by the ancient Jews in the preparation of incense. (*F. stacte.*)

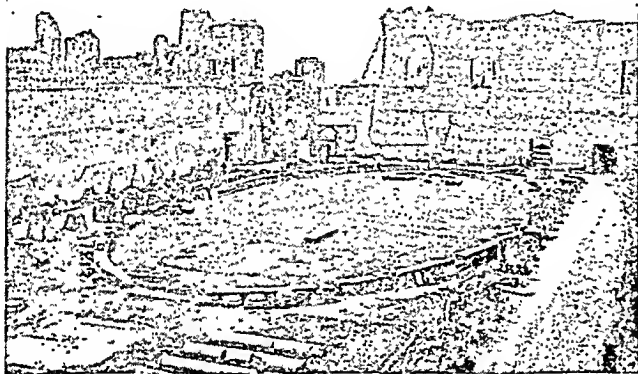
Reference is made to stacte in Exodus (xxx, 34). Beyond the fact that it was a sweet spice little is known about it, and it may have been some form of tragacanth, storax, or myrrh.

Fem. of *Gr. staktos* dropping, from *stazein* to drip.

stactometer (stāk tom' è tēr), *n.* A small pipette for measuring a liquid in drops. (*F. pipette.*)

Gr. staktos dropping and *E. meter*.

stadium (stā' di ūm), *n.* An ancient Greek measure of length, about two hundred and two yards; a course for foot-racing and other sports; in pathology, a stage or period of a disease. *pl.* stadia (stā' di ā). (*F. stade.*)



Stadium.—Ruins of the Stadium on the Palatine at Rome. It is believed to have been built by Domitian, Hadrian, and Severus.

The original stadium was the foot-racing course on the plain of Olympia where the Olympic Games were held. The distance for the short foot race in the games measured a stadium. The ancient stadium at Athens was rebuilt for the revived Olympic Games held there in 1906. A modern stadium is situated at Wembley, near London, where important athletic meetings and football matches are held.

L., from *Gr. stadion* stadium (202 yards) also a race-course (that at Olympia being a stadium long).

stadtholder (stat' hōld ér; stāt' hōld ér), *n.* The governor or viceroy of a province in the Netherlands; the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. Another spelling is stadholder (stad' hōld ér; stād' hōld ér). (*F. stadhouder.*)

When the Netherlands were ruled by Spain, the King of Spain was represented in most of the provinces by a stadtholder or viceroy. The most famous of these was William the Silent, prince of Orange, who was a stadtholder of the provinces of Holland and Zealand.

In 1580, when the people of the northern Netherlands had risen against the rule of Spain, six of the seven states chose William

as stadtholder, his brother John becoming stadtholder of the remaining state, Friesland. Eventually the latter's descendants ruled the whole of the states, and this office was held by the family of Orange until 1802, when the stadtholdership (stat' hōld ér ship; stāt' hōld ér ship, *n.*), or stadtholderate (stat' hōld ér āt; stāt' hōld ér āt, *n.*) was abolished.

Dutch *stadhouder*, from *stad* place, later = city, *houder* holder; literally lieutenant or locum tenens, at first applied to a regent or vice-regent.

staff [ɪ] (staf), *n.* A stick or rod used for help in walking, or as a weapon; a rod borne as an emblem of office or authority; a baton; a wand; a shaft or pole forming a support or handle; a rod used in surveying; a rod-like appliance, instrument, or fitting; a support; a body of army officers assisting

a commander, whose duties concern an army or regiment as a whole; a body of persons carrying on an undertaking under a superior; in music, a set of five parallel lines on which and in the spaces between which notes are placed to indicate their pitch. *pl.* staves (stāfs), in music staves (stāvz). (*F. bâton, hampe, baguette, soubien, état-major, personnel, portée.*)

A walking stick is a staff; a ragged staff is a feature in many heraldic crests. A flag is flown from a flagstaff. A bishop or other person holding high rank may carry a staff as an emblem of his office, or a wand or staff may be borne before him. Surveyors use a graduated levelling-

rod called a staff. The word is used figuratively to mean support, and bread is sometimes called the staff of life.

An officer serving on the staff of an army is called a staff-officer (*n.*), and is said to hold staff rank. Such officers are trained at a staff-college (*n.*). Staff-sergeant (*n.*) is a rank held by a non-commissioned officer in certain departmental corps of the army, for instance, those connected with transport or supply.

By staff-work (*n.*) is meant the duties performed by the officers on the staffs of the navy, army, and air force, in peace and war. It includes the making of plans for attack or defence, the direction of operations, the collecting of intelligence, and the training of officers and men. Figuratively, the word is used of the direction of an enterprise.

A business is run by a staff working, as a rule, under a manager. Sounds in music are usually expressed by means of notes on staves. This system is called staff-notation (*n.*), and is distinct from sol-fa-notation, in which notes are expressed by letters or syllables.

A.-S. staef; cp. Dutch staf, G. stab, O. Norse staf-r; akin to Sansk. stanibh to make firm. *Syn.:* Pole, rod, stave, stick, support.

staff [2] (staf), *n.* A mixture of plaster, cement, and fibre used for covering temporary buildings. (F. *crépi*.)

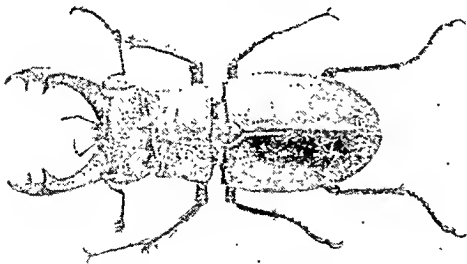
Origin obscure; some suggest it is a variant of *stuff*.



Stag.—A stag. The term stag is used especially of a male red deer.

stag (stăg), *n.* A male deer; an irregular dealer in stocks and shares. *v.i.* To apply for shares in a new company with the object of immediate sale at a profit. (F. *cerf*, *agioteur*; *faire l'agiotage*.)

The term stag is used especially of a male red deer, five years old and more, the name being applied also to the male of other large kinds of deer. A male fallow-deer, however, is called a buck. The male of the stag-beetle (*n.*)—*Lucanus cervus*—has large branching mandibles that look almost like horns. Stag-evil (*n.*) is a disease of horses like lockjaw. A staghound (*n.*) is a large



Stag-beetle.—The forked mandibles of the stag-beetle look like the horns of a stag.

dog used in hunting the stag. The name is now used generally of a large variety of foxhound. There were formerly two strains of staghound, a dog derived from the bloodhound. Both are now extinct. The name is sometimes used of the Scottish deer-hound.

The chase of the stag is stag-hunting (*n.*).

In England it resembles fox-hunting, as the animal is hunted by a pack of hounds and mounted hunters.

A.-S. *stagga*; cp. O. Norse. *stegg-r* male bird.

stage (stăj), *n.* A raised floor or platform; a scaffold used by workmen when building, or carrying out repairs; a platform on which theatrical and other performances are given; the drama; the theatrical profession; a scene of action; a shelf or surface on which objects may be exhibited or inspected; a stage-coach; a regular stopping-place on a route; the distance between two such places; a platform at a quay, on which people land from a vessel; a definite point or period in progress or development. *v.i.* To put on the stage. *v.i.* Of a play, to lend itself to representation on the stage. (F. *échafaudage*, *estrade*, *scène*, *théâtre*, *diligence*, *station*, *étape*, *quai*, *période*, *degré*; *mettre en scène*.)

Sometimes, when a presentation or like ceremony is to take place out of doors, or in a room having no platform, a low stage is built on which the chief persons will take their places. Pageants or plays may be given on such a temporary stage or staging (stăj'ing, *n.*). Staging is the name given also to the platform or stage erected by workmen, as, for example, that placed about a monument which is being cleaned or repaired, or the scaffolding used by steeplejacks.

In theatres, halls, etc., there is a permanent stage, on which the players appear when plays are staged. A drama which lends itself to production is said to stage well. In "As You Like It" (ii, 7), Shakespeare makes Jaques say:—

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely
players.

Here the playwright means a scene of action, the place in which we play our parts in life.

The stage has come to be a general term for the theatre and the theatrical profession. When we say that a person is going on the stage we mean that he is about to take up the profession of an actor. Events in a play not portrayed on the stage are said to happen off stage. Sounds or conversation are often arranged to be heard off stage. The art of writing and presenting plays is called stagecraft (*n.*), and the writer and producer of a play must know a good deal about this if his play is to be successful.

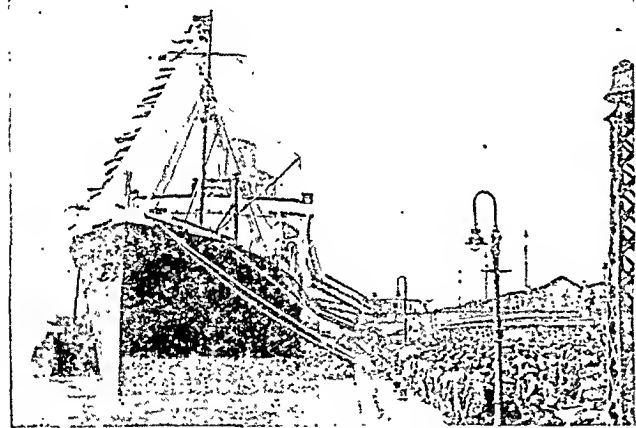
A stage-direction (*n.*) is an instruction endorsed on a player's part, or given to an actor, about his movements, etc. The stage-door (*n.*) is the door into a theatre that is used by the actors and those officials concerned with the production. The stage-manager (*n.*) is the man who looks after the details of a production.

A person who is much interested in acting, or who has a great desire to act, is sometimes said to have stage-fever (*n.*), or to be stage-struck (*adj.*). When he gets a part, however, he may have stage-fright (*n.*), a feeling of

intense nervousness, when he faces an audience. When this happens to speakers it is also called stage-fright.

When acting a play it is sometimes necessary to say something aloud in order that the audience may hear, although the utterance is supposed only to be a whisper. This kind of "whisper" is called a stage-whisper (*n.*), and is said with a suitable gesture. So when we pretend to whisper to someone, meaning all the while that our words shall be audible to others, we call it a stage-whisper. Anything that is exaggerated or theatrical is said to be stagy' (*stāj' i, adj.*), or to possess staginess (*stāj' i nēs, n.*). A theatrical effect is called a stage-effect (*n.*).

Another meaning of the word stage is for a regular stopping place on a route, or for the distance between two places. This takes us back to the days of the stage-coach (*n.*), which travelled from one place or stage to another, reaching each at a stated time. It was driven by a stage-coachman (*n.*), or stage-driver (*n.*). Passengers alight from a vessel at a landing-stage. An omnibus is officially known as a stage-carriage, and bears inside a list of the stages between which it plies.



Stage.—An ocean steamship in port, with her gangways lowered from the deck to the landing-stage.

A division in the life of a man or an animal, or a point in development, is called a stage. We speak thus of the stage of childhood, or of the caterpillar stage of an insect. Children learn lessons in easy stages, passing gradually from the elementary stages of subjects to those more advanced.

In the Science Museum at South Kensington may be seen exhibits—models and specimens—showing the stages through which the railway locomotive has passed in its development.

A person with a good deal of experience in anything is called an old stager (*öld stāj' ěr, n.*).

O.F. *estage*, from assumed L.L. *staticum* from *status* p.p. of *stāre* to stand. SYN.: *n.* Dais, degree, period, platform, step.

staggard (*stäg' ārd*), *n.* A four-year-old stag. (F. *cerf de quatre ans.*)

The stag has its full growth when five years old, so a staggard is nearly full grown. From E. *stag* and suffix *-ard*.

stagger (*stāj' ěr*), *v.i.* To totter or reel; to stand or walk unsteadily; to hesitate; to waver. *v.t.* To cause to reel; to cause to hesitate or waver; to shock or surprise; to set in zigzag arrangement. *n.* A staggering movement; (*pl.*) giddiness; a disease of horses and cattle. (F. *chanceler, vaciller; ébranler, chanceler; chancellement, vertige, vertigo.*)

A person overcome by weakness may stagger, or walk staggeringly (*stāj' ěr ing lī, adv.*) with many a stagger. An unexpected blow will make a person stagger, or totter, and shock or surprise may make one reel or stagger, too. When a person hears suddenly of a great piece of misfortune we say he has received a staggering blow.

The spokes of a wheel are said to be staggered when they are set alternately to right or left.

Earlier *stacker*; cp. Ícel. *stakra* frequentative of *staka* to push; Norw. *stakra* to stagger. SYN.: Hesitate, reel, totter, waver.

staghound (*stäg' hound*), *n.* A large hound used in hunting the stag. See under *stag*.

staging (*stāj' ing*), *n.* A platform or scaffolding; the act of putting a play on the stage. See under *stage*.

Stagirite (*stāj' i rit*), *n.* A name given to Aristotle (384-322 B.C.), the great philosopher, from Stageira, in Macedonia, his birth-place. (F. *Stagirite*.)

stagnate (*stäg' nāt*), *v.i.* Of liquid, to be or become motionless; to cease to flow; to be or become inert or dull; to be inactive. (F. *être stagnant, croupir.*)

When a stream stagnates or ceases to flow, the water becomes stagnant (*stäg' nāt, adj.*). A

stagnant pool, although a happy hunting ground for the naturalist, is most likely a breeding place for mosquitoes, and water in stagnation (*stäg nā' shūn, n.*), or stagnancy (*stäg' nān si, n.*), emits an unpleasant odour.

People who inhabit a sleepy village might be thought to live stagnantly (*stäg' nāt lī, adv.*) by those unaccustomed to the comparatively quiet or inactive life of such a place. It is largely a matter of temperament and disposition—although one might stagnate mentally, another would find plenty to interest him. Stagnicolous (*stäg nik' ō lūs, adj.*) birds are those that live in swamps or in stagnant water.

From L. *stagnans* (acc. *-nant-em*) pres. p. of *stagnāre* to stagnate, cease to flow, from *stagnum* standing water (*stāre* to stand).

stagy (stāj' i), *adj.* Unreal; theatrical. See under stage.

staid (stād), *adj.* Sedate; steady; sober. (F. *grave, sérieux, rassis*.)

When a person is grave or quiet in manner he is said to be staid. One does not expect to see undue staidness (stād' nēs, *n.*) or gravity in young people, but it is well for them to know how to behave staidly (stād' li, *adv.*) on occasions when serious matters are afoot.

Variant of *stayed* p.p. of *stay* to shore up, support. SYN.: Grave, serious, sober. ANT.: Flighty, frivolous, volatile.



Stained.—A craftsman fitting in the glass of a leaded stained-glass window.

stain (stān), *v.i.* To discolour; to tarnish; to soil; to blemish; to sully; to colour by means of a dye or a substance which is absorbed into or unites chemically with the material being treated; to saturate with a colouring matter in order to make microscopical examination easy. *v.i.* To take stains; to give or receive a stain; to cause discoloration. *n.* A preparation used in staining; a discoloration; a spot; a blot; a blemish; a tarnish. (F. *souiller, entacher, teindre; se tacher, teinture, souillure, défaut*.)

When a substance is painted, the colouring is applied as a coating, the pigment being mixed usually with some viscous medium which dries on exposure to air. A stain, on the contrary, penetrates the substance more or less deeply, and dyes it, or changes its colour.

Wood, ivory, bone, and other absorbent materials are stainable (stān' ābl, *adj.*), and wooden floors are frequently stained brown, black, etc., by means of prepared stains. Certain woods stain, or take stains, more readily than others. Wood furniture is stained by exposure to chemical fumes, which produce a discoloration of the surface.

Glass coloured by oxides of metals fused with it is called stained glass (*n.*). In glass-painting, stained glass of a special kind is used as colouring matter and fused on to the surface of the glass to which it is applied. The art of staining glass is very ancient, and some of our old churches have beautiful

windows of stained or painted glass. A stainer (stān' ēr, *n.*) is one who applies stain, or anything which stains.

Thin sections of plant or animal tissue which are to be viewed by the microscope are treated with various stains. These affect some portions more powerfully than others, and cause them to stand out in contrast with those which stain less readily or are unaffected by the staining.

Steel which is stainless (stān' lēs, *adj.*) and does not rust, has now largely replaced the older steels used to make cutlery, etc. The quality of stainlessness (stān' lēs nēs, *n.*) is secured by the use of a special alloy. A knife of stainless steel cuts an apple stainlessly (stān' lēs li, *adv.*), whereas an ordinary knife leaves a grey mark on the apple.

A man wrongly accused of a crime and found not guilty by the jury is said to leave the court without a stain or blemish on his character. One who acts dishonourably is said to stain, or sully, his reputation.

Short for *distain*, O.F. *desteindre*, from L. *dis-* and *tingere* to dye; perhaps affected by O. Norse *steinna* to paint. SYN.: v. Blemish, discolour, dye, soil, tarnish. *n.* Blot, discoloration, tarnish.

stair (stār), *n.* Each one of a flight or set of steps, usually inside a house; (usually pl.) a flight of these. (F. *marche, degré, escalier*.)

A stair is a step, but we use the word now generally for the steps that are situated indoors. Those outside the house we usually refer to as steps. Below stairs means in the basement or the servants' quarters of a house. To go upstairs is to mount the stairs, or to go to the upper part of a house.

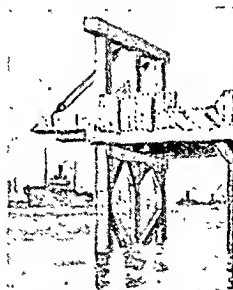
A set of stairs in an unbroken line, as from floor to floor, or from one landing to another, is called a flight or pair of stairs. A staircase (*n.*)—sometimes called a stairway (*n.*)—is a flight of stairs with a banister or balustrade at one or both sides, the word also meaning the part of a building in which this is contained.

A stair-carpet (*n.*) is a carpet for the stairs, and a stair-rod (*n.*) is a wooden or brass rod used to keep the carpet in position.

M.E. *stear*, A.-S. *stæger*; cp. Dutch *steiger*, G. *sieg*, O. Norse *stigr*. See sty [1] and [2].

staith (stāth), *n.* A wharf or landing-stage furnished with projecting platforms and shoots for loading vessels with coal, etc.; a staging attached to a wharf or quay. Another spelling is *staihe* (stāth). (F. *quai*.)

Probably O. Norse *stōth* landing-stage; cp. A.-S. *staeth* bank, shore, from root of *stand*.



Staith.—A staith, or platform rigged out from a wharf or quay.

stake (stāk), *n.* A post or stick pointed at one end and driven into the ground, as a support, mark, etc.; a post to which anyone doomed to die by burning was bound; a tinsmith's small anvil fixed on a bench by a pointed prop; money, etc., wagered on some event or contingency; anything contended for; (*pl.*) money competed for in a race, or such a race. *v.t.* To support or fasten with a stake or stakes; to mark (off or out) with stakes; to wager; to risk. (F. *pieu, poteau, bûcher, enclumeau, enjeu, prix; garnir de pieux, gager, engager.*)

Plants are staked or fastened to a stake for support. Stakes may also be used to mark boundaries or as parts of a railing. To suffer at the stake means to suffer death by burning.

Money staked by parties to a wager is often entrusted to a third party, called a stakeholder (stāk' hōld ēr, *n.*), who hands over the stake to the winner when the result of the event on which it was wagered is known. In law, a stakeholder is one who holds money deposited by two parties to a transaction until this is completed.

The entrance fee paid when horses are entered for a race goes to form the stake or prize money paid to the owner of the winner. Horse-races are often known as stakes, using the word in the plural—for instance, the Eclipse Stakes, run at Sandown.

One who has an interest in a concern is said to have a stake in it. He may have a large sum of money at stake, or at hazard, in the venture. One who risks his life or fortune is said to stake it on his success. Every citizen has a stake or interest in his country. A man who marks out a plot by driving in stakes at its boundaries is said to stake out the plot.

An anchored boat marking the course for a boat-race is called a stake-boat (*n.*). A fishing net which is hung on stakes is a stake-net (*n.*).

M.E. *stake*, A.-S. *staca*; cp. M. Dutch and Swed. *stake*; akin to E. *stick* and *stack*. SYN.: *n.* Post, prize-money, stick, wager. *v.* Hazard, risk, venture, wager.

stalactite (stā lāk' tit; stāl' āk tit), *n.* An icicle-like deposit of mineral, usually calcium carbonate, hanging from the roof of a cave; limestone produced in this manner. (F. *stalactite*.)

Stalactites, or stalactitic (stāl āk tit' ik, *adj.*) deposits, are produced by the evaporation of water which has oozed through, and partly dissolved, mineral substances contained in the earth and rock above the cave. As it trickles the stalactite solidifies, the drops that reach the floor of the cave hardening into a cone-shaped mass, gradually rising, called a stalagmite.

From Gr. *stalaktos* *adj.* from *stalassein* to drip.

stalagmite (stā lāg' mīt; stāl' āg mīt), *n.* A mineral incrustation or deposit on the



Stalactite.—A cave in New South Wales, with stalactites hanging from the roof, and stalagmites rising up from the floor.

floor of a cave, like an inverted stalactite, and produced in the same manner as a stalactite (F. *stalagmite*.)

Droppings from a stalactite gradually produce a cone-shaped mass called a stalagmite. The Cheddar Caves, Somerset, contain many beautiful examples of stalagmitic (stā āg mīt' ik, *adj.*) and stalactitic deposits. A column thus produced stalagmitically (stāl āg mīt' ik āl li, *adv.*) often in course of time becomes united with the corresponding stalactite above.

Stalagmitic deposits on the floors of cave anciently serving as the habitation of primitive man have preserved for us crude Stone Age implements and other relics, from which scientists have been able to glean much valuable information about the cave dwellers. See stalactite.

From Gr. *stalagma* drop, drip from *stalassein* to drip.

stale (stāl), *adj.* Not fresh; musty; tasteless; trite; not new or novel; in athletics, out of condition through overtraining. *v.t.* To make stale. (F. *rassis, moisi, banal, vieux, suranné; banaliser.*)

Bread, when it grows stale, loses its freshness and becomes dry. Many foodstuffs lose taste and become insipid with staleness (stāl' nēs, *n.*). The air in a badly-ventilated room smells stale, and we remedy this condition by admitting fresh air.

A stale joke is one we have heard before and which no longer causes amusement. Stale news is not news any longer. A person engaged in any sport or pastime liable to get stale if he plays too often. Stalely (stāl' li, *adv.*) means in a stale manner.

In Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra" (ii, 2), Enobarbus says of Cleopatra:—
Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety.

Probably from Teut. root *sta-* stand; cp. Flem. *stel* stale. SYN.: *adj.* Dry, insipid, trite, vapid. ANT.: *adj.* Fresh, new, novel.

stalemate (stäl' māt), *n.* In the game of chess, a position in which a player has no piece he can move other than the king, which cannot be moved without being placed in check. *v.t.* To place (a player) in this position; to bring to a standstill. (F. *pat*; *faire pat*, *dérouter*, *déjouer*.)

A game in which stalemate occurs is a draw, and a player who has little chance of winning will sometimes give up pieces to get a stalemate. Plans are said to be stalemated if they cannot be proceeded with.

From M.E. *stale*, Anglo-F. *estale*, stalemate, probably from obsolete E. *stall* to dwell, place, and *mate*.

stalk [r] (stawk), *v.i.* To walk in pompous or stately fashion; to approach game stealthily, or under cover. *v.t.* To pursue (game) stealthily. *n.* The act of stalking game; a pompous gait. (F. *se pavaner*, *chasser à l'affût*; *filer*; *chasse à l'affût*, *démarche fière*.)

A peacock stalks to and fro, displaying its plumes. So a pompous person is said to stalk or strut about with affected dignity.

Stalking is the usual method of hunting deer. The stalker (stawk' ér, *n.*), or deer-stalker, as he is more often called, tries to get close to his prey without being seen. A dummy horse or similar figure behind which a sportsman concealed himself while approaching game, was known as a stalking-horse (*n.*), and this term is also used to mean a pretence or something concealing the real object or intention of a person.

A-S. *stealcen* walk warily; cp. *steale* steep, perhaps akin to *stalk* [2]. SYN.: *v.* Stride, strut.

stalk [2] (stawk), *n.* The main stem or axis of a plant; the support of a leaf or flower; any slender support; a tall chimney; a collection of these. (F. *tige*, *tuyau*.)

The stem or stalk of a plant springs from the root and bears the foliage leaves and the flowers. The stem of a flower, although loosely called a stalk, is more correctly described as a pedicel or a peduncle.

Some plants have stalkless (stawk' lès, *adj.*) or sessile leaves, the blade springing direct from the stem, and having no leaf-stalk or petiole. Stalked (stawk't, *adj.*) leaves are, however, more common. Plants with much stem and few leaves are said to be stalky (stawk' i, *adj.*). A tiny stalk is a stalklet (stawk' lèt, *n.*).

Crabs and lobsters are stalk-eyed (*adj.*)

crustaceans, the eyes being attached to stalks or peduncles.

M.E. *stalke*, dim. of A-S. *stela* stalk; cp. Dutch *steel*, G. *stiel*. SYN.: Axis, stem, support.

stalker (stawk' ér), For this word, stalking-horse, etc., see under *stalk* [1].

stalkless (stawk' lès). For this word and stalky see under *stalk* [2].

stall [1] (stawl), *n.* A single division of a cow-house or stable, used for one animal; a booth in a street, market, or fair; a compartment in a building for the sale of goods; a bench or table whereon goods are placed for sale; a fixed seat in the choir or chancel of a church, usually reserved for one of the clergy; in a theatre, one of a series of seats, usually at the front of the pit; a covering for an injured finger. *v.t.* Of cattle, to place or keep in a stall (especially for fattening); to fit with stalls; to allow or cause (an aeroplane to lose flying speed so that it can no longer sustain itself. *v.i.* To stick fast in, or as in, mud; of an aeroplane, to lose flying speed to such a degree that the planes are deprived of support. (F. *stalle*, *échoppe*, *fauteuil d'orchestre*, *doigtier*; *garder à l'étable*, *garnir de stalles*; *s'empêtrer*.)



Stall.—A stable with many stalls. It is in a coal mine in Holland, one thousand five hundred feet below the surface.

A stable contains usually several stalls, in each of which a horse can be accommodated. When cows return from the meadows for milking they go each to the usual and accustomed stall in the range of six, seven, or more, into which the cow-house is divided.

A large open-air market is an interesting sight, filled with stalls on which articles of a varied nature are laid out for sale. Similar stalls are seen in street markets and at fairs. Stallage (stawl' ij, *n.*) is the right to put up a stall in a market or fair, and also the rent paid for this right.

The stalls in a cathedral or church are the seats in the choir where the clergymen and choristers sit. In cathedrals there are special stalls for the canons, and a canonry is sometimes figuratively called a stall.

In Westminster Abbey are the official stalls of the Knights of the Order of the Bath, and in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the knights of the Garter have their stalls. In theatres the stalls are the seats in the front part of the pit, usually some of the most sought after seats in the house.

To fatten an animal by keeping it in a stall and without exercise, as farmers do when they are preparing beasts for market, is to stall-feed (*v.t.*) it.

A person who cuts his finger usually protects the injury by using a covering called a finger-stall (*n.*).

When the forward speed of an aeroplane drops below a certain point it will no longer answer to the controls, and is said to stall, or to be stalled. Speed must be reduced when preparing to land, but a pilot who allows his machine to slow down to below the stalling speed may stall the aeroplane, which will then probably dive and crash.

M.E. *stal*, A.-S. *steall*; cp. Dutch *stal*, G. *stall*, O. Norse *stall-r* from root *sta-* stand.

stall [2] (*stawl*), *n.* One who assists a thief or pickpocket by distracting attention while the theft is committed, and aids the thief to escape.

Anglo-F. *estalle*(e) decoy-bird, from A.-S. *steall* place; cp. G. *stell-vogel* decoy-bird. See stall [1].

stallion (*stäl' yón*), *n.* A male horse. (F. *étalon*.)

O.F. *estalon* from Teut. (E. *stall*), because kept in stall and not turned out to work.

stalwart (*stawl' wärt*), *adj.* Strong, stoutly built; sturdy; firm; resolute; courageous. *n.* A strong, robust person; a sturdy partisan; one who takes a firm stand on some question. (F. *puissant, robuste, solide, résolu, hardi; fort.*)

Blacksmiths and navvies must be stalwart men, or they would not be strong enough to do the work which falls to them. An old oak tree is usually a stalwart sturdy tree.

A man or boy who acts and thinks for himself shows stalwartness (*stawl' wärt nés*, *n.*) of mind. He acts stalwartly (*stawl' wärt li, adv.*) when he stands by his principles or refuses to do something which he considers to be wrong. The stalwarts of a party or a movement are its loyal and firm supporters—those who will not budge from its tenets.

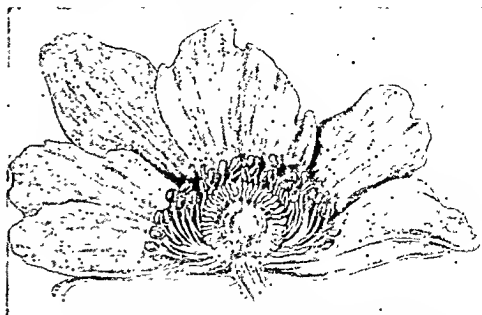
M.E. *stalworth*, A.-S. *stælwierthe*, from *stæll* place, and *worth*. SYN.: *adj.* Hardy, robust, stout, unwavering. ANT.: *adj.* Feeble, irresolute, wavering, weak.

stamen (*stā' mèn*), *n.* The pollen-bearing organ of a flower. (F. *étamine*.)

The stamen of a flower bears the anthers, from which the ripe pollen escapes, to be conveyed by insects to the pistil of another flower, there to find its way to the ovules, and turn them into fertile seeds. Stamens and anthers are illustrated in a picture of the organs of a flower given on p. 1663. Staminal (*stām' i nāl, adj.*) organs vary in arrangement; in the buttercup they are free and distinct, but in the pea arranged in two bundles.

Flowers are especially described as stamiferous (*stām i nif' ér us, adj.*) or staminate (*stām' i nāt, adj.*) when they bear stamens and not pistils, those having pistils only being said to be carpellary.

L. = thread, warp, from *stāre* to stand.



Stamen.—A section of the Japanese anemone, showing the numerous stamens of this flower.

stamina (*stām' i nā*), *n.* Strength, power of endurance. (F. *vigueur*.)

When a person makes a good recovery from a serious illness we sometimes say that he has a great deal of stamina, by which we mean strength to bear pain and resist disease. In the same way there is a moral or intellectual stamina. A person without this staminal (*stām' i nāl, adj.*) quality is unable easily to overcome his troubles or surmount his difficulties.

L. *stamina* pl. of *stāmen* warp, hence structure of an organism. SYN.: Endurance, robustness, vigour. ANT.: Feebleness, weakness.

staminal (*stām' i nāl*). For this word, staminate, etc., see under stamen.

stammer (*stām' ér*), *v.i.* To speak in halting fashion, or with frequent repetitions of the same syllable; to stutter; to speak with faulty or imperfect articulation. *v.t.* To utter haltingly, or with repetitions of the same sound. *n.* The act of stammering; a tendency to stammer. (F. *bégayer, balbutier; bégayement, balbutiement*.)

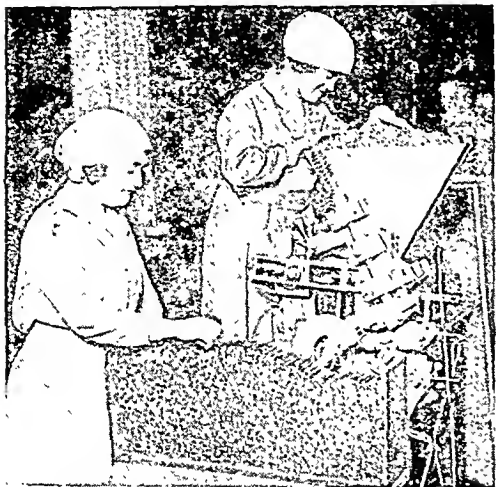
One who is nervous or embarrassed may stammer and stutter, and a person found out in a delinquency may stammer out an excuse, or utter it with a stammer.

To carry on a conversation with a stammerer (*stām' ér ér, n.*), or a person who habitually stammers, is usually a rather trying experience for the listener, who must wait while the other stammeringly (*stām' ér ing li, adv.*) utters the words he wants.

M.E. *stammeren*, A.-S. *stamorian*, a stammer; cp. Dutch *stameren*, G. *stammeln*. Akin to *stem* [2]. SYN.: *v.* Hesitate, stutter.

stamp (*stämp*), *v.t.* To impress a mark, name, or pattern upon with a dye, etc.; to fasten a stamp to; to bring (the foot) down heavily; to crush or pulverize by downward force or pressure; to put (out) by stamping; to extinguish; to destroy; to impress (upon the mind). *v.i.* To strike the foot forcibly

on the ground. *n.* The act of stamping; an instrument used for stamping a name, design, etc.; a mark made by this; an official mark impressed or embossed on a document to show that the duty or tax chargeable on it is paid; an adhesive label bearing a distinctive design, stuck on dutiable objects as evidence of payment of tax, etc.; a similar label having a specified value, affixed to an envelope in payment of the postal fee, or to a receipt; a label or imprint showing quality or genuineness; a distinguishing mark or impress; a kind or sort; a downward blow with the foot; a blow with a stamping machine; a block that crushes the ore in a stamp-mill. (*F. marquer, estamper, timbrer, frapper du pied, pilonner, extirper, imprimer; tréigner; estampage, estampe, poinçon, empreinte, marque, contrôle, timbre, estampille, genre, prétinement, pilon.*)



Stamp.—Stamping the name of the manufacturer on lead pencils by means of a machine.

Horses will stamp their hoofs on the ground impatiently when kept stationary for a long period. A person who cannot control his anger may express his feelings by stamping with rage. Gold ore is stamped or crushed to a powder in an apparatus called a stamp-mill (*n.*), before the gold is extracted by chemical means.

Any tool or machine for powdering material or stamping impressions may be called a stamper (*stämp'ér, n.*), such as the mill used for pulverizing flints required for the manufacture of porcelain. A stamper also denotes one who stamps with his foot, or who uses or affixes a stamp.

Monograms and addresses are stamped, or impressed, on notepaper by means of a die-stamp, which falls quickly and heavily on the paper.

Rubber stamps are used for marking dates on letters, receipts, and other documents. For revenue purposes, impressed or adhesive stamps are extensively used. A stamp-duty (*n.*) is one collected by means of stamps of

the required value. Bills of exchange and promissory notes both require stamping in this way before they are legally valid.

A stamp Act (*n.*) is an Act of Parliament concerned with the imposition of stamp-duties. The most notable stamp Act in history is that of 1765, taxing various documents, newspapers, etc., in the American colonies to provide money for their military defence. It was passed without consultation with the colonists, and was one of the causes that led to the revolution of 1775.

Postage-stamps were at first embossed on letters. In 1840 Great Britain gave the lead by introducing adhesive postage-stamps—the famous black penny stamps bearing the head of Queen Victoria. These were printed in sheets and had to be cut out. Later issues of postage-stamps were perforated at the edges, so that they could be torn from the sheets.

The collection of adhesive postage-stamps, known as stamp-collecting (*n.*), or philately, has become one of the most popular hobbies among young and old. The stamp-collector (*n.*) usually inserts his specimens by means of transparent gummed hinges, in a stamp album (*n.*), that is, a book in which stamps may be classified, according to date of issue and face value, in sections devoted to the country to which they belong.

Most proprietary articles have a stamp or label affixed by the manufacturer as evidence of their quality. The hall-mark on silver is a stamp guaranteeing its genuineness. In a figurative sense, a statement is said to bear the stamp, or imprint, of truth when it is obviously true. Generals of the stamp, or character, of Napoleon are rare. A person of the right stamp is one of real merit. Things that we cannot forget are stamped on our memory.

Successful plays may be said to have received the stamp of popular approval.

A small fire can be stamped out, or extinguished by stamping on it with the feet. A government may be said to stamp out a disturbance when it takes swift or drastic measures to suppress it.

M.E. stampen; cp. Dutch *stampen*, G. *stampfen*, O.F. *estamper*; probably nasalized from Teut. root *stap*-to tread. See *step*. SYN.: *v.* Crush, impress, pulverize. *n.* Die, impress, imprint, mark, type.

stampede (*stämp'éd'*), *n.* A sudden scattering and rushing away of a number of horses or cattle, caused by fright; a sudden panic and flight or hasty dispersal of soldiers or a crowd of people; any impulsive, unreasoning movement on the part of a large body of people. *v.t.* To cause to stampede. *v.i.* To take part in a stampede. (*F. débânde, fuite échevelée; chasser pêle-mêle, mettre en débânde; fuir en désordre.*)

On American ranches large herds of cattle are sometimes stampeded by a sudden fright. Troops are said to stampede when they break and run away with a common

impulse to escape. The stampede of an audience at the outbreak of fire in a theatre may lead to considerable loss of life.

Span. *stampida* uproar, crash, akin to *estampar* to stamp.

stamper (stämp'ér). For this word see *under stamp*.

stance (stans; stäns), *n.* In golf, the position taken up by a player when about to strike the ball; in cricket, the position of a batsman at the wicket when facing the bowler.

O.F., from L.L. *stantia* a standing. See *stanza*.

stanch [1] (stansh), *v.t.* To check or prevent the flow of (blood); to stop (a wound) from bleeding. Another spelling is *staunch* (stansh; stawns). (F. *étancher*.)

A person who is skilled in first aid knows how to stanch a wound by pressure. Severe bleeding from a severed artery may be stanchied by applying a tourniquet.

O.F. *estancher*, L.L. *stancäre*, for assumed *stagnacäre*, from L. *stagnäre* to stagnate, cease to flow. See *stagnate*, *tank*.

stanch [2] (stansh). This is a less usual spelling of the adjective *staunch*. See *staunch* [1].

stanchion (stän'shón; stan'shón), *n.* An upright bar, or post, forming the chief support of a floor, deck, etc.; a removable vertical bar, or pair of bars, for confining cattle in a stall. *v.t.* To strengthen or support with stanchions; to fasten (cattle) to stanchions. (F. *élançon*, *épointille*; *épointiller*.)

O.F. *estanchon* dim. of *estance* prop, from L.L. *stantia* from *stans* (acc. -ant-em) pres. p. of *stäre*.

stand (ständ), *v.i.* To be upright on one's feet; to assume or maintain an erect position; to be in a specified state, attitude, situation, rank, etc.; to have a specified height; to be or continue to be immovable or at a standstill; to stop; not to give way; to endure; to remain steady or constant; to remain valid or unimpaired; to lie stagnant; to be motionless; to be in agreement (with); to move into and remain in a specified position; to hold to a course at sea; to steer; to offer oneself as candidate; of a dog, to point or set. *v.t.* To set in an erect or specified position; to place; to sustain or endure without giving way or complaining; to undergo (trial); to pay for. *n.* The act of standing, especially with firmness; a position taken up; a stoppage; a standstill; a state of inactivity; resistance; an erection for a number of persons to sit or stand on; a booth in a market; an exhibitor's place in an exhibition, on which he displays his goods; a support; a table,

rack, or other item of furniture in or on which to place things; a standing place for vehicles waiting to be hired; an area of uncut timber, etc. *p.t.* and *p.p.* stood (stud). (F. *être debout*, *se tenir debout*, *se trouver stationnaire*, *faire halte*, *résister*, *subsister*, *tenir bon*, *cadrer avec*, *gouverner*, *se présenter comme candidat*, *arrêter*; *ériger*, *dresser*, *poser*, *soutenir*, *subir*, *payer*; *halte*, *pause*, *inertie*, *résistance*, *estrade*, *baraque*, *socle*, *station*.)

At the conclusion of an entertainment, when the National Anthem is played, the audience stands up, and remains stationary until the last note is played. There is also a convention for audiences to stand during the singing of the "Hallelujah Chorus" in Handel's "Messiah." A chair stands on four legs. A tall man may be said to stand six feet in his socks. The pyramids of Egypt have stood, or remained without falling, for over five thousand years, and are likely to stand for thousands more. Few modern monuments would stand, or endure, the ravages of time so well.

A person may acknowledge another's correction of a mistake he has made by saying: "I stand corrected," or else he may stand his ground, that is, maintain his position and refuse to accept the correction.

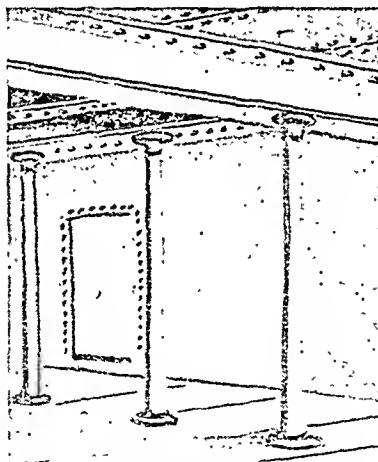
When an editor allows a passage in a manuscript to stand, he does not alter or delete it. The wisdom of the Book of Proverbs stands good, or remains unimpaired, in spite of the changes that have taken place in civilized life.

Troops are said to make a stand against the enemy when they remain stationary and resist attack. We make a stand for our rights when we uphold them, and take our stand upon the accepted principles of justice when we base our actions or reason-

ing upon those principles. When an actor takes his stand in the centre of the stage, however, he simply stands there.

An umbrella-stand is a rack or stand in which umbrellas are placed; a band-stand is a raised platform on which the instrumentalists are seated. At trade exhibitions, the stands or structures for the display of goods often take the form of large, elaborately decorated huts, with comfortable chairs for the use of customers.

It stands to reason, that is, it is obvious, or logically demonstrable, that the maintenance of national health services should not be left to private charity. A complete set of arms for a soldier is termed a stand of arms.



Stanchion.—Stanchions, or upright posts, supporting a floor on one of the decks of a ship.

To stand by when a thing is happening is to look on as a bystander and do nothing; but to stand by a friend in trouble is to give him help or support him firmly, and to stand by a promise is to abide by it. On a yacht, a sailor may be told to stand by the tiller, that is, to take it and steer, or else to stand ready to take it when the steersman leaves. A person or thing that can be relied upon in time of need is called a stand-by (*n.*).

We cannot stand for, in the sense of support, a policy with which we disagree. The symbol £ stands for, that is, represents, the pound. A parliamentary candidate stands for a constituency when he offers himself for election.

We are said to stand in with other people when we join them in some enterprise. People stand off when they keep at a distance or move away. A ship stands off and on when she tacks or sails a zigzag course along the shore, alternately moving towards the land and away from it. People whom we know intimately do not stand on, or stand upon, that is, insist on, ceremony with us.

Mountains stand out on the skyline or are conspicuous against the sky. Patriots stand out against, that is, persist in opposing, oppression of their country. Accounts are said to stand over if the demand for their settlement is deferred. Honest people stand to, in the sense of abide by, their promises; and soldiers stand to their guns when they do not desert them.

To stand up means either to rise to one's feet, or to remain erect or standing; to stand up for a cause is to back it up or give one's support to it.

People are regarded as stand-offish (*stānd awf' ish*; *stānd of' ish*, *adj.*) if they keep to themselves, and seem to shun advances made by others. By behaving stand-offishly (*stānd awf' ish li*; *stānd of' ish li*, *adv.*), that is, in a distant and reserved manner, they gain a reputation for stand-offishness (*stānd awf' ish nēs*; *stānd of' ish nēs*, *n.*).

The stand-pipe (*n.*) of a pumping station is a very tall, upright pipe open at the top and connected at the bottom with the main. The water rises in it during the delivery stroke of the pump and sinks again during the suction stroke. The pipe thus acts as a kind of buffer and absorbs changes in pressure.

A standpoint (*n.*) is a point of view from which a matter may be regarded. We should carefully weigh matters from the standpoint of others before making decisions. Business is at a standstill (*n.*), or there is a cessation of activity in business, during public holidays. A motor-car comes to a standstill, or stoppage, when it runs out of

petrol. A stand-up (*adj.*) fight is one fought in earnest; a stand-up collar is an upright one. A person who stands is a stander (*stānd' ēr*, *n.*), as opposed to a sitter, but a stander-by (*n.*) is an onlooker.

A violent earthquake may leave few houses standing (*stānd' ing*, *adj.*), in the sense of erect, in a town. A standing, or uncut, crop of clover is called a stand. A standing army is a permanent army, maintained by a state. We have to take a standing jump when we have no space to run and gain momentum before jumping. A humorous circumstance becomes a standing joke when it is continually mentioned. The condition of being on one's feet is standing (*n.*). A custom of long standing is an old one; a person of high standing is an important person.

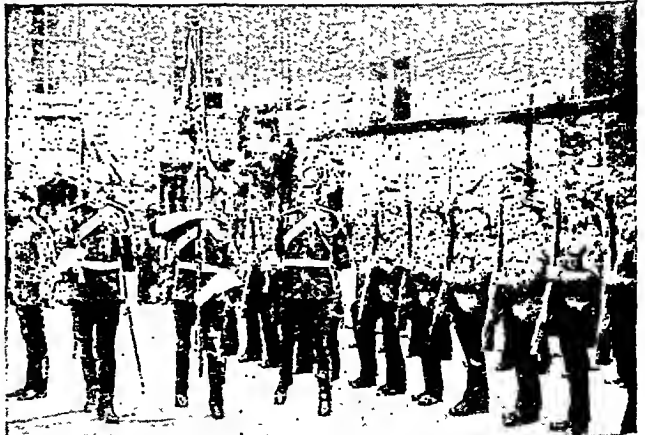
Parliamentary business is carried out in accordance with the standing orders (*n. pl.*), which are rules respecting the manner of conducting it. The standing gear (*n.*) or standing rigging (*n.*) of a ship consists of the shrouds and stays which are more or less permanent and support the masts.

In lawn-tennis, a title-holder who is not required to play through a tournament, but defends his title against the tournament winner, is said to stand out. 'Going' inside the base-line to accept a service or a ground shot on the bounce is known as standing-in (*n.*).

In Rugby football, the player whose position is between the scrum-half and the three-quarter backs is called the fly-half, or stand-off half (*n.*). He is both an attacking and a defensive player.

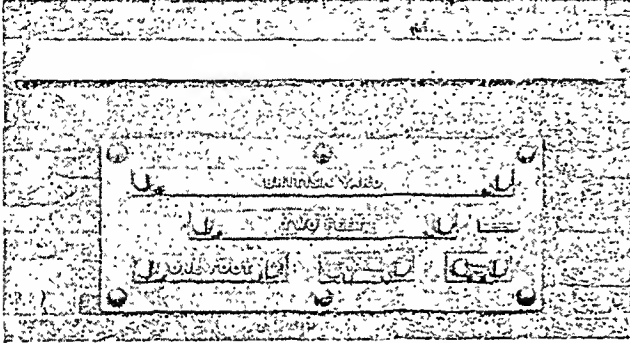
Common Teut. A.-S. *standan*; cp. Dutch *staan*, G. *stehen*, O. Norse *standa*, Goth. *standan*; akin to L. *stāre*, Gr. *stēnai*, Sansk. *sthā* to stand. SYN.: *v.* Abide, halt, pause, stop, tolerate.

standard (*stān' dārd*), *n.* A flag or banner as a distinctive emblem; the value given to a measure or weight by law or custom;



Standard.—The standard of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) being carried to the shrine of the Scottish National War Memorial at Edinburgh. A guard of honour, formed by the 1st Royal Scots, are presenting arms as the colour party passes.

the weight or measure by which the accuracy of others is judged; anything serving as a basis of comparison; something accepted as a model for imitation or comparison; in coinage, the proportion of gold or silver and alloy fixed by authority; the degree of merit required for a particular purpose; a grade or classification of scholars in elementary schools; an upright post or other support; a tree or shrub supported on its own stem or growing on a single upright stem. *adj.* Recognized as a standard for comparison, imitation, etc. (F. *étendard*, *drapeau*, *étalon*, *type*, *modèle*, *titre*, *degré*, *étai*, *en plein vent*; *qui sert de modèle, d'étalon*.)



Standard.—Standard measures of the British yard, foot, etc., on a wall at Greenwich Observatory.

The flag of a cavalry regiment, corresponding to the colours of the infantry, is known as its standard. A high standard of efficiency is required of airmen before they are entrusted with fast planes. The standard book on a science is that recognized by authorities as the best of its kind.

The Standards Department (*n.*) of the Board of Trade has charge of the British standards of length and weight, and is responsible for seeing that all weights and measures used in trade are correct.

Elementary school-children are graded in standards or classes according to their ages or the standard of their work. A standard lamp has an upright pillar or stem. The proportion of pure metal and alloy in coinage is known as the money standard. The present silver standard is silver and alloy in equal proportions.

For the sake of convenience a standard time (*n.*), which is also called universal time, is adopted over a belt extending seven and a half degrees east and west of a meridian selected as the central one. British standard time is founded on the time of the meridian of Greenwich.

The square, heraldic banner bearing the national arms is known as the royal standard. The soldier or other person who carries a standard is called the standard-bearer (*n.*).

What is called standard bread (*n.*) is made with wheat flour containing at least four-

fifths of the whole grain. It is of a brownish colour.

We standardize (*stān' dārd īz*, *v.t.*) a thing by making it conform to a particular standard, type, or model. The process of doing this is termed standardization (*stān dārd ī zā' shūn*, *n.*). To standardize a solution in chemistry, is to give it a specific value, obtained by analysis, for use in fixing the value of similar solutions.

O.F. *estandard*, from L. *extendere* to stretch out, influenced by O.F. *estandard*, from O.H.G. *standen* to stand. *SYN.*: *n.* Criterion, flag, model, support, upright.

stander (*stānd' ēr*). For this word, standing, etc., see *under stand*.

stanhope (*stān' ōp*), *n.* A type of light, open carriage, with either two or four wheels; an old type of iron printing-press.

The carriage was named after a Mr. Stanhope, who invented it. The printing-press, called also the Stanhope-press (*n.*), was invented about 1800 by the third Earl Stanhope (1753-1816). He also invented the Stanhope-lens (*n.*), with convex faces, having different curves.

staniel (*stān' yèl*), *n.* Old name for the kestrel. See *kestrel*. (F. *émouchet*.)

A.-S. *stāngella*, from *stān* rock, *gellan* to yell.

stank (*stāngk*). This is the past tense of *stink*. See *stink*.

stannary (*stān' ā ri*), *n.* A tin-mine; a tin-mining district in Cornwall or Devon. *adj.* Pertaining to tin-mines or tin-works.

The stannaries in Devon and Cornwall were formerly under the jurisdiction of special law courts called the stannary courts. A stannate (*stān' āt*, *n.*) is a salt of stannic acid. A stannic (*stān' ik*, *adj.*) compound contains a high proportion of tin; a stannous (*stān' ūs*, *adj.*) compound contains a low proportion of tin.

Stanniferous (*stā nif' ēr ūs*, *adj.*) rocks are those containing tin. Pottery glazed with a substance including a proportion of tin is said, incorrectly, to be stanniferous. Stannite (*stān' it*, *n.*) is a rare mineral compound of tin, copper, and iron sulphide. It has been found in several of the Cornish tin mines, and is often called by miners tin pyrites.

From L. *stannum* tin, and *-ary*.

stanza (*stān' zā*), *n.* A group of lines or verses usually rhyming in fixed order, and repeated in the same form throughout a poem. (F. *stance*.)

The so-called verses of hymns are really stanzas. There are many stanzaic (*stān zā' ik*, *adj.*) forms, that is, forms of stanzas, such as rhyme royal, which has seven heroic lines, ottava rima with eight, and the Spenserian stanza with nine lines. Many great poems are written in simple four-line

stanzas. Gray's "Elegy," Tennyson's "In Memoriam," and FitzGerald's "Omar Khayyám" illustrate three different types. The word stanzaed (stän' zád, *adj.*) is used only in combination with a number, and is applied to a poem having that number of stanzas. For instance, Wordsworth's "The Reaper" is a nine-stanzaed lyric.

Ital., properly a stopping place, station, from L.L. *stantia* abode, from *stans* (acc. *stant-em*), pres. p. of *stare* to stand.

staple [1] (stā' pl), *n.* A U-shaped piece of metal with pointed ends driven into a post, etc., to hold wire; the box-shaped part of a lock that receives the bolt; a bent wire used in wire-stitching; the metal tube holding the reeds of a wood-wind instrument like the oboe. *v.t.* To furnish, fasten, or attach with staples. (F. *piton, gâche; goupiller.*)

Fencing wire is attached to wooden posts by means of staples. An ordinary bolt is shot into a staple screwed to the door-post. The wire-stitching machine used for fastening the pages of a pamphlet or brochure together is called a stapling-machine (*n.*). The staples used are cut from a length of wire bent at each end, driven through the pages, and clinched the other side. Loose folios can be stapled together at the corners by means of a handy apparatus, also called a stapling-machine, which inserts ready-made staples.

A.-S. *stapul* pillar, prop; cp. Dutch *stapel* chair-leg, G. *staffel* step of ladder; akin to *step*.

staple [2] (stā' pl), *n.* A principal or highly important article of commerce; the main substance or material of anything; raw material; the fibre of wool, cotton, etc., regarded as fixing its quality. *adj.* Principal; chief. *v.t.* To sort (wool, etc.), according to its staple or fibre. (F. *denrée principale, fond, brin; principal; trier.*)

Bread is a staple food; coal is one of Britain's staples, or staple industries. Sport is the staple of a discussion, if it is the main thing discussed. A person who sorts or classifies wool or cotton according to its fibre is called a stapler (stā' plēr, *n.*). Cotton of short staple has short fibres.

O.F. *estaple*, M. Low G. *stapel* either in sense of platform or heap. See staple [1].

star (star), *n.* A heavenly body shining with its own light and appearing as a small fixed point; an object or figure resembling this, especially one with radiating points; an asterisk; a white spot on a horse's forehead; a prominent or brilliant person, especially an actor or singer; a heavenly body considered as a controlling influence in a person's fortunes. *adj.* Of actors, etc., eminent, brilliant. *v.t.* To set, spangle, or

decorate with stars; to put an asterisk against; of actors, actresses, etc., to present as a star. *v.i.* To appear as a star (on the stage or elsewhere.) (F. *étoile, astre, astérisque, célèbre, grand artiste; célèbre; briller, marquer d'une astérisque; tenir les grands rôles.*)

Planets rotate round the sun, and their movements across the heavens may be detected: the stars appear to be fixed in space owing to their immense distance from the earth. The common proper motion

of stars in the same region of the sky is termed their star-drift (*n.*). Stars may also be distinguished from planets by the fact that they twinkle instead of giving a steady light. To the ordinary observer of a starry (star' i, *adj.*) or starlit (star' lit, *adj.*) sky, that is, one in which many stars are visible, the stars seem to be very much alike, except for differences in

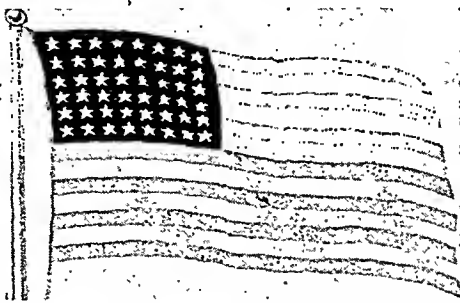
the strength of their light, which is known as starlight (star' lit, *n.*).

The starriness (star' i nēs, *n.*), or starry quality, of the sky is due to the presence of about six thousand stars visible to the naked eye, but there are many more that are revealed by photography, and estimates made of their total number range up to ten thousand millions.

The light of individual stars may be red, yellowish, or bluish. These colourings can sometimes be observed by the naked eye, and they are one of the methods by which the stars are classified. The blue-white stars, such as Sirius (a double star), are known to be hottest, and the red stars, such as Aldebaran, are the coolest.

On a starless (star' lēs, *adj.*) night no stars are visible, owing to clouds, or to the intensity of the moonlight. An astrologer or an astronomer is facetiously described as a star-gazer (*n.*), and his occupation as star-gazing (*n.*). Formerly the belief that the course of one's life was influenced by the stars was widespread. In a figurative sense, we still say that an unfortunate person was born under an unlucky star, and thank our stars that we have better fortune. The literary star is, of course, a brilliant or prominent writer. Distinguished film-actresses are said to star in a cinematograph play. A music-hall programme may star or give prominence to a variety actor regarded as a star performer.

A celestial star is often represented as a figure with radiating points. This device is much used as an emblem and decoration. Knights of the Garter wear the star of that order on state occasions. Another decoration of similar form is that of the Order of the Star of India, an order of knighthood



Stars and Stripes.—The Stars and Stripes, the national flag of the United States of America.

established in 1861 in consequence of the British assumption of direct government in India.

The national flag of the United States is popularly known as the Stars and Stripes (*n.*). It is now composed of seven red and six white horizontal stripes, arranged alternately, representing the thirteen original states. In the upper quarter next the staff are forty-eight white stars on a blue ground, one for each state of the present Union. It is sometimes called the star-spangled (*adj.*) banner.

A shell containing certain chemicals that give a brilliant light when it bursts is called a star-shell (*star' shel, n.*). Such shells are used chiefly for military purposes and are sent up at night to assist in observing the enemy.

An object resembling a star is said to be starry, or if it has the form of a radiating star, star-like (*adj.*). That is why a member of the class Asteroidea of echinoderms is called a starfish (*n.*).

These sea animals have rays, or arms, branching from a central body, in the under part of which the mouth is placed. Among the commonest species in Britain is the five-rayed *Asterias rubens*, often seen on the shore between the tide-marks. The sun-star (*n.*)—*Solaster papposus*—has from eleven to fourteen arms. They are mostly sluggish animals spending much of their time in one place, and often occurring in swarms.

The redstart, a bird visiting Great Britain in the summer, is also called the star-finch (*n.*).

The star of Bethlehem (*n.*)—*Ornithogalum*—is a bulbous plant of the lily family which has white flowers shaped like a star, and striped outside with green.

An evergreen tree which grows in the West Indies, is named the star-apple (*n.*)—*Chrysophyllum*. It has small white flowers and bears a luscious fruit, resembling rosy apples, and coloured yellowish-green. When cut open it shows a star-shaped figure. Star-stone (*n.*) is a kind of sapphire. The Star Chamber (*n.*) was an English court of law which existed from 1487 to 1641. It is said to have met in a room which had a ceiling decorated with gold stars.

A.-S. *steorra*; cp. Dutch *ster*, G. *stern*, L. *stella* (*ster-la*), Gr. *astēr*, Welsh *seren*, Sansk. *star*.

starblind (*star' blind*), *adj.* Partly blind; seeing with difficulty. (F. *myope*.)

From A.-S. *staer* stiff (cp. G. *starr*), and *blind*.

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starboard (*star' börd*), *n.* The right-hand side of a vessel as one stands facing the bow. *adj.* Placed on this side. *v.t.* To put or turn (the helm) to starboard. (F. *tribord*; *de tribord*; *vire de bord*.)

When the steersman starboards the helm, the vessel turns to port. The starboard light of a vessel under way is green. It has been decided to replace the old terms starboard and port by right and left.

A.-S. *stēobord*, from *stēor* steering paddle, rudder, and *bord* board. See *steer* [1].

starch (*starch*), *n.* A soft, white or yellowish-white, powdery substance without taste or smell, found in all plants except fungi; a paste made from this, used for stiffening linen, etc.; stiffness; formality; spirit or backbone. *adj.* Stiff; unbending; formal; rigid. *v.t.* To stiffen or treat with starch. (F. *anidon*, *empois*, *raideur*, *rigueur*; *empesé*, *guindé*, *raide*; *empeser*.)

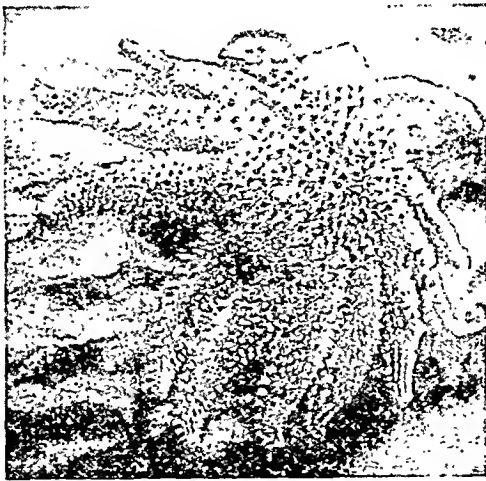
Starch is a very valuable carbohydrate. It is present in wheat, barley, potatoes, and other food-plants, and is the chief constituent of a number of important food-stuffs, as, for example, arrowroot, rice, sago, tapioca, and cornflour. It can be dissolved in hot water, and the resulting solution is used for stiffening linen and cotton fabrics, sizing textiles and paper, etc. Glucose is made largely from starch. A girl who starches linen in a laundry or a machine

used for starching is known as a starcher (*starch' ér, n.*). The degree of stiffness or starchiness (*starch' i nés, n.*) of the linen depends upon the strength of the starch solution and the way it is used. The words starchedness (*starch' éd nés, n.*) and starchiness (*starch' nés, n.*) are used, as well as starchiness, to denote stiffness of manner or behaviour. Starchy (*starch' i, adj.*) food is food containing starch, and a starchy person is one who is very stiff and precise.

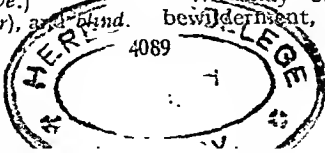
From *stark*. See *stark*.

stare (*stär*), *v.i.* To look with eyes wide open and fixed; of the eyes, to look in this way; to stand out or be unduly prominent; of an animal's coat, feathers, etc., to stand on end. *v.t.* To affect in a particular way by staring. *n.* A staring gaze. (F. *regarder fixement*, *ouvrir de grands yeux*, *se hérissier*; *décontenance*; *regard fixe*, *regard ébahi*.)

W. may stare in admiration, horror, bewilderment, or stupidity. The word



Starfish.—A large starfish resting on a rock in an aquarium.



now more often than not implies rudeness. To stare from idle curiosity is not good manners.

Facts, when very obvious, and death or ruin, when close at hand, are said to stare us in the face. We stare a person out of countenance when we stare so hard at him that he becomes embarrassed. One who stares is a starrer (stär' ér, *n.*).

The word staring (stär' ing, *adj.*) can be used of anything that stares, that is very obvious, that forces itself on our attention. We speak of staring eyes, a staring absurdity, a staring new bungalow built on the site of a picturesque old cottage. A horse's coat is described as staring when the hairs stand up instead of lying flat. Staring (*adv.*) occurs in such phrases as staring or stark staring mad, staring sober, staring plain. Staringly (stär' ing li, *adv.*) means in a staring or glaring way.

A.-S. *starian*; cp. Dutch *staren*, O. Norse *stara*, also G. *starr* stiff, fixed, *stieren* to stare. See *starblind*.

stark (stark), *adj.* Stiff; desolate; utter; arrant; thorough; stubborn; strong; resolute; stern; harsh. *adv.* Wholly; quite; boldly; stoutly. (F. *raide, isolé, absolu, entêté, fort, rude; tout à fait, nettement.*)

We speak of the stark or sheer beauty of a painting by a master hand, of the stark character of a bare and desolate landscape, of an act of supreme folly as stark madness, and of a person without clothing as stark naked. In other uses the word is chiefly found in poetry or dialect.

Stark mad, or stark staring mad, means absolutely mad. Starkly (stark' li, *adv.*) means stiffly, firmly, barely. A room may be starkly furnished; a solitary tree on a hill is outlined starkly against the sky. Starkness (stark' nés, *n.*) is the quality of being stark.

A.-S. *stearc*; cp. Dutch *sterk*, G. *stark*, O. Norse *sterk-r*. SYN.: *adj.* Bare, sheer, stiff, thorough, utter

starless (star' lés). For this word, starlight, etc., see *under star*.

starling [1] (star' ling), *n.* The name applied to various birds belonging to the family Sturnidae. (F. *étourneau, sansonnet.*)

The plumage of the common starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) is black shot with green, blue, and purple reflections; many of the feathers are tipped with buff. Starlings roost and feed in large flocks. They are useful as destroyers of caterpillars and grubs, but are very fond of fruit. They are excellent mimics, imitating with amazing exactness the notes of the skylark and

other birds, and, indeed, any sound that takes their fancy.

A.-S. *staerline*, dim. of *staer*; cp. G. *staar*, O. Norse *stari* starling, cp. L. *sturnus*.

starling [2] (star' ling), *n.* A fence of stout posts round the lower part of a pier of a bridge, to protect it from damage by vessels, ice, etc. (F. *brise-glace, avant-bee.*)

Perhaps corrupted from *staddling*, collective *n.* From E. dialect *staddle* foundation, tree-stump, A.-S. *stathol*; cp. G. dialect *stadel* barn, storehouse; from root of E. *stand*.

starlit (star' lit). For this word, starry, etc., see *under star*.

start (start), *v.i.* To make a sudden or abrupt movement; to make a beginning; to set out; to arise; of eyes, to appear to be escaping from their sockets; of timbers, rivets, etc., to work loose or out of place. *v.t.* To set going; to set on foot; to cause to begin; to give the signal to (persons) to start in a race; to rouse (game). *n.* A sudden movement or shock; a fitful movement or effort; a beginning or setting-out; a starting-place; the amount of lead granted in a race; advantage gained; opportunity; of timbers, etc., a loosened place or state. (F. *sursauter, tressaillir, commencer, partir, provenir, sortir, se détacher, se disjoindre; inaugurer mettre en marche, faire partir, faire lever; sursaut, bouclade, début, point de départ, avantage.*)

The unexpected appearance of a motor-car on a quiet country road may cause us to start aside, and a sudden noise in the night may make us start with fright. It is good to start work as early as possible, and to start in good time if we are going on a journey. It is hard work, just as much as influence, that gives one a good start in life. It takes two to start a quarrel. A thing that is not done continuously or with sustained effort is done by fits and starts. We start a clock or machinery when we set it in motion.

A starter (start' ér, *n.*) is a person or thing that starts. The term is used especially for a person, horse, animal, etc., that has started or is to start in a race, and also for a person who gives the signal for starting in a race or for the railway official who gives the signal for the trains to start. The starter of an aeroplane is a small

engine, electric motor, or other device by means of which the pilot can start the main engine from his seat.

Before a horse-race, the starters are lined up at the starting-post (*n.*). The starting-point (*n.*) is the point from which a person



Starling. — The starling lives in flocks, is noisy, and feeds rather greedily.

or thing starts, in other words, a point of departure.

M.E. *sterlen*; cp. Dutch *storten*, G. *stürzen*, Dan. *styrte* to rush, hurl. SYN.: *v.* Begin, commence, depart, inaugurate, originate, rouse. *n.* Beginning, commencement, departure, inauguration, lead. ANT.: *v.* Close, end, finish, terminate. *n.* Close, conclusion, end, finish, termination.

startle (start' l), *v.t.* To cause to start; to frighten; to surprise; to shock. *n.* A start of alarm or surprise; a sudden

A.-S. *steorjan* to die, *sterjan* to kill; cp. Dutch *sterven*, G. *sterben*. SYN.: Famish.

state (stät), *n.* Condition; situation; a political community under a government recognized by the people; such a body forming part of a federal republic; civil government; rank; position; dignity; splendour; an impression taken from an engraved plate at a certain stage, distinguishable by special marks. *adj.* Of or relating to the state or body politic; of or relating to one of the states of a federal republic; used for or intended for ceremonial occasions. *v.t.* To set forth definitely and clearly; to specify; in algebra, to express the conditions of (a problem, etc.) in symbols. (F. *état*, condition, *puissance civile*, rang, dignité, pompe; *d'état*, de gala; *exposer*, spécifier, *poser*.)

In the political sense, a state consists of a collection of people who organize themselves in such a way that they are able to act together for common purposes. Examples of such states are Great Britain and France. The United States of America form a federal state, containing a number of states, each of which possesses its own state rights. The science of governing such a state is statecraft (stät' kraft, *n.*) or statesmanship (stäts' män ship, *n.*), and men versed in this science are statesmen (stäts' mën, *n.pl.*), who, when they rule well, are said to act in a statesmanlike (stäts' män lik, *adj.*) or statesmanly (stäts' män li, *adj.*) manner.

A state-bank (*n.*) is one controlled by a state, though the shareholders may be private individuals. There are many such banks in the U.S.A. A State paper (*n.*) is a document relating to State affairs, and a state-trial (*n.*) is a prosecution by the State, especially for a political offence. State Socialism (*n.*) is the management of the great industries by the State for the benefit of the people.

The term States General (*n.pl.*), the assembly of the representatives of the estates of the realm, was applied to the Assembly of France before the Revolution of 1789 and to that of the Dutch Netherlands, and is still borne by the Dutch Parliament. The parliaments of Jersey and Guernsey are called the States.

As applied to engravings, the word state denotes the stage that the plate had reached when a print was made from it. In the case of what is called a proof before letters, for example, the state is that the plate is fully engraved, but no words of any kind—such as the title—have been added.

Important ceremonies are carried out in a stately (stät' li, *adj.*) or dignified manner, and their stateliness (stät' li nēs, *n.*) is usually emphasized by the fact that they



Start.—Competitors in an international race start off evenly as the official starter fires a pistol.

gush of water. (F. *faire tressaillir*, *effrayer*, *surprendre*, *frapper d'honneur*; *tressaillement*, *frémissement*, *jaillissement*.)

Hearing a voice suddenly in the dark may startle us. We are startled also when we are alarmed or shocked, for instance, by the receipt of startling (start' ling, *adj.*) news, as, of a death, or a fire, or the outbreak of war.

Anything done so as to cause alarm or surprise is done startlingly (start' ling li, *adv.*), and a person who, or event, etc., that startles may be described as a startler (start' lēr, *n.*).

M.E. *sterlten* to rush wildly, A.-S. *steorþan* to kick or struggle; frequentative of *start*. See start. SYN.: *v.* Alarm, frighten, rouse, shock, surprise.

starve (starv), *v.i.* To die or suffer from hunger; to be in want; to have a strong craving. *v.t.* To cause to die or suffer from lack of food; to force to surrender, etc.; thus; to deprive of, or keep short of (physical, mental, or spiritual nourishment or needs). (F. *crever de faim*, *être sur la paille*, *désirer vivement*; *affamer*.)

In most civilized countries persons in want are looked after by the State, and no one need die of starvation (star vā' shūn, *n.*). People may, however, be starving in other ways—for instance, for sympathy, or knowledge, or spiritual comfort. A starving or ill-nourished person or animal may be described as a starveling (starv' ling, *n.*) or starveling (*adj.*), a word that is also employed in the sense of stunted, scanty, meagre, inadequate. In some dialects starve means to die, or cause to die, of cold.

take place in a state-room (*n.*), or room set apart for ceremonial occasions. This term is also applied to a sleeping apartment on a steamer and to a private compartment on a railway train.

The word *statèment* (stāt' mēnt, *n.*) means the act of stating or that which is stated. It is often used to denote a formal account. Anything which may be stated is *statable* (stāt' ābl, *adj.*), and to do a thing *statedly* (stāt' ēd lī, *adv.*) is to do it constantly, at regular periods.

O.F. *estat*; L. *status*, from p.p. of *stāre* to stand. SYN.: *n.* Condition, pomp, position, splendour, status. *adj.* Ceremonial, official. *v.* Affirm, express, narrate, specify.

stater (stā' tēr), *n.* The name given to various coins of antiquity. (F. *statère*.)

The Athenian gold stater was equivalent to twenty drachmae, about 16s. 3d. in modern money. The Persian stater, or daric, was a gold coin worth about £1 rs. 3d. Various silver coins were called staters. The tribute money taken from the fish's mouth (Matthew, xvii, 27) was a silver stater.

Gr. *stater*, *histanai* from to make to stand, to weigh.

statesman (stāts' mán). For this word, statesmanlike, etc., see under *state*.

static (stāt' ik), *adj.* Relating to bodies at rest or to forces in equilibrium or balanced; acting as weight but not moving; of electricity, relating to electricity at rest. Another form is *statical* (stāt' ik āl), (F. *statique*.)

A book resting on a table exerts statical pressure, that is, pressure produced by weight without motion. The branch of mechanics which deals with bodies at rest and forces in equilibrium and also with the relations of strains and stresses is named *statics* (stāt' iks, *n.pl.*). The weight of the spring of a safety-valve acts *statically* (stāt' ik āl lī, *adv.*), that is, in a statical manner, on the valve. The word *static* is used by doctors with various meanings, for instance, in the sense of organic or structural, as opposed to functional.

Gr. *stathos* causing to stand, from *sta-*, root of *histanai* to make to stand. ANI.: Dynamic.

Statice (stāt' i sē), *n.* A small genus of herbs containing the sea-lavender. (F. *statice*.)

These plants, which are often found on sea coasts, belong to the family *Plumbaginaceae*. They have narrow evergreen leaves and heads of lilac, white, or pink flowers. There are many beautiful cultivated varieties.

Fem. of Gr. *stathos* stanching (blood). See *static*.

station (stā' shùn), *n.* A place, especially an appointed one, at which persons or things stand or are situated; a place where

railway trains stop to take up or set down passengers or goods; a military post; in India, the place of residence of the English officials of a district; the society of such a place; rank; condition in life; the nature of the place in which an animal or plant is fitted to live; a point from which measurements are made in surveying; a distance adopted for the standard length; a fixed fast day appointed by the Church; a church to which a procession goes to perform devotions; one of the fourteen pictures or images in a church representing scenes in Christ's Passion. *v.t.* To assign to or place in a particular station. (F. *poste*, *station*, *gare*, *position sociale*, *condition*; *poser*, *poster*.)

If we wish to meet a friend at a large railway station we generally arrange to take up our station in a particular part of the building, to avoid any possibility of missing one another. In Australia some of the sheep stations, that is, farms where sheep are raised, are as much as 100,000 acres in extent. Success is open to all of us whatever our station or position in life. The *station-bill* (*n.*) of a ship is a list of the various stations or posts to be taken up by officers and crew. The term *station-house* (*n.*) is applied sometimes to the lock-up attached to a police-station, to a small



Station.—The meteorological station at the base of Peru's famous volcanic mountain, the Misti, which is twenty thousand feet high.

country railway station, and, in Australia, to the house belonging to a sheep-station. Every railway station is in the charge of an official called the *station-master* (*n.*). A *stational* (stā' shùn āl, *adj.*) matter is one relating to a station.

F., from L. *statō* (acc. -on-em), verbal *n.* from *stāre* to stand. SYN.: *n.* Location, post, standing, status. *v.* Place, post.

stationary (stā' shùn ā rī), *adj.* Standing still; not moving; not intended to be moved; fixed; unchanging; of planets, appearing not to move. *n.* In Roman history, a member of the military constabulary. (F. *stationnaire*, *immobile*, *fixé*, *invariable*.)

A stationary engine is one fixed in place, as opposed to a portable engine. Some parts of an engine are moving parts, while other parts, such as the bed-plate, cylinder, and guides, have stationariness (*stā' shùn à ri nēs, n.*), the state or quality of being stationary.

L. stationārius, adj. from *statiō* station. See station. SYN.: adj. Fixed, motionless. ANT.: adj. Locomotive, moving.

stationer (*stā' shùn ěr*), *n.* One who sells pens, ink, paper, and other writing materials, etc. (*F. papetier*.)

The articles sold by a stationer are collectively called stationery (*stā' shùn ěr i, n.*). This word covers such things as ledgers, note-books, pencils, blotting-paper, ink-pots, paper-clips, rubber bands, and sealing-wax.

The Stationery Office (*n.*) is the British Government department which supplies books and stationery to all Government departments and arranges for the printing of parliamentary papers and reports and Government publications. It was established in 1782.

L.L. stationārius stall-holder, bookseller with a fixed place of sale. See stationery.

statist (*stā' tist*), *n.* One who is skilled in statistics. (*F. statisticien*.)

From *state* and *-ist*, the word originally meant one specializing in state affairs, a politician. SYN.: Statistician.

statistics (*stā tis' tiks*), *n.pl.* Facts expressed by numbers arranged and classified to show their relationships with each other; used as singular, the science of collecting, arranging, and using statistics. (*F. statistique*.)

The science of statistics has for its object the collection of figures and records which deal in one way or another with people and their relations with each other, or with natural phenomena. The populations of countries, the different occupations of the inhabitants, trade, how long men and women of different ages may expect to live, such matters as these are dealt with by statistics.

The annual reports of the Minister of Health, and the annual and monthly statements of the Board of Trade are full of statistics. A person who deals with facts statistically (*stā tis' tik àl li, adv.*), or in a statistical (*stā tis' tik àl, adj.*) manner, is known as a statistician (*stāt is tish' an, n.*) or statist.

From *statist* with pl. suffix *-ics*.

statoscope (*stāt' ó sköp*), *n.* An instrument used on aircraft to show changes of height.

The statoscope is more sensitive than the ordinary altimeter, and is used specially for flying tests.

Gr. *statos* standing, fixed, and E. suffix *-scope*.

statue (*stāt' ū*), *n.* A sculptured, cast, or moulded figure in the round of a person or animal, in marble, bronze, or other material, nearly or over life-size. (*F. statue*.)

On Liberty Island, just outside New York,

stands a world-famous statue—Bartholdi's statue of Liberty, presented to the United States by France in 1886. The word statue



Statue.—A statue of the philosopher Aristotle as a youth, in the National Museum, Paris.

is often used as a type of silence or of absence of movement or feeling. We say that a person stands as still as a statue, or that a cruel man is as unmoved as a statue by appeals for pity.

The art of sculpture is sometimes called statuary (*stāt' ū à ri, n.*), and so are statues collectively. A sculptor may be called a statuary, and his art the statuary (*adj.*) art. A place adorned with statues or anything having the appearance of a statue may be described as statued (*stāt' ūd, adj.*). A small statue is a statuette (*stāt ū et', n.*).

Anything resembling a statue, especially in its dignity or beauty, is statuesque (*stāt ū esk', adj.*). An actress may pose statuesquely (*stāt ū esk' li, adv.*), and we may speak of the statuesqueness (*stāt ū esk' nēs, n.*) of her attitude.

L. statua from *status*, p.p. of *stāre* to stand, be set upright.

stature (*stāt' yūr*), *n.* The natural height of a body, especially of a human being. (*F. hauteur, taille, stature*.)

The Japanese, as a race, are short of stature. The word statured (*stāt' yūrd, adj.*) is used chiefly in combination. The natives of Patagonia are lofty-statured. Stature is often used figuratively. Thus we can speak of a person's mental or moral stature.

L. statūra upright posture, from *status* p.p. of *stāre* to stand.

status (*stā' tūs*), *n.* Standing, rank, or position in society; legal position or relation to others. (*F. condition, rang, état*.)

Everyone has a status, that is, a certain position in relation to other people. A new boy at school has an inferior status, in contrast with the status of a prefect or monitor. The status of a person may be such as to entitle him to vote at Parliamentary elections, or to impose upon him the duty of serving on a jury. The Latin phrase, *status quo* (state in which) is used to denote the existing state of affairs.

L., from p.p. of *stāre* to stand.
SYN.: Footing, position, standing.

statute (stāt' ūt), *n.* An enacted law; an act of a corporation or its founder intended as a permanent rule or law. (F. *statut*, *loi*.)

Many corporations, such as the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, have statutes in accordance with which they are governed. The fairs for hiring servants are sometimes called statutes, or statute-fairs (*n.pl.*). As soon as a Bill has been agreed to by Parliament it is placed on the statute-book (*n.*), and becomes a law, binding all persons who are within its scope. Strictly speaking, all the Acts passed during a session of Parliament constitute one statute only. Statute law (*n.*), law arising from Acts of Parliament, is distinguished from the common law or unwritten law.

Statute-roll (*n.*) is another name for statute-book, but the term is sometimes applied also to an engrossed statute. In old English law, a statute merchant (*n.*) was a sealed record of a debtor's promise to pay on a certain date in a mayor's court.

A rule or order made by authority of a statute is made *statutably* (stāt' ū táb li, *adv.*), and is a *statutory* (stāt' ū tò ri, *adj.*) or *statutable* (stāt' ū táb li, *adj.*) rule or order. Statutable also means conforming to the requirements of a statute.

L. *statutum* neuter p.p. of *statuere* to set up, enact, decide. SYN.: Decree, enactment, law, rule.

staunch [i] (stawnsh; stansh), *adj.* Trustworthy; loyal; true; firm and sound. A less usual spelling is *stanch* (stansh). (F. *fidèle*, *loyal*, *devoué*, *solide*.)

A staunch ship is one that does not leak, and is, therefore, reliable. Staunch friends stand by one when one is in difficulties. They are staunchly (stawnsh' li, *adv.*), or unwaveringly, faithful, and have the quality of staunchness (stawnsh' nès; stansh' nès, *n.*), that is, determined loyalty.

O.F. *estanche* fem. of *estanc* (F. *étanche*) watertight, akin to *estancher* to stanch. See *stanch*. SYN.: Dependable, determined, resolute, substantial, unwavering. ANT.: Crazy, disloyal, infirm, tottering, undependable.

staunch [2] (stawnsh; stansh). This is another spelling of the verb to stanch. See *stanch* [1].

stauroscope (staw' rò sköp), *n.* An instrument used for observing the effects of polarized light on crystals. (F. *stauroscope*.)

The stauroscope is used to determine the direction of the planes of vibration of parallel polarized light in crystals. A *stauroscopic* (staw rò sköp' ik, *adj.*) examination is one carried out by a stauroscope.

From Gr. *stauros* stake, cross, and E. suffix *-scope*.



Stave.—Coopers making casks from the staves of old and disused wine barrels.

stave (stāv), *n.* One of the curved pieces of wood forming the side of a cask, tub, pail, or the like; a narrow strip of other material used for a similar purpose; one of the boards forming part of the curb of a well, mill-stone, etc.; a stanza or verse; in music, a staff. *v.t.* To break in the staves of; to make (a hole thus); to break a hole in; to smash; to fit with staves; to drive off or keep back with or as with a staff; to avert or ward off; to make (metal) firm by compression; to thicken (bar-iron) by heating and hammering. *v.i.* Of a ship's hull, to be broken in. *p.t.* and *p.p.* staved (stāvd) and, chiefly nautical, stove (stōv). (F. *douve*, *stanc*, *portée*; *enfoncer*, *défoncer*, *crever*, *garnir de douves*, *chasser par le bâton*.)

A boat might be staved or staved in through a collision, and a rock might stave a hole in her hull. If a business is in a bad way, a batch of new orders may stave off disaster.

Back formation from *staves*, pl. of *staff*. See *staff*.

stavesacre (stāv' zā kër), *n.* A plant of the genus *Delphinium*, used in medicine. See under *delphinine*. (F. *staphisaigre*.)

O.F. *stavesaigre*, L.L. *staphisagria* from Gr. *staphis* raisin, *agrios* wild.

stay [1] (stā), *v.i.* To continue in a certain place; to remain; to dwell for the time being; to pause; to show endurance. *v.t.* To hinder; to stop the progress of; to postpone. *n.* The act of staying or remaining in a place; suspension of judicial proceedings. (F. *rester*, *demeurer*, *s'arrêter*, *attendre*, *tenir bon*; *empêcher*, *réprimer*, *arrêter*, *remettre*; *séjour*, *sursis*.)

We stay with friends during the holidays when we go to visit or make a stay with them. A strike of workmen stays the progress of industry. A man who has been ordered to pay damages in a court of law sometimes asks the judge for a stay of execution, that is, he asks him to stay or suspend for a time the measures by which he would be compelled to pay the damage.

A person who is not given to travelling is a stay-at-home (*adj.*) person or a stay-at-home (*n.*). One who runs pluckily in a race, or otherwise has great powers of endurance, is called a stayer (*stā'ēr, n.*).

Probably from O.F. *estai, ester*, stem of some tenses, of *ester, L. stare* to stand. *SYN.*: *v.* Abide, dwell, hinder, remain. *n.* Halt, sojourn.

stay [2] (*stā, n.* A support; (*pl.*) a corset. *v.t.* To support; to prop up. (F. *étai, corset: soutien, étayer.*)

The crown of a locomotive's firebox is in many cases supported by bars riveted to it; these are called stay-bars (*n.pl.*). A stay-rod (*n.*) is a long rod running from end to end of a boiler to prevent the ends from being pushed outward by the steam. The same term is used for a rod for tying together two parts of a structure.

A stay-lace (*n.*) is a lace for a corset, and a stay-maker (*n.*) is a manufacturer of stays or corsets.

O.F. *estai, n., estayer, v.*, probably an extended use of the nautical *v.* See stay [3].

stay [3] (*stā, n.* A rope or wire cable supporting a mast or spar. *v.t.* To support, secure, or turn with stays; to put (a ship) on the other tack. *v.i.* To turn to windward in order to tack. (F. *étai, hauban; haubaner, virer de bord; s'élever au vent.*)

A sailing ship is said to be in stays, or hove in stays, while she is going about from one tack to the other, so as to bring the wind on her other side. Should she fail to go about she is said to miss stays. A stay-sail (*stā'sāl; stā'sl, n.*) is a sail, usually triangular, hoisted on a stay.

A.-S. *stæg* stay, mast-rope; cp. Dutch, G., O. Norse *stag*, and (from Teut.) O.F. *estai, n., estayer, v.*

stayer (*stā'ēr*). For this word see under stay [1].

stay-lace (*stā'lās*). For this word, stayless, etc., see under stay [2].

stead (*sted*), *n.* Place which another had or might have had; service; a place of abode or work; a farm; a site for a building; a yard; an imprint or trace. (F. *lieu, place.*)

This word is found most commonly in the phrases, "in his stead," and "in good stead." A man prevented from attending some function probably sends someone in his stead.

Knowledge of foreign languages stands a person in good stead, that is, is useful to him, when he is abroad.

A.-S. *stede* place; cp. Dutch *stede stad*, place, G. *stadi*, town; akin to L. *statio* station (see station), Gr. *stasis* standing, posture.

steadfast (*sted'fäst*), *adj.* Unwavering; resolute; steady. (F. *ferme, résolu, constant.*)

We can speak of a steadfast friend, of steadfast devotion to duty, or of a steadfast gaze. A loyal friend sticks steadfastly (*sted'fäst li, adv.*) to us when things go wrong, and we heartily appreciate the steadfastness (*sted'fäst nēs, n.*) of his devotion.

A.-S. *stedefast* firm in its place, from *stede* place, *faest* firm. cp. O. Norse *stathfast-r.* See *stead*, *fast* [1]. *SYN.*: Constant, firm, inflexible, steady. *ANT.*: Fickle, inconstant, irresolute, wavering

steady (*sted' i*), *adj.* Firmly fixed; properly balanced; regular; uniform; constant; not changeable. *v.t.* To make steady. *v.i.* To become steady. *n.* A rest or support for the hand or a tool. (F. *ferme, équilibré, régulier, uniforme, constant, sûr; affermir, assurer; s'affermir; support.*)

A thing is steady when it does not shake or rock about. It is sometimes difficult to keep oneself steady in a very high wind. A workman is in steady work when he has regular employment, and a steady workman is one who is temperate and industrious.

The exclamation "Steady!"

means generally do nothing rashly, foolishly, or hastily, and as a sailor's term, "Keep the ship's head pointing in the same direction." The weather is likely to be fine when the barometer rises steadily (*sted' i li, adv.*), without moving back at all. In statesmen and other people with heavy responsibilities, steadiness (*sted' i nēs, n.*) inspires more confidence than erratic brilliancy.

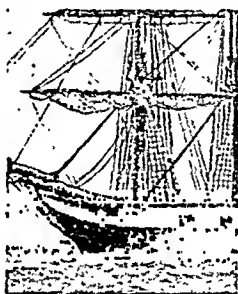
Probably from *stead* and *adj.* suffix *-y*; cp. G. *stetig* constant. *SYN.*: *adj.* Constant, firm, regular, uniform, unwavering. *ANT.*: *adj.* Changeable, intermittent, irregular, unsteady.

steak (*stāk*), *n.* A thick slice of meat (especially beef) or fish cut for cooking. (F. *bistek, côtelette, tranche.*)

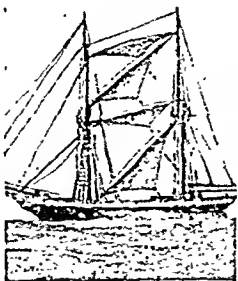
Used by itself the word usually denotes beef-steak, that is, a steak which is cut from the hinder part of the animal.

M.E. *steike*, O. Norse *steik*, from *steikja* to roast on a spit, akin to A.-S. *stician* to stick, stab.

steal (*stāl*), *v.t.* To take away secretly without right or permission; to commit larceny by taking; to plagiarize; to obtain by surprise, cunning, or deceit. *v.i.* To take



Stay.—Two stays of a sailing ship—the fore-stay and mainsay.



Stay-sail.—A ship sailing under stay-sails.

secretly something to which one has no right; to come or go silently or secretly. *p.i.* stole (stöl); *p.p.* stolen (stō' lén). *n.* A successful and unexpected long putt in golf. (F. *voler, dérober; voler, se glisser.*)

We can steal without breaking the law. We steal precious moments to see a friend. We steal an interview, or a kiss, or a person's heart away. To steal a march on one is to outwit him. In golf, to steal is to hole a long and unexpected putt, the ball just falling into the hole. The word stealer (stēl' ér, *n.*) is chiefly used in combination, such as cattle-stealer, horse-stealer.

A.-S. *stelan*; cp. Dutch *stelen*, G. *stehlen*. SYN.: *v.* Creep, glide, pilfer, purloin, thief.

stealth (stelh), *n.* Secrecy; secret procedure. (F. *secret.*)

This word is most often used in the expression by stealth. Some people delight in doing good by stealth, without telling anybody. Anything done by stealth, that is, secretly or surreptitiously, is done stealthily (stelh' i li, *adv.*). Some birds, such as the water-rails, are so stealthy (stelh' i, *adj.*) in their movements that they seem like ghosts threading their way through the reeds and sedges. Stealthiness (stelh' i nēs, *n.*) is the quality of being stealthy.

M.E. *stallthe, stelthe*, from *steal* and suffix *-th* forming abstract *n.*; cp. O. Norse *stulth-r* theft. SYN.: Furtiveness, secrecy.

steam (stēm), *n.* Water in the form of vapour, especially water in the gaseous form into which it is changed by boiling; energy or go. *v.i.* To give off steam; to rise in the form of steam; to progress by the agency of steam; to make energetic progress. *v.t.* To apply steam to; to cook, soften, or otherwise treat with steam. (F. *vapeur, vigueur; fumer, marcher à la vapeur; passer à la vapeur, accommoder à la vapeur.*)

Water evaporates at all temperatures, and even ice gives off vapour slowly. Water's tendency to vaporize increases with its heat, and is checked by outside conditions. A dry wind blowing over the sea picks up particles of water from the surface, and these are suspended in the air as steam. A chilling of the air makes these particles visible as mist.

When water boils, the vaporizing is very rapid and violent, and vapour unmixed with air, and called steam, is produced. The steam from a kettle's spout is invisible while it remains steam, but becomes visible as vapour when its condensed particles mingle with the air. Even the steam in a steam-boiler (*n.*), a boiler used for raising steam under pressure, contains particles of water suspended in it. If it be further heated in a chamber away from the water, these particles also turn into steam and we get steam-gas (*n.*), or superheated steam, which is water in gas form.

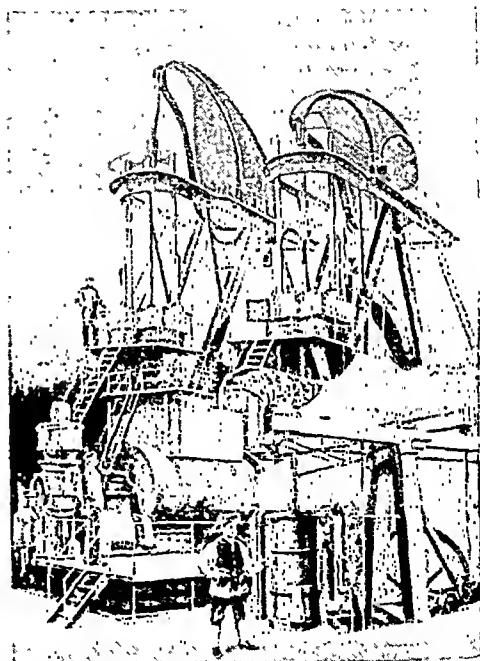
A steamboat (*n.*) or steamship (*n.*) is a vessel propelled by steam. At the side of the cylinder of a steam-engine (*n.*), which is an engine worked by the pressure of steam on a piston or pistons, there is a small chamber

called a steam-box (*n.*) or steam-chest (*n.*). This contains a slide-valve, which moves to and fro, admitting steam to the two ends of the cylinder alternately.

Many machines, tools, and other devices, such as the steam-crane (*n.*), steam-digger (*n.*), steam-hammer (*n.*), steam-plough (*n.*), and steam-whistle (*n.*), are worked by steam-power (*n.*), which is the force of steam acting on some moving surface.

The steam-navvy (*n.*) is a powerful excavating machine worked by steam. It scoops up earth or broken rock with a large bucket on the end of an arm raised by steam-power. Roads have improved greatly since the steam-roller (*n.*) for levelling them came into use.

The steam-gauge (*n.*) of a boiler shows the pressure of the steam inside the boiler. A steam-cylinder (*n.*) is sometimes surrounded by a hollow casing, called a steam-jacket (*n.*), through which steam is passed to keep the cylinder very hot.



Steam-engine.—Types of steam-engines: (left) a modern turbine; (at the back) an engine of about fifty years ago; (right) a rotative mill engine designed by James Watt (1736-1819.)

A steam-tug (*n.*) is a small, but very powerful steamer (stēm' ér, *n.*), that is, steamship, used for towing ships. A cook uses a vessel called a steamer for cooking vegetables, puddings, etc., by the heat of steam. The air is steamy (stēm' i, *adj.*) when charged with hot vapour. The steaminess (stēm' i nēs, *n.*) of the air in damp, hot places makes them trying to live in.

A.-S. *stēam*; akin to Dutch *stoom*.

stearin (stē' à rin), *n.* An important fatty compound present in solid animal and vegetable fats. (F. *stéarine.*)

When partially broken down, stearin gives glycerine and stearic (stè ār' ik, *adj.*) acid, a salt of which is called a stearate (stè' à rât, *n.*). Stearic acid is used in huge quantities in the manufacture of soap and candles. In the trade stearic acid is called stearin.

From Gr. *stear* hard fat, suet, and E. suffix *-m*.

steatite (stè' à tit), *n.* A kind of talc, also known as soapstone. (F. *stéatite*.)

Steatite is white, grey, greenish, or brown. It is extremely soft and easy to cut. It has been used from very early times for ornamental carvings, and to-day is also used for making fire-bricks, powders, paints, etc. It is widely distributed, being found in Cornwall, the Shetland Isles, County Donegal in Ireland, North America, and elsewhere. A rock composed of, or of the nature of, steatite is steatitic (stè à tit' ik, *adj.*).

From Gr. *stear* (gen. *steat-os*) hard fat, with E. mineralogical suffix *-ite*.

steed (stêd), *n.* A horse, especially a war-horse. (F. *cheval*, *destrier*.)

This word is now used only in poetical language or in fun.

A.-S. *stêda* stud horse, charger; akin to G. *stute* brood-mare. See stud [2].

steel (stêl), *n.* A compound of iron and carbon, capable of being shaped by hammering without being broken; a steel bar for sharpening knives on; a strip of steel for stiffening corsets, etc.; a sword. *v.t.* To cover, edge, point, or face with steel; to harden (the heart, etc.); to nerve (oneself). (F. *acier*, *fusil*, *glawe*; *acbrer*, *endurcir*, *fortifier*.)

Sir Henry Bessemer, the inventor of the process of steel-making known as the Bessemer process (which *see*), once wrote: "It may be averred that, as certainly as the age of iron superseded that of bronze, so will the age of steel reign triumphant over iron." His prophecy has fulfilled itself.

Being stronger and tougher than iron, and very little more expensive, steel is now used in its place for many purposes, and the much greater hardness of some varieties of steel enable them to carry out duties which iron could not perform. The more carbon steel contains, the stronger and more brittle it becomes, and the better it lends itself to the process called tempering, by which it is made intensely hard. Special alloy steels are now used for metal-cutting tools. With these work can be done much more quickly than with ordinary steel tools.

The knights of old were steel-clad (*adj.*), that is, clad in steel armour; modern battle-ships are steel-clad in the sense of steel-plated (*adj.*), protected by steel plates. The small nails in lawn-tennis shoes to prevent slipping are called steel-points (*n.pl.*).

The art of engraving on steel is steel-engraving (*n.*). A picture or design engraved on a plate is a steel-engraving, and a print taken from this is called by the same name.

Things and structures made of steel are steel-work (*n.*). A steel-worker (*n.*) is one engaged in manufacturing steel or shaping

it into parts. Things made of steel, or like steel in colour or hardness, can be called steely (stêl' i, *adj.*). We can call hard grey eyes steely eyes, or can speak of a steely glance. Steeliness (stêl' i nês, *n.*) is the quality of being steely. The weighing-balance called a steelyard (*n.*) has a short arm on which the thing to be weighed is hung, and a long graduated arm along which a sliding weight is moved to balance it.

To steelify (stêl' i fi, *v.t.*) iron is to convert it wholly or partly into steel by adding carbon to it.

A.-S. *stȳle*: cp. Dutch *staal*, G. *stahl*



Steel.—A Bessemer converter in blast. It converts pig-iron into steel.

steenbok (stân' bok; stên' bok), *n.* A small South African antelope, *Raphicerus campestris*. Other forms include steinbok (stîn' bok) and steinbock (stîn' bok), a name often applied to the Alpine ibex or wild goat. (F. *steinbock*.)

The steenbok is tawny in colour, stands about twenty inches at the shoulder, and has upright horns about four inches in length.

Dutch from *steen* stone, *bok* buck, goat.

steenkirk (stên' kêrk), *n.* A lace cravat worn loose. Another form is steinkirk (stên' kêrk). (F. *steinherke*.)

The steenkirk was popular towards the end of the seventeenth century. The loose ends, instead of being elaborately tied, were twisted together and thrust through one of the buttonholes of the coat. The name, derived from the battle of Steenkerke, 1692, was also applied to wigs, buckles, and other articles of attire. It is said the French officers in that battle had no time for their usual careful toilet.

Steenkerke is a village of Hainaut, Belgium.

steep [1] (stēp), *adj.* Sloping sharply; colloquially, excessive or unreasonable. A poetical form is **steepy** (stēp' i, *adj.*). *n.* A steep slope or hill; a precipice. (F. *escarpé*, à pic, *exagéré*, *exorbitant*: *pente escarpée*, *précipice*.)

Devon and Somerset, and other parts of the West Country abound in steep hills, the well-known Porlock Hill being famous for its steepness (stēp' nēs, *n.*). In everyday language, an extravagant demand, such as an absurdly high price asked for any article, can be referred to as a bit steep. We **steepen** (stēp' en, *v.t.*) a path, that is, make it steep or steeper, by making it slope at a higher angle. A hill may **steepen** (*v.i.*), or become steeper, at some particular point where it may be said to rise **steeply** (stēp' li, *adv.*).

A.-S. *stēap*: cp. Ice. *steypth-r* lotty, steep, akin to *stoeypa* to overthrow, causal of *stūpa* to stoop. See **stoop** [1]. SYN.: *adj.* Abrupt, precipitous, sheer, unreasonable. ANT.: *adj.* Gentle, gradual, reasonable.

steep [2] (stēp), *v.t.* To soak in liquid; to wet thoroughly; to saturate. *n.* The process of steeping; a liquid used for this purpose. (F. *tremper*, *infuser*; *immersion*, *trempe*, *infusion*.)

Things may be dyed by being steeped in a coloured solution. A vessel in which things are steeped is called a **steeper** (stēp' ēr, *n.*). Figuratively, we can speak of a person being steeped in crime, in study, slumber, etc.

M.E. *stēpen*: cp. Swed. *stōpa*, perhaps akin to E. *stoup*. SYN.: *v.* Imbue, impregnate, pervade, saturate, soak.

steepen (stēp' en). For this word, **steeply**, etc., see **under steep** [1].

steeper (stēp' ēr). For this word see **under steep** [2].

steeple (stē' pl), *n.* A lofty structure rising above the roof of a building, especially a church tower with spire, belfry, etc. (F. *clocher*, *flèche*.)

We seldom take a country walk without seeing a steeple, either perched on a hill or nestling in a valley. A church that has a steeple is **steepled** (stē' pld, *adj.*). The **steeple-jack** (*n.*), the man who climbs steeples and other high structures to do repairs, etc., needs steady nerves. **Steeple-crowned** (*adj.*) hats, such as are worn by Welsh women, have a tall pointed crown shaped steeplewise (stē' pl wīz, *adv.*), like a steeple.

In olden times owners of hunters would sometimes race their horses across country,

taking some prominent landmark, such as a steeple, for the goal. From this perhaps comes the term **steeplechase** (*n.*), now used specially of a horse-race run over a course provided with hurdles, water-jumps, and other artificial obstacles. The term is also applied to a cross-country run, to a foot-race over a course with artificial obstacles, and to a race-game played on a board with dice. The term **steeplechaser** (*n.*) is applied both to a rider in a steeplechase and to a horse trained for steeplechasing (*n.*).

A.-S. *stēpet*, *stypet*, from *stēap* high. See **steep** [1].

steeply (stēp' li). For this word, **steepness**, and **steepy**, see **under steep** [1].

steer [1] (stēr), *v.t.* To guide by means of a rudder, wheel, handle, or the like; to direct (one's course). *v.i.* To guide a ship, motor-car, etc.; to direct one's course. (F. *gouverner*, *diriger*, *conduire*, *mener*, *se diriger*; *conduire au gouvernail*, *se diriger*.)

It is no easy task to steer a motor-car in traffic. We steer clear of, or avoid, people we dislike.

A rowing-boat is **steerable** (stēr' ābl, *adj.*), that is, can be steered, by means of ropes attached to the rudder, but in large vessels the steerer (stēr' ēr, *n.*), or man who steers, controls the rudder by means of a handle, steering-wheel (*n.*), or other steering-gear (*n.*), or steering (*n.*), as it is sometimes called shortly. The **steersman** (stērz' mǎn, *n.*) is a very important member of a boat's crew. Many a race has been lost through faulty steersmanship (stērz' mǎn ship, *n.*), that is, lack of skill in steering.

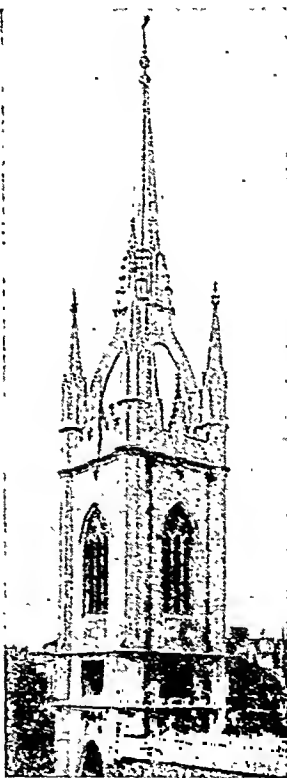
Passengers travelling at the cheapest rate are allotted quarters in the part of a ship called the **steerage** (stēr' ij, *n.*). Usually this is in the bows, on or below the main deck. In a warship the steerage is the part of the berth-deck just forward of the ward-room, where the junior officers have their quarters. A ship is said to have an easy steerage when she responds easily to the helm. A vessel makes **steerage-way** (*n.*) when she has sufficient motion to enable her to be controlled by the helm.

A.-S. *stieran*, from *stēor* rudder, originally pole; cp. Dutch *stuur*, G. *steuer* rudder, Gr. *stauros* stake. SYN.: Guide.

steer [2] (stēr), *n.* A young ox. (F. *bouvillon*, *bouveau*.)

A.-S. *stior*; cp. Dutch and G. *stier*, Icel. *stjör-r*; akin to Sansk. *sthavira* stout.

steerable (stēr' ābl). For this word, **steerage**, etc., see **under steer** [1].



Steeple.—The graceful steeple of the church of St. Dunstan's in the East, London.

steeve [1] (stêv), *v.i.* Of a bowsprit, to be inclined upwards at an angle. *v.t.* To give (a bowsprit) an upward tilt. *n.* The angle that a bowsprit makes with the horizon. (F. *élévation du mât de beaupré.*)

In a ship of Columbus's time a bowsprit had a very large steeve or upward tilt, and a sail was set on a yard below it. The steeve has gradually lessened, and is now small where used at all. Small craft usually have horizontal bowsprits.

Origin doubtful: by some connected with *stiff* or *stiff*.

steeve [2] (stêv), *n.* A spar with a block and tackle at one end, used for stowing cargo tightly. *v.t.* To stow (a cargo) with a steeve; to pack tightly. (F. *estiver; estiver.*)

From O.F. *estiver*, L. *stipare* to crowd together, pack, stow; cp. Span. *esteiba* stevedore's pole.

steinbock (stîn' bok). This is another form of steenbok. See steenbok.

stèle (stê' lê; stêl), *n.* A pillar, upright slab, or other prepared surface with inscriptions or decorative designs sculptured on it. Another form is *stela* (stê' là), *pl.* *stelae* (stê' lê), *stelas* (stê' lăz) or *steles* (stêlz). (F. *stèle.*)

Stelae were often very elaborately carved or painted, and many of the *stelar* (stê' lăr, *adj.*) or *stelene* (stê' lën, *adj.*) decorations were very beautiful.

Stelae were set up by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and other peoples as memorials of the dead, as milestones, or for recording decrees, laws, treaties, etc. Some remarkable examples of Mayan stelae have been discovered in Guatemala and South Mexico.

Gr. *stêlē* post, pillar.

stellar (stêl' ār), *adj.* Relating to the stars or a star; of the nature of a star; shaped like a star. (F. *stellaire.*)

An astronomer spends much of his time in making stellar observations. The stitchworts and the chickweed belong to the genus of plants called *Stellaria* (stêl' ār' i ā, *n.*). These have *stellate* (stêl' āt, *adj.*), *stellated* (stêl' āt éd, *adj.*), or *stelliform* (stêl' i fôr, *adj.*), that is, star-shaped, flowers, the petals of which are arranged round a centre *stellately* (stêl' āt li, *adv.*), in the form of a star.

The word *stelliferous* (stêl' lif' ér ūs, *adj.*) means bearing stars or having star-shaped

markings. Some crystals are *stellular* (stêl' ū lăr, *adj.*), or *stellulate* (stêl' ū lăt, *adj.*), that is, shaped like little stars.

L.L. *stellārus*, from L. *stella* star. See star.

stem [1] (stem), *n.* The main ascending part of a tree, shrub, or other plant; the stalk of a leaf, flower, or fruit; a term for various stem-like parts, such as the part of a wineglass between the foot and the cup, or of a pipe between the mouth-piece and the bowl; the part of a watch-case carrying the chain-ring; the foremost member of a ship, to which the sides are fastened; the part of a noun, verb, or adjective to which endings are affixed; the stock or main line of descent of a family; a race. *v.t.* To remove the stem from. (F. *tige, souche, tuyau, étrave, race; démembrer.*)

The stem of a plant raises the leaves so that they may get light and air. Leaves may grow out of it directly, or on branches which it throws off. Some stems run along the ground, and some even underground. A potato is an underground stem greatly thickened, and a bulb is the same.

A wave that sweeps a vessel from stem to stern washes the whole length of its decks. A keyless watch is sometimes called a *stem-winder* (*n.*), as the winding spindle passes through the stem. Some plants are *stemless* (stem' lês, *adj.*)—they have no stem.

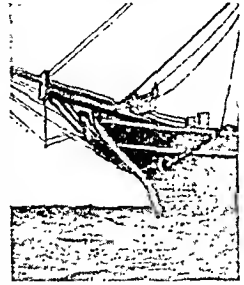
A *stemlet* (stem' lêt, *n.*) is a small stem. *Stemmed* (stemd, *adj.*) tobacco is tobacco leaf with the stems removed. In the sense of having a stem, *stemmed* is generally used in combination; thus we speak of long-stemmed or short-stemmed wineglasses. A *stemmer* (stem' ér, *n.*) is a person or machine that stems or removes stems. In tobacco manufacture a workman who strips the stem from the leaf is called a *stemmer*.

A.-S. *stefn, stemn*; cp. Dutch *stam*, G. *stamm* trunk, stem, and Dutch, G. *stevn*, O. Norse *stain*, *stamm* ship's stem. SYN.: *n.* Stalk, stock.

stem [2] (stem), *v.t.* To meet (a current, tide, etc.) stem-on; to make progress against; to resist; to check; in mining, to plug (a hole) for blasting. *v.i.* Of a ship, to keep a certain course. (F. *refouler, tenir tête à, s'opposer à, arrêter, élançer, bourrer.*)

A ship stems a gale when she ploughs steadily through the waves. A cut artery has to be closed by pressure to *stem* the flow of blood.

Akin to G. *stemmen* to dam up, check, so Icel. *stemma*, Dan. *stemme*, confused with *stem* [1] of a ship. SYN.: Check, stanch, stop.



Stem.—The stem is the foremost part of a ship's keel.



British Museum.
Stele.—A stèle of an Assyrian king.

stemless (stem' lès). For this word, stemmer, etc., see under stem [I].

stemple (stem' pl), *n.* A cross-timber in a mine-working, serving as a support or a step. (F. *traverse, poteau, étai.*)

Cp. M. Dutch *stympeel* foot of a piece of furniture.

stench (stensh), *n.* A very offensive smell. (F. *puanteur.*)

At intervals along a sewer a stench-trap (*n.*) is inserted to prevent the escape of foul gases into the air.

A.-S. *stenc* from *stincan* to emit a powerful smell. See stink. SYN.: Stink.

stencil (sten' sil), *n.* A card or metal sheet in which words or patterns are cut out, so that paint or ink may pass through the spaces on to a surface underneath; a design produced with a stencil; a pigment used in this kind of work; a substance laid over parts of the surface of a pottery design to protect them from oil. *v.t.* To paint (letter, designs, etc.) by means of a stencil; to decorate (a surface) in this way. (F. *stencil, pochoir, dessin au pochoir; tracer au pochoir.*)

Names and addresses are stencilled on packing-cases, and prices on tickets for shops. The artistic stenciller (sten' sil ér, *n.*)—one who does stencilling—is able to repeat beautiful designs in this way on walls and furniture. Stencils of words can be cut with a special writing apparatus or with a typewriter on waxed sheets, for printing many copies. Stencilling is much used in textile printing and also in printing wallpapers.

From M.E. *stencelen*, O.F. *estenceler* to cause to sparkle, from *estencele* (F. *étincelle*) through assumed L.L. *stincilla* by metathesis for L. *scintilla* spark.

steno-. A prefix meaning narrow. (F. *sténo-*.)

A stenochrome (sten' ô krôm, *n.*) is a coloured print produced by a process called stenochromy (stè nok' rô mi, *n.*), which enables several blocks, each printing a different colour, to be used at the same time.

Gr. *sténos* narrow.

stenograph (sten' ô gräf), *n.* A character used in shorthand; something written in shorthand; one of various kinds of machines for writing in shorthand. (F. *sténographie, sténotype.*)

The art of representing sounds by stenographs, called stenography (stè nog' rà fi, *n.*) or shorthand-writing, has been practised in some form for several centuries. In the time of Cicero the Romans used an abbreviated longhand for taking down orations. A machine called a stenograph bears types impressed with stenographic (sten ô gräf' ik, *adj.*) characters, and is worked by pressing keys. Most modern

systems of stenography are based on that published by Pitman in 1837.

An expert stenographer (stè nog' rà fèr, *n.*) or stenographist (stè nog' rà fist, *n.*)—one who writes in shorthand—can take down 250 words a minute. A stenotype (sten' ô tip, *n.*) is a letter or combination of letters used to represent a word or phrase.

From E. *steno-* and *-graphy*.

stentor (sten' tór; sten' tór), *n.* A person with a very strong voice; a howling monkey; a species of trumpet-shaped protozoa. (F. *stentor.*)

The original Stentor was the legendary herald of the Greeks at Troy. According to Homer he could shout as loud as fifty ordinary men. The most modern of stentors—called also a stentorphone (sten' tór fôn, *n.*)—is an electrical loud-speaker used in railway stations to utter stentorian (sten tór' i àn, *adj.*), that is, very loud, instructions to passengers.

step (step), *v.i.* To move and set down a foot or alternate feet; to go a short distance or in a specified direction by or as by stepping; to walk or dance slowly, or in a stately way. *v.t.* To do, perform, or measure by stepping; to place the foot of (a mast), etc., in a step or socket. *n.* A pace; a complete movement of the leg in walking, running, etc.; the distance



Step.—"The Step." From the painting by John Pettie, R.A. (1839-93), a Scottish portrayer of chivalrous romance.

traversed thus; a short distance; the noise made in stepping; a mark made by the foot; a footprint; a particular group of movements of the feet in dancing; the manner of stepping; simultaneous rhythmic stepping by two or more people or animals; a single stair or tread in a flight; a rung of a ladder; a support for the feet in entering or leaving a vehicle; that on which the foot is placed in ascending or descending; a notch cut in ice or rock to give support to the feet in climbing; a wood, iron, brick or stone platform before a door, etc.; a rest for the bottom of a vertical shaft; the socket into which the

bottom of a mast fits ; an action or measure taken in a series ; a degree in scale or progress ; promotion or advancement from one degree to another ; a rise in rank or place ; (*pl.*) a hinged, self-supporting step-ladder. (F. *faire un pas, faire quelques pas, marcher au pas; exécuter, dresser; pas, à deux pas, empreinte, marche, degré, échelon, marchepied, seuil, piédestal, emplanture, démarche, avancement, échelle double.*)

Infants have to be taught how to step in walking, so that they place the feet correctly, and step with one foot after the other in orderly and regular step. When using an escalator it is important to step off with the correct foot, or else one's steps may be somewhat confused as the steps or treads of the machine flatten out and one steps on to the landing again.

On some foreign railways the platform is often low, and so the coaches are provided with projecting steps on which the passengers rest the feet when alighting. Perhaps the attendant of the car may place a short ladder or pair of steps against the coach, on to which people may step to reach the platform.

To step across or step over a puddle is to stride across it. To step across to the post-office is to go there. We speak of going a step or a few steps with a guest on his return journey when we accompany him for a short distance, or a short step. From temptation to crime is sometimes only a short step. The spider in the nursery rhyme asked the fly to enter, or step into his parlour. Raleigh, according to the story, spread his cloak before Elizabeth, in order that the Queen might not step into the mire.

We may recognize a person in the distance by his step or gait, or we may identify him by the sound of his step when he enters the house. It may be a quick and vigorous step or a loud and heavy step.

Riggers step a mast when they erect it in place. When a new dance comes out we have to learn the step. To take a serious step is to act in a way that may have grave consequences. An officer is said to get his step when he receives promotion. He may make use of his leisure to qualify himself for promotion to a higher step or grade.

In many houses there is a step-ladder (*n.*), or pair of steps, which opens out into the form of an inverted V, and is self-supporting. The word also means a straight ladder with flat treads instead of round rungs.

Platforms in greenhouses are stepped (*step*, *adj.*), that is, arranged stepwise (*step' wize, adv.*), in the form of steps—each higher and farther back than the one below it. A horse is a fast stepper (*step'er, n.*) if it moves quickly. A stepping-stone (*n.*) is one of several stones laid in a stream on which to cross. In a figurative sense it signifies a means to an end. A



Step.—The steps of a mountain path in the picturesque island of Capri, Italy.

step-dance (*n.*) is a dance performed by a person to show some special form of step. A.-S. *steppan* ; cp. Dutch *stap*, G. *stapfe* footstep. SYN. : v. Advance, proceed. *n.* Action, degree, measure, proceeding, stage.

step- (*step*). A prefix used to denote nominal relationship, such as that which exists when one parent dies and the surviving one remarries. (F. *beau-, belle-*.)

If a boy and girl lose their mother through death their father may marry again, in which case the new mother or stepmother (*n.*) will call the boy and girl her stepson (*n.*) and stepdaughter (*n.*) respectively, and each will be her stepchild (*n.*), to whom she is a stepparent (*n.*).

Perhaps the stepmother, when she marries, is a widow, and has children of her own, in which case these latter will call their new father stepfather (*n.*), and the brother and sister they gain by the marriage will be stepbrother (*n.*) and stepsister (*n.*) respectively.

It used to be thought that stepmothers were hard on their stepchildren, and step-motherly (*adj.*) treatment meant neglectful or unkind treatment. Perhaps this idea, which, of course, is quite unfounded, was derived from the unkind stepmother of the fairy tales.

A.-S. *stēop*-orphaned ; cp. Dutch and G. *stief-*.

stephanotis (*stef' a nō' tis*) ; *n.* A genus of tropical climbing plants with waxy flowers. The stephanotis, *S. floribunda*, is cultivated as a hot-house plant. With its deep

green leaves and fragrant waxy flowers it is one of the most popular species.

From Gr. *stephanos* crown, garland, *ous* (gen. *ôi-os*) ear, lobe.

stepmother (stcp' mûth ér). For this word, stepparent, etc., see under step.

steppe (step), *n.* A vast treeless plain, especially in Russia and Siberia. (F. *steppe*.)
Rus. *stepe*.

stepping-stone (step' ing stôn). One of a series of raised stones placed in a stream, marsh, etc., to enable people to cross dry-shod. See under step.

stepsister (stcp' sis tēr). For this word see under step.

stereo (ster' é ô; stēr' é ô). This is a shortened form of stereotype. See stereotype.

stereo-. A prefix meaning solid, stiff, hard, firm. (F. *stéréo-*)

The **stereobate** (ster' é ô bāt, *n.*) of a building is a solid foundation or base. The branch of chemistry named **stereochemistry** (ster é ô kem' is tri, *n.*) is concerned with the composition of matter as it is affected by the spacing of atoms in the molecule. Painting done with pigments mixed with water-glass to render them permanent is called **stereochromy** (ster' é ô krō mi, *n.*).

A **stereo-electric** (ster é ô è lek' trik, *adj.*), or **thermo-electric** current is one which passes through a circuit containing a joint of two different metals when these are brought together at different temperatures.

Solid objects are delineated on a plane surface by means of the art of **stereography** (ster é og' rà fi, *n.*). A **stereograph** (ster' é ô grāf, *n.*) or **stereogram** (ster' é ô grām, *n.*) is a drawing made by stereography.

Maps of the hemispheres in an atlas are usually made by **stereographic** (ster é ô grāf' ik, *adj.*) or **stereographical** (ster é ô grāf' ik āl, *adj.*) projection, the sphere being delineated on the plane of a great circle. Crystals also are sometimes represented **stereographically** (ster é ô grāf' ik āl li, *adv.*) to show their shape.

A **stereome** (ster' é ô m, *n.*) is a strengthening tissue of cells forming a support for a part of a plant, especially the outer wall of a stem.

The name of **stereometer** (ster é ô m' é tēr, *n.*) is given to an instrument for measuring the volume of bodies, and also to one of another kind used to determine the specific gravity of a substance which an ordinary hydrometer cannot deal with. The making of **stereometrical** (ster é ô met' rik, *adj.*) or **stereometrical** (ster é ô met' rik āl, *adj.*) measurements is called **stereometry** (ster é ô m' é tri, *n.*).

Dissolving magic-lantern views are thrown by a double lantern called a **stereopticon** (ster é op' ti kōn, *n.*).

Gr. *stereos*, hard, solid.

stereoscope (ster' é ô skōp; stēr' é ô skōp), *n.* An instrument through which two

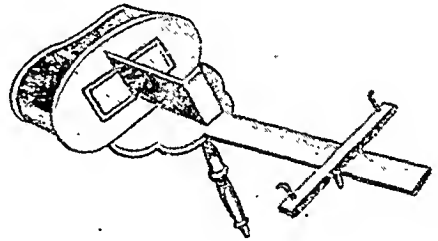
photographs taken at slightly different angles are viewed by both eyes at the same time, the images blending to form one with an appearance of solidity: (F. *stéréoscope*.)

The stereoscope comprises a lens for each eye, and a support to hold the double photograph to be viewed. A stereoscopic (ster é ô skop' ik; stēr é ô skop' ik, *adj.*) photograph is one suited for use in the stereoscope. It must have been taken stereoscopically (ster é ô skop' ik āl li; stēr é ô skop' ik āl li, *adv.*), with a stereoscopic camera, which is in effect two cameras side by side, with the centre of their lenses about two and a half inches apart, at an angle of convergence resembling that of the human eyes.

The camera "sees" the objects from slightly divergent angles in the same way as our two eyes, and when we look at the mounted prints through a stereoscope, the images are blended, solid objects standing out in bold relief, and appearing solid and not flat as in an ordinary photograph.

The art of using the stereoscope or of making slides for the instrument is called **stereoscopy** (ster é os' kō pi; stēr é os' kō pi, *n.*).

From E. *stereo-* and *scope*, here meaning a device for seeing objects in the solid or round.



Stereoscope.—The stereoscope, an instrument by means of which two images are blended into one.

stereotype (ster' é ô tîp; stēr' é ô tîp), *n.* A printing-plate cast in a mould taken from set type. *v.t.* To take a stereotype of; to make regular and formal; to make unchangeable. (F. *stéréotype*, *cliché*; *stéréotyper*, *clicher*, *banaliser*, *fixer*.)

The **stereotyper** (ster' é ô tîp ér; stēr' é ô tîp ér, *n.*), one engaged in making stereotypes, presses a pad of damp paper on to the type forme, and beats it down with a stiff brush, so that it takes the impression of the type. The flong, as the pad is called, which thus becomes a mould of the type, is dried and put in a casting-box, and type metal poured on to it. The cast plate or stereo (ster' é ô; stēr' é ô, *n.*) as it is usually called, is then planed up and fixed in a printing-press in place of type.

In business concerns and government offices conventional letters or memoranda, such as those acknowledging orders, money, or letters, are couched usually in formal or stereotyped phrases, the same or similar

wording being used with unvarying regularity. Some people carry fixed and stereotyped ideas through life, and are not disposed to listen to anything which might cause them to modify their views.

From E. *stereo-* and *type*.

sterile (ster' il), *adj.* Barren; unfruitful; containing no living germs; sterilized; barren of ideas. (F. *stérile*.)

Soil which has been excessively cropped may become unfruitful or sterile. Milk is heated to a certain point to kill any germs and so ensure its sterility (stè ril' i ti, *n.*). Poetry or other literary work which is destitute of originality or poor in ideas is said to be barren or sterile.

Surgeons sterilize (ster' il iz, *v.t.*) their instruments, or make them sterile and free from microbes. The sterilization (ster il i zā' shùn *n.*) is effected by boiling and by the use of chemicals. A sterilizer (ster' il iz ér, *n.*) is a boiler or other apparatus used in sterilizing.

F., from L. *sterilis*; akin to Gr. *stereos* hard, stiff, and G. *starr* rigid. SYN.: Barren, unproductive. ANT.: Fertile, fruitful, productive.

sterlet (stër' lèt), *n.* A species of sturgeon, *Acipenser ruthenus*. (F. *sterlet*, *strelet*.)

This sturgeon rarely exceeds three feet in length, and is highly prized for food. The sterlet is found in the Danube and other rivers, and in the Black Sea and the Caspian.

F. or G., from Rus. *sterlyadi*.

sterling (stër' ling), *adj.* Of standard value; genuine; pure; sound; of genuine worth. *n.* British money. (F. *pur*, *de bon aloi*, *droit*; *sterling*.)

This word is used of coins or precious metals. The British sovereign, or pound sterling as it is often called, is accepted all over the world at its face value, for the Royal Mint was always careful to see that it was of standard value and contained the full weight of gold of the specified degree of purity. Pure, unalloyed silver is called sterling silver.

An article of sterling value is one not showy or trashy, but of real worth. We may say of a trustworthy boy that he is a sterling fellow, and has sterling qualities.

Originally the E. silver penny, perhaps from a "little star" on it. SYN.: *adj.* Fine, pure, real, unalloyed, worthy. ANT.: *adj.* False, pinchbeck, showy, trashy, unrefined.

stern [1] (stërn), *adj.* Severe; grim; rigid; strict; unyielding. (F. *sévère*, *austère*, *opiniâtre*.)

A just judge must be stern and severe with those who commit crimes of violence. He must punish sternly (stërn' li, *adv.*) on occasion, while in certain cases he may deem a stern rebuke to be sufficient. Soldiers are subject to a stern and rigid discipline, and are inured to a stern and arduous life, so that they may bear privations, and resist an enemy with sternness (stërn' nès, *n.*) and fortitude.

In poetical language the wind and wave-swept cliffs of a rocky isle in northern latitudes might be said to present a stern and inhospitable aspect, or to frown sternly on the voyager.

A.-S. *styrne*; akin to E. *stare*, and Gr. *stereos* hard. SYN.: Austere, forbidding, harsh, rigid, ruthless. ANT.: Compassionate, gentle, lenient, mild, tolerant.

stern [2] (stërn; starn), *n.* The back part of a ship or boat; the rump or tail of an animal. (F. *poupe*, *arrière*, *croupe*.)

The stern of a vessel is at the hind end or that opposite to the bow or stem. A stern-chase (*n.*), that is, a chase in which a pursuing vessel follows in

the wake of one pursued, is proverbially a long chase. The leading ship will perhaps use a stern-chaser (*n.*), a gun fixed in the stern to fire aft, to check the pursuit.

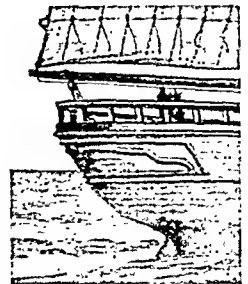
A stern-fast (*n.*) is a rope or chain mooring a ship by the stern. The stern-post (*n.*) of a ship is an upright bar in which the lower part of a ship's stern ends and to which the rudder is attached. The stern-post, or stern-frame (*n.*) as it is also called, of a big liner, is a casting weighing up to one hundred tons.

The stern-sheets (*n.pl.*) of an open boat are the boards covering the floor near the stern.

The space between the stern and the aftermost thwart also goes by the name of stern-sheets. A ship makes sternway (stërn' wā, *n.*), when she moves stern-foremost (*adv.*), that is, backwards. Some river steamers have a single paddle-wheel, called a stern-wheel (*n.*), at the stern. Such a steamer, named a stern-wheeler (*n.*), is suited for shallow water and narrow channels. The word



Sterilize.—A sterilizing apparatus by means of which three hundred dental instruments can be sterilized in thirty minutes.



Stern.—The stern is the back portion of a ship or boat.

sterned (stérnd, *adj.*), meaning having a stern, is used in combination with other words, as in flat-sterned, square-sterned.

The sternmost (stérn' mōst, *adj.*) mast of a ship is that nearest the stern, while the sternmost ship of a fleet is one farthest to the rear.

A ship makes a sternward (stérn' wárd, *adj.*) movement when she goes sternward (*adv.*), or sternwards (stérn' wárdz, *adv.*), that is, astern, or stern first.

M.E. *sterne* steering gear, akin to *stee*; cp. O. Norse *stjörn* steering. See *steer*. SYN.: Rear. ANT.: Bow, head, stem.

stern-, **sterno-**. Prefixes denoting a connexion with the sternum or breast-bone. (F. *sterno-*.)

The term sternalgia (stér nāl' ji á, *n.*) may refer to any pain in the chest, but is employed usually with reference to the sternal (stér' nāl, *adj.*) pains, or those in the region of the sternum (stér' nūm, *n.*), which accompany the affection called angina pectoris. The sternum or breast-bone in an adult is about seven inches long, and is somewhat like a dagger in shape, with the blade pointing downwards. The true ribs are joined to the sternum by cartilage.

The word sternoclavicular (stér nó klá vik' ū lár, *adj.*), is used to describe anything connected both with the breast-bone and the clavicle, or collar bone.

From L. *sternum*, Gr. *sternon* breast-bone.

sternly (stérn' lī), *adv.* Rigidly; severely; strictly. See *under stern* [1].

sternmost (stérn' mōst), *adj.* Situated nearest the stern, or farthest to the rear. See *under stern* [2].

sternum (stér' nūm), *n.* The breast-bone. See *under stern-*. (F. *sternum*.)

L., from Gr. *sternon* chest, breast.

sternutation (stér nū tā' shūn), *n.* A sneeze; the act of sneezing. (F. *sternutation*, *éternument*.)

Snuff is a sternutative (stér nū' tà tiv, *adj.*) or sternutatory (stér nū' tà tó ri, *adj.*) substance, and, if inhaled, causes sternutation. The use of some such sternutative (*n.*) or sternutatory (*n.*), made of ground or powdered tobacco, was fashionable until the early nineteenth century, but is far less common now.

L. *sternūtiō* (acc. -ōn-em) from *sternūāre* frequentative of *sternuere* to sneeze. SYN.: Sneeze, sneezing.

sternward (stérn' wárd), *adj.* Situated in or towards the stern. *adv.* Astern; towards the direction of the stern. See *under stern* [2].

stertorous (stér' tór ūs), *adj.* Marked by or resembling snoring. (F. *stertoreux*.)

This is a word used of a person or of his breathing when he breathes in a deep, heavy, laboured way, as if snoring. Such stertorous breathing occurs in some diseases. A person who is ill may breathe stertorously (stér' tór ūs lī, *adv.*), but stertorousness (stér' tór ūs nēs, *n.*) is not always a symptom of disease.

From Modern L. *stertor* a snoring, from L. *stertere* to snore, and E. *adj.* suffix -ous.

stet (stet), *v.t.* To write "stet" against, meaning "let it stand." (F. *bon*.)

Stet is a direction used in proof correcting. The word is employed to cancel a correction or alteration made in printed or written matter. To stet a deleted or altered letter, word, or phrase, the word stet is written at the side, and has the effect of restoring the letter, etc., to its original form. Proof correctors also usually place a line of dots beneath the letters which are to be stetched.

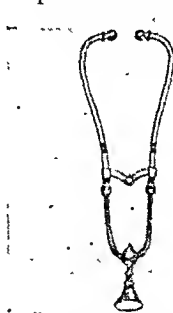
L. third person sing. present subjunctive of *stare* to stand.

stethoscope (steth' ó skōp), *n.* An instrument used for listening to body sounds, usually in the region of the chest. *v.t.* To examine with this instrument. (F. *stéthoscope*; *ausculteur*.)

A stethoscope consists of a tube, at one end of which is a small funnel-shaped chest-piece and at the other a rather larger ear-piece. Nowadays most doctors use a binaural stethoscope, which has two ear tubes. The stethoscopist (sté thos' kō pist, *n.*) can gain valuable information about the state of the heart and lungs by a stethoscopic (steth' ó skop' ik, *adj.*) examination.

Recruits for the army and navy and people taking out life insurance policies, are generally examined stethoscopically (steth' ó skop' ik ál lī, *adv.*), or by stethoscopy (sté thos' kō pi, *n.*), as part of the routine medical inspection they undergo.

The wooden rod with which a waterworks inspector listens for the sound of water passing through the pipes



Stethoscope.—Doctors use a stethoscope to obtain information about the state of the heart and lungs.

is called a stethoscope. When one end is put on the valve spindles, the listener can detect the passage of water by his ear applied at the other end. Should the inspector find that water thus flows late at night, when the house supply is normally shut off, he suspects a waste.

From Gr. *stéthos* chest, and E. -scope.

stevedore (sté' vè dōr), *n.* A man who stows cargo in ships; one who loads or unloads vessels. (F. *arrimeur*.)

A stevedore takes charge of the stowage of a ship's cargo. His work requires much skill, since articles of many kinds have to be stowed, and everything must be fixed so that it cannot shift. Weight must be carefully distributed, and space must be used to the best advantage.

From Span. *estivador* from *estivar* to stow a cargo, L.L. *stivāre* (and agent *n. stivātor*), L. *stipāre* to crowd together, to stow. See *steeve*.

stew [1] (stū), *v.t.* To cook by long simmering or slow boiling. *v.i.* To be cooked in this way; to be oppressed by a close or warm atmosphere. *n.* A dish prepared by stewing; a state of anxiety or worry. (F. *cuire à l'étouffée, étuver, mijoter; s'apprêter en ragoût, étouffer; ragoût, transe.*)

Stews are made in a closed saucepan or earthen pot, called a stew-pan (*n.*), or stew-pot (*n.*). A favourite dish of this kind is Irish stew, prepared from mutton, onions, and potatoes. The ingredients are allowed to stew, or boil slowly, in a little liquid for some time. Fruit, such as apples, pears, prunes, etc., is cooked by stewing.

Tea is described as stewed when it gets very strong, from standing too long. A person is in a stew when he is perplexed or disturbed.

O.F. *estuver* to have a hot bath, from *estuve* heated room or bath. See stove.

stew [2] (stū), *n.* A fish pond; a pond or tank in which fish are kept alive until required for the table; an artificial oyster-bed. (F. *piscine, parc à huîtres.*)

O.F. *estui* tub for fish, perhaps akin to G. *stau* dam, *stauen* dam up.

steward (stū' ārd), *n.* A person employed to manage another person's property or affairs; one who looks after the supply of provisions, etc. for a college, club, ship, etc.; an attendant or waiter on board ship; an official at a race-meeting, ball, exhibition, or other gathering. (F. *intendant, économe, steward, commissaire.*)

The management of a large estate or household may be placed in the hands of a steward, who collects the rents, sees to the accounts and generally superintends the domestic staff. In the parable of the unjust steward (Luke xvi), we read of one who was called upon to give an account of his stewardship (stū' ārd ship, *n.*).

Officials in control of a race-meeting or those who perform a like duty at a public meeting, flower-show, dance, etc., are called stewards. On board ship, the chief steward supervises the supply and preparation of food and provisions; he and his assistants,

also called stewards, attend to the wants of the passengers; ladies may be waited on by a female attendant called a stewardess (stū' ārd ès, *n.*).

The arrangements at a coronation are in the hands of an officer of state, called the Lord High Steward, who may also be appointed to preside at a trial of a peer.

A.-S. *stigward*, from *stig*, perhaps hall, and *ward*. See sty [1].

stichomyth (stik' ó mith), *n.* Dialogue in alternating metrical lines. Stichomythia (stik ó mith' i á) has the same meaning. (F. *stichomythie.*)

Gr. from *stikhos* verse, line, *mythos* speech.



Steward.—Badge of steward in the Royal Navy.

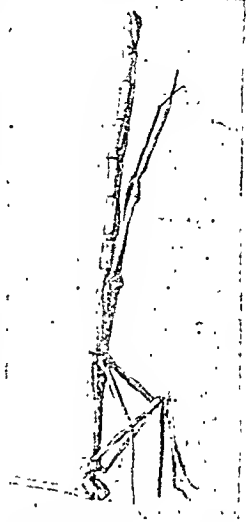
stick (stik), *v.t.* To thrust the point of (in, through, etc.); to kill by thrusting a knife into; to stab; to insert; to fix; to thrust; to impale; to fix on or as on a pointed object; to attach or fasten by or as by a point; to place or set; to cause to adhere; to attach by or as by adhesion; to bring to a stand; to nonplus; to furnish (a plant) with a stick; to compose (type). *v.i.* To be fixed by or with a point, or in a manner resembling this; to protrude; to adhere; to be or remain fixed, by or as by adhesion (in a place, or in the mind); to lose motion by or as by jamming, friction, etc.; to be unprogressive, or slow; to be checked or hindered; to remain attached (to); to be constant or faithful (to); to persist; to hesitate or stop (at).

n. A thin shoot or branch cut or broken from a tree; a rod, wand, or baton of wood or other material; anything resembling this; a staff or cane to carry in the hand; an adjustable box for setting type; a mast or spar; a stupid or awkward person; a thrust; a jab; a stab. *p.t.* and *p.p.* stuck (stük). (F. *piquer, percer, fixer, enfoncer, empaler, clouer, coller, assembler, composer; s'attacher, adhérer, se coller, se coincer, s'empêtrer, rester fidèle, persister, hésiter; baguette, bâton, composteur, mât, bûche, coup.*)

A collector of insects sticks a setting pin through an insect after it has been killed, and sticks it to his setting board by sticking in the pin. Receipts, etc., are stuck on to a spike file, the point of which sticks up from a base in an erect position, and sticks, or juts, out from the papers impaled on it. A gardener sticks his plants when they grow high enough to need support.

Door fastenings which become rusted are apt to stick, and are moved or operated with difficulty; the wheels of a machine insufficiently oiled may stick, or come to a standstill, through friction. Windows stick in their sashes when the wood becomes warped.

A man who will stick at nothing is one without any scruples. A pertinacious one sticks to his task despite hindrances or impediments. We stick up, or set up, a target to be shot at; billposters are employed to stick or paste up advertisements on



Stick-insect. — A stick-insect standing on its head.

hoardings. Stamps are coated with gum so that they will adhere when we stick them on letters. A loyal person is always ready to stick up for, or support, his friends, and to stick up to or oppose people who treat them unfairly. A bully will often turn tail if one sticks up to, or resists, him with a show of courage.

We use sticks of many kinds—walking-sticks, drum-sticks, sticks of sealing-wax, and sticks for lighting the fire. A ship is said to have the sticks blown out of her when she is dismantled by a gale.

A village or town is sometimes described as stick-in-the-mud (*adj.*) if dull and unprogressive, and a stick-in-the-mud (*n.*) is a person of whom the same things could be said, who sticks and makes no progress.

A sticker (*stik'ér, n.*) is a thing that sticks, or a person who sticks; a bill-poster is known also as a bill-sticker. In cricket, a batsman who can keep his wicket up, but scores few runs, is described as a sticker; in an organ a sticker is a wooden rod connecting a key with a pallet.

A stickful (*stik'fúl, n.*) of printing-type is as much as a composing-stick will hold. When the compositor's stick is full he must lift out the type on to a galley. One cannot turn a screw any further when it reaches its sticking-place (*n.*), or sticking-point (*n.*). Lady Macbeth, in Shakespeare's play (*i, 7*); bade her husband screw his courage to the sticking place, when they were planning the murder of Duncan.

The edges of small wounds can be brought together with the aid of a piece of sticking-plaster (*n.*), which is linen covered with a sticky (*stik' i, adj.*), that is, glutinous or viscous, coating, so that it sticks or adheres firmly to a substance it is pressed against.

The tongues of some reptiles are coated stickily (*stik' i li, adv.*), so that insects they touch stick to them, and are thus captured. Jam and treacle are characterized by stickiness (*stik' i nés, n.*), that is, a sticky quality.

The Scottish word stickit (*stik' it, adj.*) means stuck fast, unable to proceed. It is used figuratively in the term "stickit minister," meaning a pastor who fails to be elected to a pastorate.

There are several genera of stick-insect (*n.*). They live in hot countries, and have long thin bodies and legs. When they are at rest the legs are kept rigid and stretched out, so that the insects are easily mistaken for small twigs.

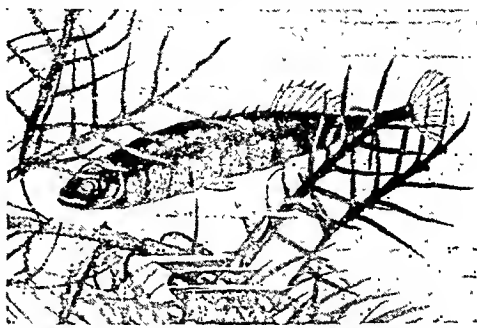
A stuck-up (*adj.*) collar stands up straight round the neck; a stuck-up person is one who gives himself airs.

A fusion of M.E. *steken* (cp. Low G. *steken, G. stechen*) to stick, prick, and *stikian* (A.-S. *stician, G. stecken*) to stick fast; both akin to E. *steak, stitch, stigma, instigate*. SYN.: v. Adhere, attach, cement, cling, fasten. n. Baton, rod, twig, wand.

stickleback (*stik' l bák, n.*) A small fish with a spiny back, of the genus *Gasterosteus*. (F. *épinouche*.)

The three-spined, four-spined and nine-spined sticklebacks are found in fresh water. These very small fishes are most active and greedy. The male builds a pear-shaped nest of grasses and tends the eggs most carefully. There is also a marine stickleback found round the coasts of Great Britain. It has fifteen spines, and measures about six inches in length.

From A.-S. *sticel* prickle (cp. G. *stichel, stachel*) and *back*. See stick.



Stickleback.—This species of stickleback lives in ponds and builds a nest of grass.

stickler (*stik' lér, n.*) One who insists on or stubbornly contends for something. (F. *disputeur obstiné, formaliste*.)

This word is always followed by "for." A stickler for etiquette is one who demands the strict observance of good manners and formalities.

From M.E. *stighlen* to act as umpire, frequentative of A.-S. *stihtan* (M. Dutch *stichtn, G. stiften*) to found, constitute.

sticky (*stik' i*). This is an adjective formed from stick. See under stick.

stiff (*stif, adj.*) Rigid; not easily bent; unyielding; not flexible; not working freely; firm; obstinate; formal or precise; haughty; lacking grace or ease; difficult; hard to deal with or accomplish; of liquor, strong; of prices, high; thick or sticky; not fluid. (F. *raide, inflexible, tenace, opiniâtre, guindé, arrogant, gauche, rude, fort, pâleux*.)

A door with stiff hinges does not open easily. Cartridge paper is a stiff kind used for making strong envelopes. Stiff shirt fronts and high starched collars are considered uncomfortable wear by many men who lead an active open-air life. A sailing vessel that does not heel over much when she has a stiff or strong wind abeam, is termed a stiff ship. It is hard work digging in stiff clay which is thick and tenacious.

A person who returns a stiff, or constrained, bow to our greetings, or who bows stiffly (*stif' li, adv.*), may do so because he is naturally reserved in manner, lacking in graciousness, or else because he is feeling stiff after heavy exertions. This latter kind of stiffness (*stif' nés, n.*) causes the muscles to ache when they are moved. A rheumatic affection which makes it painful for a person to turn

his head is known popularly as stiff-neck (*n.*). A stiff-necked (*adj.*) person, too, may be one who is self-willed and displays stiff-neckedness (*n.*), that is, stubbornness or obstinacy.

A *stiff examination* is one that tries all our resources. There is said to be a stiff market when the prices for some commodity do not fluctuate, but remain firm. In a colloquial sense a stiff price means one that is unreasonably high. When in trouble it is best to keep a stiff upper lip, that is, to be brave or firm. A stiffish (*stif' ish, adj.*) climb is one that is somewhat stiff, which, in this connexion, means difficult.

Anything that becomes stiff is said to stiffen (*stif' en, v.i.*). Starch is used to stiffen (*v.t.*), or make stiff, the fronts and cuffs of dress-shirts, a process described as stiffening (*stif' en' ing, n.*). Millboard is used as a stiffener (*stif' en' er, n.*), a stiffening for, or something that serves to stiffen, the covers of high-class books. A force of untried soldiers requires a stiffening, or admixture, of experienced men to make it fit to withstand an enemy attack.

A.-S. *stif*; cp. Dutch *stijf*, G. *steif*; akin to L. *stipēs* stake, *stipāre* to crowd. SYN.: Constrained, formal, inflexible, punctilious, unbending. ANT.: Flexible, graceful, informal, limp, pliable.

stifle [1] (*stif' fl*), *v.t.* and *i.* To smother; to suffocate. (F. *étouffer*.)

Coal miners are sometimes stifled to death by being imprisoned by a fall of rock. In a figurative sense, a person may be said to stifle the voice of his conscience when he disregards its promptings. The word is also used in a more or less exaggerated way, as when a person who finds it difficult to breathe in an oppressive atmosphere declares that he is stifling. It is in this sense that we speak of the stifling (*stif' ling, adj.*) heat, or the stiflingly (*stif' ling li, adv.*) close atmosphere of a room. The stifling or suffocating fumes of poisonous gas may actually stifle a person.

M.E. *stuf(f)len*, perhaps from O.F. *estouffer*. See *stuff*. SYN.: Choke, smother, suppress.

stifle [2] (*stif' fl*), *n.* In horses, dogs, and other animals, the joint in the hind leg corresponding to the knee; a disease or abnormal condition of this joint or of the joint in front of it. (F. *grasset*, *vessignon du grasset*.)

The stifle, or stifle-joint (*n.*), is situated between the femur and the tibia, near the junction with the body. A horse that has anything wrong with this joint is said to be stifled (*stif' ild, adj.*). The stifle-bone (*n.*) of a horse is its patella or knee-pan, the bone in front of the stifle. Sometimes a stifled horse wears

on its sound leg what is called a stifle-shoe (*n.*), a specially constructed shoe which has the effect of strengthening the weak joint.

Possibly connected with *stiff*.

stigma (*stig' mǎ*), *n.* A mark made with a branding-iron on slaves, criminals, etc.; a mark or stain of disgrace or infamy; in botany, the part of a flower pistil that receives the pollen; in anatomy and zoology, a small natural mark, spot, or pore on the skin; in pathology, a small red spot on the human skin that bleeds under the stimulus of excitement, etc.; a distinguishing mark that is an unpleasant or unfavourable symptom; (*pl.*) marks on the body corresponding to the wounds of Christ after the crucifixion. *pl.* stigmas (*stig' mǎz*) and, for the last four definitions, stigmata (*stig' mǎ tā*). (F. *flétrissure*, *tache*, *stigmaté*.)

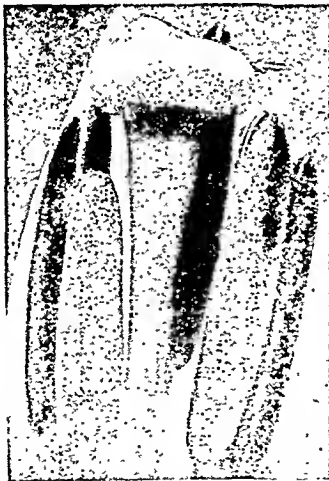
Originally a stigma was a token of servitude or infamy burnt with hot irons on the body of a slave or criminal. In a figurative sense, we speak of the stigma of dishonesty, for instance, that stains a person's reputation. If we are so foolish as to stigmatize (*stig' mǎ tiz, v.t.*) an honest person as a thief, we deserve to be sued for libel. Stigmata, in the pathological sense, can be produced on a person by means of hypnotic suggestion, the skin becoming stigmatized,

or covered with spots. The breathing pores of insects and other invertebrates are also called stigmata.

St. Francis of Assisi was one of the saints who developed stigmata, or marks on the skin resembling those on the crucified body of Christ. This condition, or the act of stigmatizing in other senses, is termed stigmatization (*stig mǎ tī zǎ' shùn, n.*), and the saint or devout person so marked is termed a stigmatist (*stig' mǎ tist, n.*). Stigmatic (*stig mǎt' ik, adj.*) markings of this kind are attributed to Divine favour, and one who has them is also called a stigmatic (*n.*). Figuratively, a disgraceful or reproachful name may be said to be stigmatic.

The stigma of a flower is the spot usually on the summit of the pistil. The stigmatic surface, or that of the stigma, is not covered by the epidermis occurring on the rest of the pistil, and so absorbs the pollen shed upon it. Some stigmatiferous (*stig mǎ tif' ér ūs, adj.*) styles, that is, styles bearing stigmas, have the stigma on the side instead of on the top, and are distinguished as stigmatose (*stig' mǎ tōs, adj.*) styles.

Through L. from Gr. = puncture, brandmark, from *stizein* (for *stig-yem*) to prick. See *stick*. SYN.: Brand, characteristic, spiracle, stain.



Stigma.—The anthers and stigma (marked with an arrow) of the Bermuda lily.

stile (stil), *n.* A series of steps, or other means, by which one may get over or through a fence or wall. (F. *échelier, échalis*.)

Stiles are designed to allow people to pass from field to field, without offering cattle a means of escape. An act of kindness to a person in need is sometimes described as helping a lame dog over a stile.

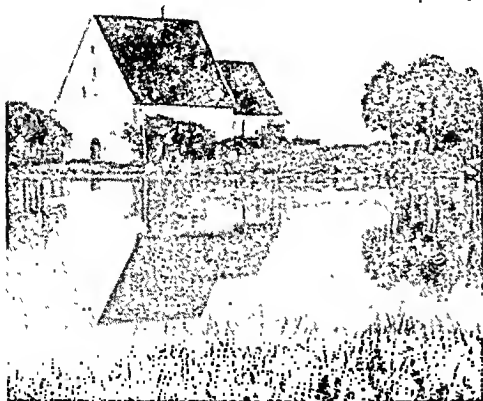
A.-S. *stigel*, from *stigan* (G. *steigen*) to climb.

stiletto (sti let' ō), *n.* A small, awl-like dagger; a pointed instrument used for making eyelet-holes. *v.t.* To stab with a stiletto. *pl.* stilettos (sti let' ōz), or stilettos (sti let' ōz). (F. *stylet, poinçon; poignarder*.)

The stiletto is an Italian weapon with a needle-like point. Some types had a double blade controlled by springs so that it could be expanded sideways in the stilettoed person's body.

Ital. dim. of *stilo*, L. *stilus*, *stylus* a bodkin-like writing tool.

still [1] (stil), *adj.* Motionless or almost without motion; silent; hushed; quiet; calm; of wines, not sparkling. *n.* Deep silence; calm; stillness. *adv.* At rest; without change of attitude or position; now or then as previously; at present; as yet; now in contrast to the future; in addition; yet; even then; all the same; nevertheless. *v.i.* To calm or quiet; to silence; to appease. (F. *immobile, silencieux, tranquille, non mousseux; silence, calme, repos; en repos, cependant, encore, toujours, toutefois; calmer, faire taire, apaiser*.)



Still.—Thronenes Church at Harstad, Norway, reflected in the still water of the lake.

A pool of still water is one unbroken by ripples. The night is still when all the sounds of daytime activities are hushed, and the movements of things are scarcely perceptible. We might speak of the dead still of night, but the noun, as used here, is a more or less poetical word. After the tumult and agitation of city life, the stillness (stil' nēs, *n.*) or tranquillity of a summer evening in the country is a refreshing quality, and one finds pleasure in the stillness, or motionlessness of the trees.

When the word still is used to describe the manner of sitting, standing, or lying it is regarded as an adverb; but in such phrases as "keep still," or "keep your feet still," it is an adjective. The adverb is often used with the comparative forms of adjectives, as when we say that Manchester is large, but London is still, or even, larger.

A man who is still young, is even now young. When we declare that, in spite of advice to the contrary, we still intend to do something, we mean that our intentions are unchanged after or in spite of the advice.

A person stills his conscience when he quiets it; we should still, or allay, our desire for some pleasure if it will do harm to others or ourselves.

A painting of inanimate things, such as fruit, flowers, vases, dead game, etc., is described as a still life (*n.*), a word also used to describe the subjects of the picture. Jean Chardin (1699-1779), the French artist, was an outstanding still life painter. The word stilly (stil' li, *adv.*), meaning in a still manner, quietly, is seldom used. It may have suggested the word stilly (*adj.*), meaning marked by stillness, as in the well-known lyric by Thomas Moore (1779-1852), which begins "Oft in the stilly night."

A.-S. *stille*; cp. Dutch *stil*, G. *still*; properly resting in a place, cp. E. *stall* and G. *stelle* place. SYN.: *adj.* Hushed, motionless, noiseless, placid, serene. *v.* Allay, assuage, quiet, relieve. ANT.: *adj.* Agitated, disturbed, noisy, restless, turbulent. *v.* Arouse, provoke, stir.

still [2] (stil), *n.* An apparatus used in distillation, especially of spirituous liquors. *v.t.* To distil. (F. *alambic; distiller*.)

A still consists of a boiler, some kind of condensing tube enclosed in a cooling system, and a receiver to hold the condensed liquid. It may vary in size from the small glass apparatus used for experimental work in laboratories to the large stills with a capacity of thousands of gallons used by spirit distillers and refiners.

The department of a factory which contains the stills is known as the still-room (*n.*), a name given also to a store-room for liquors, preserves, etc., in a private house. Early still-rooms had a still for distilling cordials and perfumes.

From L. *stillare* to drip, to cause to drip; or possibly short for *distil*. See *distil*.

stillage (stil' ij), *n.* A stand for a cask; a low frame or bench for keeping articles from the floor while draining or awaiting packing. Stilling (stil' ing, *n.*) and stillion (stil' i ōn, *n.*) have the same meaning. (F. *chantier, égoûttoir*.)

Probably Dutch *stellag(i)e*, from *stellen* to place and suffix *-age*.

stillness (stil' nēs). For this word and stilly see under *still* [1].

stilt (stilt), *n.* A long pole, with a projecting foot-rest, used in pairs for raising the user above the ground while walking; a

long-legged; three-toed, wading bird, resembling the plover. (F. *échasse*.)

The upper part of each stilt is either bound to the legs, or held in the hand. Walking on stilts is chiefly a form of amusement, but in the Landes, France, stilts were formerly used by the natives for travelling over the marshy country. The name stilt, stilt-bird (*n.*), or stilt-plover (*n.*), is applied to marsh birds of the genus *Himantopus* from their long, slender legs. The word stilted (stilt'éd, *adj.*) means raised artificially, as on stilts.

Mediaeval buildings often have stilted arches, that is, arches that spring from upright pieces of masonry resting on the imposts. In a figurative sense, a pompous or inflated literary style is said to be stilted. An author is said to write stiltedly (stilt'éd li, *adv.*) when his work is marked by stiltedness (stilt'éd nés, *n.*), or affected loftiness.

M.E. *stille*; cp. Swed. *stylla*, Dut. *stielt*, G. *stelze*. See stout.

Stilton (stil' tón), *n.* A rich cheese, originally largely sold at Stilton, Huntingdonshire. A coaching stage on the Great North Road.

stimulant (stim' ū lânt), *adj.* Producing a rapid temporary increase of energy or activity. *n.* Something that rouses or excites, especially an alcoholic drink; in medicine, an agent or substance that temporarily excites an organ to increased activity. (F. *stimulant*.)

The adjective is seldom used, except in connexion with medicine. Smelling-salts, hot strong coffee, sal volatile, and brandy are stimulants often used for medical purposes to stimulate (stim' ū lât, *v.t.*) the system or excite it to increased activity, a process known as stimulation (stim' ū lã' shün, *n.*). Encouragement and praise may stimulate, or rouse, a person to action. The one who encourages him, and so gives the stimulus (stim' ū lüs, *n.*)—*pl.* stimuli (stim' ū li)—or incitement may be termed a stimulator (stim' ū lã tór, *n.*).

A stimulating (stim' ū lât ing, *adj.*) speech is one that incites us to mental or emotional activity. It is stimulative (stim' ū lã tiv, *adj.*) of the response it arouses, that is, has the property of stimulating it. Snakes are drowsy when kept in cages at a low temperature. They become active under the stimulus, or rousing effect, of warmth. Pinching is termed a mechanical stimulus, because it irritates the nerves and causes muscular action by an external and machine-like agency.

In natural history a sting or stinging hair is occasionally termed a stimulus, and a nettle, for instance, might be described as stimulose (stim' ū lős, *adj.*), that is, covered with stinging hairs.

From L. *stimulans* (acc. -ant-em) pres. p. *stimuläre* to urge on, incite, from *stimulus* goad, sting, incentive.

stimy (sti' mi). This is another form of stymie. See stymie.

sting (sting), *v.i.* To pierce or wound with a sting; to cause acute physical or mental pain to; to goad. *v.t.* To have a sting; to be able to sting; to have an acute or smarting pain. *n.* A sharp-pointed organ, usually connected with a poison sac, used by some animals as a means of defence or attack; a hair for secreting poison, projecting from the surface of certain plants; the act of stinging; the wound caused by a sting; a severe ache, pain or smart of mind or body; an acute stimulus. *p.i.* and *p.p.* stung (stüng). (F. *piquer*, *piquer au vif*, *aiguillonner*; *aiguillon*, *dard*, *piquant*, *piqûre*, *angoisse*.)

Bees often sting people who disturb them; they also use their stings for killing off unwanted members of the hive. Drones, however, are stingless (sting' lés, *adj.*), that is, without stings. We may speak, too, of humour that hurts nobody's feelings as being stingless.



Stilt.—Men, mounted on stilts, at work in a hop-field.

In an extended sense of the word, we say, for instance, that iodine stings when applied to a cut, and also that the cut stings under the treatment. A sluggish person may be stung, or driven, into action by taunts. St. Paul, in a famous passage in I Corinthians (xv, 55) asks: "O death, where is thy sting?" In other words where is the anguish of death?

Certain fish have the power of inflicting so-called stings. The best known, perhaps, is the sting-ray (*n.*), a name sometimes corrupted to stingaree (sting' gá rê, *n.*). It has a long saw-like barb projecting from its whip-like tail. With this it can give severe wounds. Most of the sting-rays are tropical fish, but one species (*Trygon pastinaca*) is found in British seas.

The designations sting-bull (*n.*) and sting-fish (*n.*) are applied to the weever (*Trachinus*), a small sea-fish with numerous sharp spines along its back. Slime is introduced into wounds inflicted by these weapons and gives rise to inflammation.

The common stinging-nettle (*n.*)—*Urtica dioica*—is a weed that flourishes in waste ground. Its stem and leaves are covered with

sharp, hollow hairs through which an acrid burning fluid flows when the tip is broken off.

A.-S. *stingan*; cp. O. Norse and Swed. *stinga*, Dan. *stinge*; possibly akin to *stick*. SYN.: *n.* Ache, smart, stimulus. *v.* Smart.

stingy (stin'ji), *adj.* Mean; niggardly. (F. *ladre*, *avare*, *chiche*.)

A miser is stingy and has the quality of stinginess (stin'ji nés, *n.*), meanness or close-fistedness. He pays his servants stingily (stin'ji li, *adv.*), that is, in a niggardly way, or else stingily does without all domestic help.

Formerly in sense of stinging, ill-humoured; from *sting* and *-y*. SYN.: Close-fisted, parsimonious. ANT.: Generous, munificent, open-handed.

stink (stingk), *v.i.* To have or give out a very offensive smell; to possess an evil reputation. *v.t.* To annoy or drive (out) with a foul smell. *n.* A strong offensive smell. *p.t.* stank (stängk) and stunk (stüngk); *p.p.* stunk (stüngk). (F. *puer*, *être mal vu*; *empester*; *puanteur*.)

A smell may be either pleasant or the reverse, but a stink is always unpleasant. The skunk stinks, or gives out a stinking (stingk'ing, *adj.*), or repulsive, odour when it is attacked. A stinker (stingk'ér, *n.*) or stinkard (stingk'árd, *n.*) is an animal that stinks, especially the teledu, or Malay badger. In a figurative sense, the name of an evil person may be said to stink in the nostrils of, or be offensive to, decent people.

The stink-horn (*n.*)—*Ithyphallus impudicus*—is a fungus growing in the form of a white, spongy pillar with a conical top. It secretes a green slime with an atrocious smell that attracts flies. Stink-stone (*n.*) is a kind of limestone that smells unpleasantly when broken.

The missile called a stink-ball (*n.*), or stink-pot (*n.*), is a vessel containing a combustible mixture, which generates noxious vapours when exploded. It is used for military purposes.

A.-S. *stincan*; cp. Dutch and G. *stinken*, Dan. *stinke*, Swed. *stinka*. SYN.: *n.* Stench. *v.* Reek.

stint (stint), *v.t.* To supply grudgingly or scantily with food; to give or allow scantily or grudgingly. *n.* A limit or restriction; an allotted quantity, amount, etc., of work; the dunlin or other small shore bird of the plover tribe. (F. *lésiner sur*, *restreindre*; *lésine*, *manque*, *restriction*, *part*, *bécasseau*.)

A mean person stints himself in small luxuries and pays others stintingly (stint'ing li, *adv.*) for services they render him. An enthusiast labours without stint, or without sparing his efforts, for a cause in which he is interested. We may speak of his

stintless (stint'lès, *adj.*) or unstinted services. The bird called the little stint (*Tringa minula*) is about the size of a sparrow. It frequents British shores in the spring and autumn, and has mottled plumage of brown and black.

A.-S. *stytan* to blunt, from *stunt* dull-witted; cp. O. Norse *styttla* to stunt. See *stunt*[1]. SYN.: *v.* Limit, restrict. *n.* Limit, restriction.

stipate (sti'pät), *adj.* In botany, close set; crowded. (F. *ramassé*, *serré*.)

From L. *stipatus*, *p.p.* of *stipare* to crowd together.

stipe (stip), *n.* In botany and zoology, a stalk, stem, or stem-like support. Another form is stipes (sti'péz), with *pl.* stipites (stip'i téz). (F. *stipe*, *pédicule*.)

The stem bearing the cap of a mushroom is termed a stipe, and so is the stalk of the frond of a fern or seaweed. Neither is a true stalk like that of a leaf or a flower. Sepals furnished with stipites are stipitate (stip'i tát, *adj.*). The trunks of certain palm-trees are said to be stipiform (sti'pi förm, *adj.*) or stipitiform (stip'iti förm, *adj.*), that is, having the form of a stipe. A stipel (sti'pèl, *n.*) is a small, secondary stipule, occurring at the base of the leaflets of a compound leaf. Leaflets furnished with stipels are said to be stipelate (sti'pèl'ät, *adj.*).

F., from L. *stipēs* stem, akin to *stipare* to crowd. **stipend** (sti'pend), *n.* A fixed, periodical payment for services rendered, especially the salary of a clergyman. (F. *honoraires*, *appointements*.)

Although any person in receipt of a stipend may be called a stipendiary (sti'pend'ia ri, *n.*), this word generally denotes a paid magistrate as distinguished from an unpaid justice of the peace. Stipendiaries or stipendiary (*adj.*) magistrates are appointed in London and other large towns where the work is too heavy or too complicated for the available justices to perform unaided. They are trained lawyers and give their whole time to the work.

From L. *stipendium* wages, pay, from *stips* gift, and *pendere* to weigh out, pay.

stipes (sti'péz). For this word, stipiform, etc., see under *stipe*.

stipple (stip'l), *v.t.* and *i.* To engrave, draw, or paint in dots instead of lines. *n.* This method; work produced thus. (F. *pointiller*; *pointillé*.)

House decorators sometimes stipple large expanses of paintwork, in order to break the monotony of the unrelieved surface of colour. Engravers use a tool with a point bent downwards, called a stipple-graver (*n.*), when they produce stipple or dotted work. One who stipples is a stippler (stip'lér, *n.*).

From Dutch *stippelen*, frequentative of *stippen* to prick, from *stip* dot, speck.



Sting.—Stinging hairs of the nettle, as seen under the microscope.

stipulaceous (stip ū lā' shūs). For this word, stipular, etc., see under stipule.

stipulate (stip' ū lāt), *v.t.* To lay down or specify as necessary to an agreement. *v.i.* To demand something as part of a bargain; in Roman law, to settle the terms of a contract orally. (F. *stipuler*.)

The purchaser of some article in a shop may stipulate that it shall be exchanged if it proves unsatisfactory. The stipulator (stip' ū lā tōr, *n.*) thus avoids the risk of being obliged to keep a defective article, provided, of course, that the shopkeeper agrees to the stipulation (stip ū lā' shūn, *n.*) or condition.

A clause of limitation in a document may also be called a stipulation. In Roman law, contracts could be made orally, if certain legal forms of question and answer were adopted. The process of making an agreement in this way is referred to as stipulation.

From L. *stipulātus* p. p. of *stipulārī* to covenant, make conditions, from O.L. *stipulus* firm.

stipule (stip' ūl), *n.* A small leaf-like outgrowth from a leaf, usually at the base of the leaf-stalk. (F. *stipule*.)

Stipules are present usually in pairs on the leaves of certain plants. The stipules of the rose are united to the stem for the greater part of their length, and are said to be adnate. In other stipulate (stip' ū lāt, *adj.*) or stipule-bearing plants, such as the willow, the stipules stand out free of the stem. Some plants have stipulary (stip' ū lā ri, *adj.*) tendrils, which occupy the place of stipules, and are stipulaceous (stip ū lā' shūs, *adj.*) or of the nature of stipules.

The beech and the oak have stipular (stip' ū lār, *adj.*) buds, which are enclosed and protected by scale-like stipules. These fall off when the buds open. Unlike the forms of stipulation (stip ū lā' shūn, *n.*), that is, the arrangement and structure of stipules, mentioned above, these stipules do not resemble leaves. A stipuliform (stip' yū li fōrm, *adj.*) part is one that is shaped like a stipule.

From L. *stipula*, dim. of *stīpēs*. See *stipe*.

stir (stēr), *v.t.* To cause to move, or keep in motion; to move vigorously; to excite; to rouse (up); to bestir (oneself). *v.i.* To move; to begin to move; to be in motion. *n.* Agitation; a commotion; bustle; excitement; sensation; the act of stirring. (F. *remuer*, *agiter*, *troubler*, *mettre en mouvement*, *s'empresser*; *bouger*, *se remuer*; *tumulte*, *agitation*.)

Porridge becomes lumpy if it is not stirred while cooking. Cattle wading in a pool stir up or disturb the mud. There is not a stir, or not the slightest movement, on the surface of absolutely still water. An exciting event is said to create a stir. The stir or bustle of city streets is confusing to some country folk. Lazy people do not stir or leave their beds in winter until the fires are lighted and breakfast is nearly ready. We give the fire a stir when we poke it.

A stirring-(stēr' ing, *adj.*) story is one that stirs up our emotions, especially when it is related stirringly (stēr' ing li, *adv.*), or in a rousing or stimulating way. A stirabout (stēr' ā bout, *adj.*) person is active or bustling. A cook who stirs a stew may be called a stirrer (stēr' ēr, *n.*). Sometimes the name of stirabout (*n.*) is given to porridge. The leaves of trees are stirless (stēr' lēs, *adj.*), or motionless, when there is no wind.

A.-S. *styrrian*; cp. Dutch *storen*, G. *stören*, Swed. *störa* to disturb. See *storm*. SYN.: *v.* Animate, excite, inflame, move, rouse. *n.* Activity, agitation, bustle, movement. ANT.: *n.* Quiet, rest, stillness, tranquillity.

stirrup (stir' ūp), *n.* A horseman's foot-rest, usually an iron loop flattened at the base; this loop and its leather support; a rope with an eye for supporting the foot-rope beneath the yards of a ship. (F. *étrier*.)

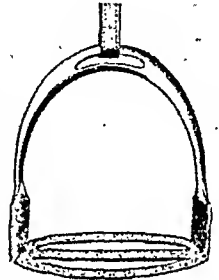
The stirrup, or stirrup-iron (*n.*), hangs by means of a strap, called a stirrup-leather (*n.*), or stirrup-strap (*n.*), from an iron attachment let into the saddle, and known as a stirrup-bar (*n.*).

A drink given to a horseman as he sits on his horse ready to start is called a stirrup-cup (*n.*). Carpenters describe a hanging support as a stirrup-piece (*n.*). In anatomy, the word stirrup-bone (*n.*) denotes a stirrup-shaped bone found in the human ear, etc. To be stirrupless (stir' ūp lēs, *adj.*) is to be without stirrups.

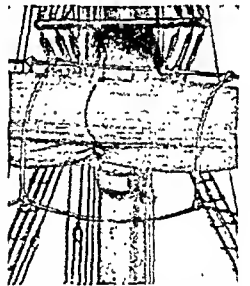
A.-S. *sti(g)rāp*, from *stigan* to mount, *rāp* rope; cp. G. *stegreif*.

stitch (stich), *n.* A single turn of the wool or cotton round the needles in knitting, or round the hook in crocheting; the loop thus made; a single complete pass of the threaded needle through cloth, etc., in sewing; the link of thread thus inserted; a sharp pain in the side. *v.t.* and *i.* To sew. (F. *pointe de couture*, *point de côté*; *coudre*.)

A knitter is said to drop a stitch when the loop of wool or silk about to be formed drops off the end of the needle and leaves a gap in the fabric. Varied forms of stitches are used in embroidery. A surgeon is said to put stitches in a wound when he stitches it up, or sews the edges together with wire, gut, or



Stirrup.—A horseman's foot rests in the stirrup.



Stirrups.—Short ropes supporting the foot-rope below a yard of a ship are called stirrups.

silk. A tear or rent in cloth can be stitched up or mended by stitching. A dressmaker has to be an expert stitcher (*stich'ér, n.*).

The hedgerow plant called stitchwort (*stich' wört, n.*)—*Stellaria Holostea*—is a kind of chickweed with white, star-like flowers, and an erect, jointed stem. It was once believed to cure a stitch in the side. This acute, internal pain is sometimes experienced by runners, but it soon passes off, and is in no way serious.

A.-S. *stice* a pricking, from *stician* to prick; cp. Swed. *stick* a stab, G. *stich* a sting. See *stick*.

stiver (*sti' vèr*), *n.* Any small coin; a thing of little or no value. (F. *denier, rond.*)

A former Dutch silver coin, worth about a penny, was the original stiver.

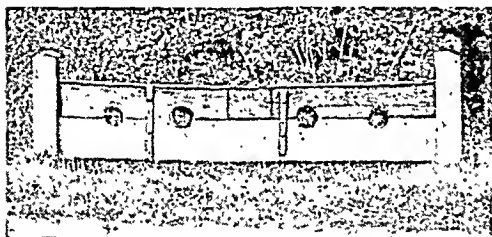
Dutch *stuiver*.

stoa (*stō' à*), *n.* A porch or portico in ancient Greek buildings. (F. *portique.*)

Gr. = portico, colonnade; cp. Low G. *stül* stumpy. See *Stoic*.

stoat (*stôt*), *n.* A common British carnivore, *Mustela erminea*; of the weasel family also called ermine, especially when in its winter coat. (F. *hermine.*)

M.E. *stot*.



Stocks.—The stocks in which offenders were punished at Kelvedon Hatch, Essex.

stock (*stok*), *n.* The trunk or main stem of a tree, or other plant; a stump, a post; a dull, stupid person; the handle of a gun, tool, or implement; any main supporting or holding part; the body of a plane; the cross-bar of an anchor; a die-stock for cutting screws; the source of a family or breed; a race or family of specified character; a line of descent; a distinct group of languages; in biology, a colony, or group organism (of polyps, etc.); the beasts and implements of a farm; a store of goods kept for sale or use; the liquor from stewed meat, bones, etc., kept for making soups and gravies; any of several varieties of cruciferous plants with stout stems, hoary leaves, and fragrant flowers; a band of silk, etc., worn as a cravat; money lent to a government or municipality and represented by certificates entitling the holders to a fixed interest; the capital of a company divided into shares, entitling the holders to a proportion of the profits; (*pl.*) the shares of such capital; a wooden frame with holes for the feet, etc., formerly used for imprisoning petty offenders in a sitting position; the framework in which a ship is supported while being built; superior bricks for the outside

faces of walls. *adj.* Kept regularly in stock for sale; habitually used; perpetually repeated; hackneyed. *v.t.* To provide with goods, farm animals, or other requisites; to keep (goods) in stock; to fit a stock to (a gun, etc.). *v.i.* To take in supplies; of plants, to tiller. (F. *tronc, poteau, bûche, crosse, hampe, manche, fût, jas, filière, souche, famille, race; bétail, marchandises en magasin, consommé, col-cravate, fonds, stock, actions, bloc, chantier; pourvoir, fournir, approvisionner, monter.*)

There are many people of original Puritan stock or ancestry in Boston, U.S.A. They are descendants of the original settlers: The stems of plants into which a shoot is grafted are termed stocks. Idols, and also senseless people are contemptuously called stocks and stones. A person becomes a laughing-stock or butt for ridicule among his friends by repeatedly acting in a foolish way.

Studious folk acquire a great stock, or store, of knowledge. Its value depends upon their ability to use it. A standing argument, or one that is constantly used by people is also known as a stock argument.

The housewife stocks, or supplies, her larder with food for the household. Stock sizes in clothes are those that fit the average person, and are usually kept in stock, or available for immediate sale, by the outfitter. A ship is on the stocks when being built. In an extended sense something that is in course of preparation is also said to be on the stocks. Shopkeepers and others have to take stock at intervals, that is, to make lists of all goods remaining in stock, so that they may renew their stock or lay in a stock of articles likely to be wanted.

The process of doing this is called stock-taking (*n.*). Records of goods received and disposed of are kept in a stock-book (*n.*). In a figurative sense, to take stock of one's prospects is to make a survey of them, and to take stock of a person is to form an estimate of his character or capacity.

Cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and poultry make up the live stock on a farm. Implements used on a farm, and its produce, are known collectively as dead stock. A stock-breeder (*n.*) or stock-farmer (*n.*) is one who breeds or raises live stock on a stock-farm (*n.*), a farm devoted to this work, which is called stock-raising (*n.*). In Australia a farm hand, called a stock-man (*n.*), is employed to look after the stock. On unfenced stations in Australia, a mounted herdsman, called a stock-rider (*n.*), has the work of rounding up cattle. He uses a long-lashed whip with a short handle, named a stock-whip (*n.*). A stock-yard (*n.*) is an enclosure into which cattle are herded for sorting, etc., and a stock-car (*n.*) is a cattle-truck.

Financial stocks and shares are bought and sold on commission for clients by a stock-broker (*n.*), whose business is termed stock-broking (*n.*). When commissioned to buy or sell stocks, he goes to a stock-exchange (*n.*),

a building in which stocks and shares are bought and sold. There he does his business with a stock-jobber (*n.*), a person who is engaged in stock-jobbing (*n.*), or stock-jobbery (*n.*), that is, buying stocks and shares from brokers in the hope of selling them at a profit to others. The London Stock Exchange, and that of New York, are the most important markets of this kind, and wield a great influence over the finance of the world.

A stock-holder (*n.*) is a person who owns stock. A stock-list (*n.*) is a list, published daily or at intervals by a stock exchange, giving the prices at which stocks are changing hands. It shows the current value of stock in the stock-market (*n.*), which means the stock exchanges collectively, as well as the business done in them. A cattle-market is also called a stock-market.

The stockdove (*n.*)—*Columba oenas*—is a European wild pigeon common in Britain. It is smaller and more uniform in colour than the wood pigeon. Cod, hake, haddock, ling, and other fish of the same class are converted into stockfish (*n.*) by being split open and dried in the sun, and so preserved without the use of salt.

The plant called the stock originally bore the name of stock-gillyflower (*n.*), from the fact that it has a stouter stock, or stem than the clove-gillyflower or pink. It belongs to the genus of herbs and shrubby plants known to botanists as *Matthiola*. Many cultivated varieties are familiar in gardens, including the Brompton stock (*M. incana*), the ten-week stock (*M. annua*), and the night-scented stock (*M. odoratissima*).

Stock for soup is made in a vessel called a stock-pot (*n.*). To stand stock-still (*adv.*) is to stand motionless, like the stock of a tree.

An anchor is stockless (*stok' lès, adj.*) if it has no stock or cross-bar at the top; a shop-keeper is stockless when his stock-in-trade (*n.*), that is, his supply of goods for sale, is exhausted. A workman's or manufacturer's stock-in-trade consists of tools, appliances, and materials needed in his trade. In a figurative sense we say that a few worn-out jokes are the stock-in-trade, or equipment, of an inferior comedian.

A stocky (*stok' i, adj.*) man is short and thickly built. He may be described as a stockily (*stok' i li, adv.*) built person. We may also speak of the stockiness (*stok' i nès, n.*), or stocky quality, of short, sturdy horses.

A.-S. *stocc*; cp. Dutch and Dan. *stok*. G. and Swed. *stock*. SYN.: *n.* Family, lineage, store, stump, supply. *v.* Keep, store, supply.

stockade (*stok' äd, n.*) A line or enclosure of upright, stout posts for purposes of defence; an arrangement of piles, serving as a breakwater, etc. *v.t.* To surround or fortify with a stockade. (F. *palissade*; *palissader*.)

The mounds on which early Norman castles were built were usually stockaded, or provided with stockades. In modern warfare, the stockade is used only as a defence against wild tribes.

From Span. *estacada* from *estaca* stake. See stake. SYN.: *n.* Palisade.

stockinet (*stok i net'*), *n.* An elastic knitted fabric, used for under-garments, etc. (F. *coutil*.)

Probably a corruption of *stocking-net*.

stocking (*stok' ing, n.*) A tight knitted or woven covering for the foot and leg, reaching to or above the knee; an elastic surgical appliance resembling this, used for supporting the leg, etc.; the lower part of an animal's leg when coloured differently from the rest. (F. *bas*.)

This word is used chiefly in the plural, because a normal person wears a pair of stockings. If we take off our boots before having our height measured we shall know how high we stand in our stockings or stockinged (*stok' ingd, adj.*) feet.

At the seaside children like to run about stocking-less (*stok' ing lès, adj.*) or without stockings on their

feet. Some brown horses have white stockings, that is, the lower parts of their legs are white. A stocking-frame (*n.*), stocking-loom (*n.*), or stocking-machine (*n.*), is a machine on which stockings are knitted.

Verbal *n.* from the *v.* *stock* in the obsolete sense to attach *stocks* (shortened from *nether-stocks*, that is, stockings) to the breeches. *Stock* here means piece cut off, the earlier hose having been divided at the knee into breeches and stockings.

stockily (*stok' i li*). For this word, *stocky*, etc., see *under stock*.

stodgy (*stoj' i, adj.*) Heavy; stiff; indigestible; crammed, bulging; weighed down with facts; dull; lacking lightness or interest. (F. *lourd, indigeste, bourré, bondé, assommant*.)

Heavy suet pudding is stodgy, and has the quality of stodginess (*stoj' i nès, n.*). A person with a taste for the lighter forms of fiction would find an encyclopaedia stodgy reading. Stodgy people are dull and prosaic.

Cp. E. dialect *stog* to stick in the mud. SYN.: Filling, heavy, indigestible, lumpy, matter-of-fact. ANT.: Digestible, light.



Stocking.—A Himalayan baboon interested in the contents of a stocking.

stoep (stoop), *n.* An open, roofed platform outside a South African house. Another form is stoop (stoop).

South African Dutch, akin to E. *step*.

Stoic (stō' ik), *n.* A member of a school of philosophers of ancient Greece who held that virtue was the highest good, and that men should despise both pain and pleasure; a person indifferent to pain and pleasure; one who has great self-control. *adj.* Relating to or characteristic of the Stoic philosophy. (F. *stoïcien*; *stoïque*.)

The Stoic school of philosophy was founded in Athens about 310 B.C. by Zeno of Citium, Cyprus. This Zeno was a merchant who, after suffering loss by shipwreck, settled in Athens and devoted his life to study. His disciples were called Stoics from the stoa, or porch, in which Zeno lectured.

We say that a man is stoical (stō' ik əl, *adj.*) when he endures hardship bravely and patiently, or has perfect control over his feelings, or lives a severely simple and self-denying life. Such people act stoically (stō' ik əl li, *adv.*) and possess the quality of stoicism (stō' i sizm, *n.*). When the word Stoic and its derivatives refer to the school of philosophy they are usually spelt with a capital s.

See stoa. *SYN.*: *adj.* Calm, impassive, imperturbable, unemotional. *ANT.*: *adj.* Emotional, excitable, impulsive, passionate.

stoke (stōk), *v.t.* To look after or tend (a fire or furnace); to look after the furnace of; to take (food) into the mouth like fuel into a furnace; to feed (a person) in this way. *v.i.* To look after a fire or furnace; to take in food like fuel for a furnace. (F. *attiser*, *fourgonner*.)

One of the most arduous duties in a steamship is the stoking of the engines. If this does not go on regularly the ship will never reach her destination. The stoker (stōk' ēr, *n.*), or man who does this work, toils in the stokehold (stōk' hōld, *n.*), a compartment far down in the vessel, containing the furnaces. There are also various kinds of mechanical stokers. On land stoking is necessary in order to keep blast-furnaces in operation. A stoke-hole (*n.*) is a space in front of a furnace where the stokers stand, or an opening through which the fire is fed and stirred, or a hole in a ship's deck to admit fuel for storage.

Brewing term from Dutch *stoken*, from *stok* a stick.

Stokes mortar (stōks mōr' tār), *n.* A light trench-mortar used during the World War (1914-18).

The Stokes mortar could be fired very rapidly, and was most useful in destroying the nests of machine-guns installed by the Germans. It was invented by Sir Wilfrid Stokes in 1915.

stole [1] (stōl), *n.* An ecclesiastical vestment consisting of a long narrow strip of silk or linen; a strip of fur or feathers worn by women over the shoulders with the ends hanging down; loosely, a long robe or gown. (F. *étole*, *tour de cou*.)

The stole worn by priests and bishops passes round the back of the neck and hangs down in front on both sides to below the knee. A deacon's stole is worn over his left shoulder only.

L. *stola*, Gr. *stolē* robe, from *stellein* to array.

stole [2] (stōl). This is another form of stolon. *See stolon.*

stole [3] (stōl). This is the past tense and stolon the past participle of steal. *See steal.*

stolid (stol' id), *adj.* Impassive; dull; hard to move or arouse; obstinate; dogged. (F. *impassible*, *insensible*, *obstiné*.)

A stolid expression on a person's face is a dull, almost meaningless look. Stolidity (stō lid' i ti, *n.*) or stolidness (stol' id nēs, *n.*) also denotes stubbornness of purpose. It was a great day for Britain when her soldiers stood stolidly (stol' id li, *adv.*) before the attacks of the Germans in the World War (1914-18).

L. *stolidus* dull, brutish. *SYN.*: Apathetic, dogged, impassive, phlegmatic, stubborn. *ANT.*: Emotional, excitable, lively, vivacious.

stolon (stō' lōn), *n.* A trailing or prostrate branch that takes root at the tip, thus producing a new plant; in mosses an underground shoot that develops leaves; a root-like creeping growth in coral and other compound organisms. (F. *stolon*.)

A growth produced by a stolon or having a stolon is stolonate (stō' lōn ət, *adj.*). The strawberry is stoloniferous (stō lō nif' ēr ūs, *adj.*), that is, it produces stolons.

L. *stolō* (acc. -ōn-em) sucker, shoot.

stoma (stō' mā), *n.* A minute opening in an animal body or in the epidermis or outer cell layer of plants. *pl.* stomata (stō' mā tā). (F. *stomate*.)

The most familiar of stomatiferous (stō mā tif' ēr ūs, *adj.*), or stomata-bearing, objects are the leaves of plants. Through their stomata leaves take in gases from the air and give out gases and water. Other examples of stomata are the spiracles, or breathing pores, of insects. The prefix stomato-, meaning having to do with the mouth, occurs in a number of scientific terms. For instance, the term stomatogastric (stom ə tō gās' trik, *adj.*) means relating to or connected with the mouth and the stomach.

Gr. = mouth.

stomach (stūm' āk), *n.* A cavity in the body where food is digested; in certain animals, one of several such cavities; loosely, the lower front part of the body; appetite; relish; inclination. *v.t.* To put



Stoker.—The badge of a chief stoker in the British Navy.



Stoker.—The badge of a stoker in the British Navy.

up with ; to tolerate. (F. *estomac*; *endurer*, *souffrir*.)

In man the stomach is a pear-shaped enlargement of the alimentary canal. Ruminants, that is, animals that chew the cud, have four stomachs.

The name *stomacher* (stôm' âk ér, *n.*) was given to an ornamental covering for the chest worn by women under the lacing of the bodice from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century, and also to a kind of waistcoat for men. Anything that concerns the stomach is *stomachal* (stôm' âk âl, *adj.*) or *stomachic* (stô mâk' ik, *adj.*). A medicine that is good for the stomach is a *stomachic* (*n.*). A *stomach-pump* (*n.*) is a suction pump used in cases of poisoning for emptying the stomach. Apoplexy in horses, caused by paralysis of the stomach, is called *stomach-staggers* (*n.*).

Through L. *stomachus*, from Gr. *stomakhos* gullet, dim. of *stoma* mouth.

stomata (stô' mâ tâ). For this word, *stomatic*, etc., see under *stoma*.

stone (stôn), *n.* A small or moderate-sized piece of rock; a pebble; a piece of rock used or capable of being used for a particular purpose; rock or pieces of rock for paving, road-making, or building; a gem; a hard seed or kernel in a plum or other fruit; a small hard body formed in the kidney, bladder, or other organs; the disease in which this occurs; a measure of weight of fourteen pounds. *adj.* Made of stone; paved with stone. *v.t.* To pelt with stones; to pave or face with stones; to remove stones from (fruit or ground). (F. *pierre*, *caillou*, *grès*, *pierre taillée*, *pierre précieuse*, *noyau*, *pépin*, *calcul*, *stone*; *de pierre*, *en pierre*; *lapider*, *garnir de pierres*, *vider*.)

The word *stone* occurs in many common expressions. To leave no stone unturned means to do everything possible to achieve an end. In a figurative sense, to cast stones at a person means to speak evil of him.

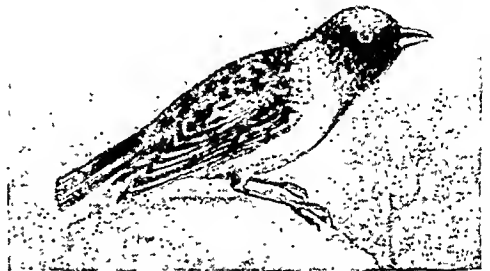
The term *Stone Age* (*n.*) is used of the period of man's history before bronze or iron had been discovered, when tools, weapons, and implements were made of stone. A *stone-axe* (*n.*) is a kind of hammer with two blunt edges used for hewing and dressing stones.

The word *stone*, used as an adverb and meaning completely or quite, is sometimes joined by a hyphen to other words, as in *stone-blind* (*adj.*), *stone-cold* (*adj.*), *stone-dead* (*adj.*), *stone-deaf* (*adj.*) and *stone-still* (*adj.*). A primitive method of boiling water was by the process known as *stone-boiling* (*n.*), that is, by dropping red-hot stones into it. A *stone-borer* (*n.*) or *stone-eater* (*n.*) is a name applied to certain shell-fish which bore into stones or rocks.

Stone-break (*n.*) is the name *saxifrage* in more English guise. Granite and other

kinds of stone are broken into small pieces for road-making and concrete with a powerful machine called a *stone-breaker* (*n.*). This usually has two fluted jaws, set at a small angle to one another, one of which is moved to and fro slightly.

The *stonechat* (*n.*) is a small British bird of the thrush family, with a cry suggesting the striking together of two stones. In many parts of the world, as at Stonehenge, may be seen what is called a *stone circle* (*n.*). This is a series of great stones set up in prehistoric times, arranged either in a circle or oval. Sometimes there is a system of several circles.



Stonechat.—The stonechat, a British bird, so named from its peculiar cry.

Anthracite coal is sometimes called *stone-coal* (*n.*) on account of its hardness. A *stone-coral* (*n.*) is coral which occurs in large masses, more or less smooth on the outside, as distinguished from branched coral.

Stonecrop (*n.*) is the popular name for various creeping plants of the genus *Sedum* much grown in rock gardens and borders. The *stone-curlew* (*n.*), also known as the *stone-plover* (*n.*), Norfolk Plover, and the thick-knee (*Oedinenus scolopax*) is a bird that frequents waste stony places.

A person whose occupation is the shaping of stone for building or other purposes is called a *stone-cutter* (*n.*) or *stone-dresser* (*n.*). A *stone-mason* (*n.*) both shapes stones and uses them in building. The process of *stone-cutting* (*n.*) is carried out both by hand and with machines.

The name of *stone-fern* (*n.*) is given to the fern *Asplenium Ceterach* and to other ferns that grow in stony places. A *stone-fly* (*n.*) is an insect of the family *Perlidae*, the larva of which, found in water under stones, is used as bait for trout. Any fruit with a soft pulp covering a seed enclosed in a hard shell such as the cherry, plum, and apricot, is a *stone-fruit* (*n.*). For the *stone-lily* (*n.*) see under *entrocchite*. A *stone-man* (*n.*) is a pile of stones raised as a landmark.

Some tribes in the Pacific Islands made use of *stone-money* (*n.*) in the form of great disks like millstones, weighing in some cases several tons. By the term *stone monuments* (*n.pl.*) archaeologists mean the prehistoric monuments of unhewn stone

dating from the Stone Age. They include menhirs, dolmens, cromlechs, and stone circles, such as Stonehenge, in Wiltshire.

The names of stone-parsley (*n.*) and stone-wort (*stōn' wört, n.*) are given to various wild plants resembling parsley in form, especially to *Sison Anomum*.

The stone-pine (*n.*) of Italy is a species of pine which bears nut-like fruit and has branches spreading out like an umbrella. A stone-pit (*n.*) is a quarry or hole in the ground from which stone is got for any purpose. The stone-rag (*n.*) is a kind of lichen. The stone-snipe (*n.*) is a large American snipe. When we say that one object is a stone's throw (*n.*), or—to use an older term—a stone-cast (*n.*) or stone's cast (*n.*), away from another, we mean that only a short distance—such as a stone can be thrown—separates them.

In cricket, to stonewall (*v.i.*) is to bat stolidly with little or no attempt to score runs. This style of play is called stonewalling (*n.*). By stone-ware (*n.*) is meant a rough kind of non-transparent porcelain that is glazed with salt. Mason's work carried out in stone is stone-work (*n.*).

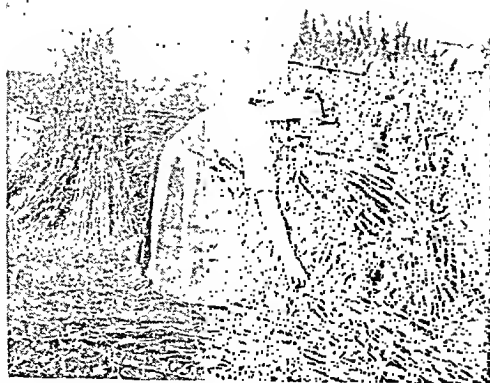
Land in which no stones are to be found is stoneless (*stōn' lēs, adj.*), and ground covered with stones is stony (*stōn' i, adj.*). In a figurative sense, stony means hard or pitiless. A stony-hearted (*adj.*) man is one with no feelings of compassion. To stare stonily (*stōn' i li, adv.*) at a person means to stare hard at him without giving any sign of recognition, or to stare very unsympathetically at him. The stoniness (*stōn' i nēs, n.*) of a thing is its state or quality of being stony in any sense of the word.

Common Teut. word. A.-S. *stān*; cp. Dutch *steen*, G. *stein*, O. Norse *stein-n*, Goth. *stain-s*, akin to Rus. *stiēna* wall, Gr. *stia* stone.

stood (*stud*). This is the past tense and past participle of stand. See stand.

stook (*stuk*), *n.* A group of sheaves *v.t.* To arrange in stooks.

M E. *stowk*; cp. Low G. *stuke*; akin to *stack*.



Stook.—A woman harvester setting up sheaves of grain into stooks.

stool (*stool*), *n.* A seat without back or arms for one person; a low bench for the feet or for kneeling; any low stool-like support; a decoy-bird or the piece of wood to which it is fastened; the stump of a tree, especially one from which shoots emerge; a plant or stock from which young plants are produced. *v.t.* To send out shoots. (F. *tabouret, escabeau, leurre, souche, plante mère; pousser des rejetons.*)

The first stools were made by fitting three or four legs to a stout piece of wood. The three-legged stool, used for milking, is frequently seen.

In Scotland it was usual to make women who had committed certain offences sit in church on the stool of repentance (*n.*), or cutty-stool, while the minister publicly rebuked them. A stool-pigeon (*n.*) is a pigeon used as a decoy.

In the old English game of stool-ball (*n.*) one person stood in front of a stool set on the ground, and tried to prevent his opponent from hitting it with a ball thrown at it. It is supposed to be the ancestor of cricket. The game has been revived in a modified form.

A.-S. *stol*; cp. Dutch *stoel*, G. *stuhl*; akin to *stand*.

stoop [1] (*stoop*), *v.i.* To bend the body forward and downward; to stand or walk with the head and shoulders bent forward; to bend down; to slope; to bring oneself down (to); to condescend; of a bird of prey, to swoop. *v.t.* To cause to stoop; to bow (the head, shoulders, knees, etc.); to deign to apply (thoughts, etc.). *n.* An act of stooping; an habitual bending forward of the head and shoulders. (F. *s'incliner, se voûter, se pencher, pencher, s'abaisser, daigner, condescendre, s'abattre, fondre; incliner, pencher; inclination, penchement.*)

Drill is useful for correcting a tendency to stoop. A soldier never stoops, because he has been trained to stand upright. In very old people stooping is natural, though now and again we see an old man or woman every bit as upright as a young one. In the title of Oliver Goldsmith's ever-popular comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," the word is used in its figurative sense, of a girl putting herself on a level with an inferior.

A.-S. *stūpian*; cp. M. Dutch *stuypen*, O. Norse *stupa* to stoop; akin to *steep*. SYN.: *v.* Bend, condescend, deign.

stoop [2] (*stoop*). This is another form of steep. See steep.

stoop [3] (*stoop*). This is another form of stoup. See stoup.

stop (*stop*), *v.t.* To close by filling or blocking up; to prevent passage through; to obstruct; to plug; to stanch; to prevent the carrying out of; to prevent payment of; to cause to cease; of musical instruments, to press (a string), close (a hole, etc.), in order to alter the pitch; to produce (a note) thus; to use (a finger, etc.) for this purpose; to provide with

punctuation marks; to lash with thin rope. *v.i.* To halt; to cease; to cease working; to stay; to remain. *n.* The act of stopping; a pause; an obstruction; a punctuation mark; a pin or other device for stopping motion, fastening, etc.; a set of pipes in an organ having a special tone; the knob or handle which controls this; the pressing down of a string or closing of a hole in a musical instrument in order to alter the pitch; a device for effecting this; the part of the finger-board where pressure is made; a mode of speech assumed to produce a special effect; a disk with a hole in the middle to regulate the amount of light passing through a lens; a mute consonant. (F. *boucher, fermer, obturer, obstruer, étancher, arrêter, empêcher, suspendre, faire cesser, presser, ponctuer; s'arrêter, cesser, s'en tenir là, rester; arrêt, halte, pause, obstacle, signe de ponctuation, point d'arrêt, jeu, trou, diaphragme.*)

A policeman stops the traffic by holding up his hand. A dentist stops a tooth, that is, fills up a hole in it, with a stopping (stop' ing, *n.*) of gold, cement, amalgam, or other material. Our watch will probably stop if we forget to wind it. A workman may have his wages stopped in certain circumstances. We stop a cheque by instructing our banker not to cash it.

Some trains stop at every station. If we miss the last train home we may have to stop in town. We cry "Stop, thief!" when we see a pickpocket running off with somebody's watch. The comma, semi-colon, colon, and full stop are the chief stops used in punctuation.

The flow of liquid through a pipe is controlled by a stop-cock (*n.*) or tap. A stop-gap (*n.*) is anything used in the place of something else for the time being. For the very latest news we look to the stop-press (*adj.*) items in a newspaper—those added after the printing has actually begun. In lawn-tennis, a volley made by holding the racket still and allowing the ball to strike it is called a stop-volley (*n.*). This stroke is usually played close up to the net.

Races are timed with a stop-watch (*n.*), a watch with a long seconds-hand travelling round the dial, which is marked in fifths or tenths of a second. The hand can be stopped at any point by pressing a catch.

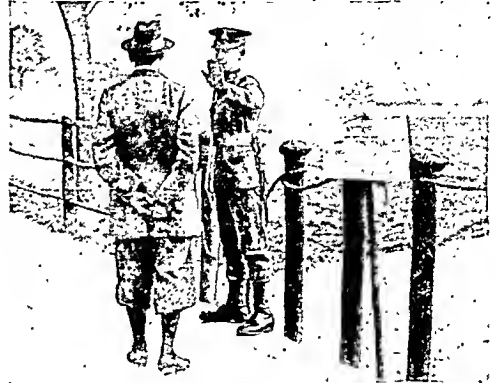
The word stoppage (stop' aj, *n.*) means the act of stopping or the state of being stopped. There is a stoppage of work when a factory shuts down. Frost-bite is due to stoppage of the circulation in the part affected.

A stopper (stop' er, *n.*) is a person or, more often, a thing that stops. A glass stopper is a glass plug closing a bottle. A tobacco stopper is a device for pressing down the tobacco into a pipe-bowl. On board ship a stopper is a device for checking the motion of a rope or cable or for making

it shorter. To stopper (*v.t.*) a can or bottle is to close its neck with a plug.

A stopple (stop' l, *n.*) is the same as a stopper, and to stopple (*v.t.*) a thing is to stopper it. These words are not often used.

A.-S. -*stoppan*, L.L. *stoppāre* to stop with tow, from L. *stūpa*, G. *stypē* tow; cp. Dutch *stoppen*, G. *stopfen*. SYN.: *v.* Block, discontinue, hinder, impede, obstruct, stay. *n.* Check, interruption, pause. ANT.: *v.* Continue, facilitate, help.



Stop.—A sentry stops the further progress of a civilian along a pathway.

stope (stöp), *n.* In mining, a space dug or cut out between two horizontal galleries in a more or less vertical seam of ore, to remove the ore. *v.t.* To dig or cut out (ore, etc.) in stopes. *v.i.* To dig or cut out ore, etc., thus. (F. *gradin; exploiter en gradins.*)

In making stopes the material is cut away in a series of steps either from below or from above.

Perhaps akin to *step*.

stopple (stop' l). For this word see under stop.

storage (stör' aj). For this word see under store.

storax (stör' aks), *n.* A vanilla-scented gum-resin, used in medicine, and in making incense. (F. *storax, styrax.*)

The fragrant balsam obtained from *Styrax officinalis*, a small tree found in the Levant, was known to the ancients. The liquid storax of commerce is obtained from *Liquidambar orientale*, a tree that grows in Cyprus and Anatolia.

L., from Gr. *styrax* the tree whence storax is derived.

store (stör), *n.* A plentiful supply; abundance; a stock or hoard for future use; a place where things are kept; a warehouse or shop; a pig, sheep, or other animal kept for fattening; (*pl.*) a large shop where articles of many different kinds can be bought; supplies of provisions, and other things for naval, military, or household purposes. *v.t.* To stock or furnish; to lay up for future use; to place in a warehouse for safe keeping; to have accommodation for. (F. *provision, abondance, réserve, entrepôt, dépôt, magasin, munitions, vivres; approvisionner, amasser, emmagasiner.*)

We speak of a well-stored memory and of a mind stored with facts. Good housewives keep a watchful eye on their stores, to see that they do not get low. Before settling down in a new house we sometimes have to store our furniture. To set store or great store by a thing is to value it highly, and to be in store is to be reserved, ready for use.

A place where things are stored is a storehouse (*n.*), and a book full of valuable information is a storehouse of knowledge. A storer (*stör' er, n.*) is one who, or that which, stores away goods. Not all goods are storable (*stör' äbl, adj.*), that is, fit to be, or capable of being, stored. Many houses possess a store-room (*n.*), where articles that are not wanted can be put.

To soldiers and sailors stores are the food and other articles they need. These must be taken out according to a regular system, and the store-keeper (*n.*) must only let them go out of his possession in the recognized way. A supply-ship for the navy is called a store-ship (*n.*). Storage (*stör' ij, n.*) means the act of storing or warehousing, and also the price paid for warehousing. A storage-battery (*n.*), or accumulator, consists of a number of cells in which electricity is stored.

From O.F. *estor*, L.L. (*in*)*staurum*, from L. *instaurare* to renew. See restore. SYN.: *n.* Accumulation, plenty, stock, warehouse. *v.* Accumulate, hoard, keep, supply.

storey (*stör' i*). This is another form of story. See story [2].

storiated (*stör' iätéd*). This is a shortened form of historiater. See under history.

storied (*stör' id*). For this word see under story [1] and story [2].

storiology (*stör i ol' ó ji*). For this word see under story [1].

stork (*störk, n.*) One of a family of large wading birds with long beaks and long legs, belonging to the heron tribe. (*F. cigogne.*)

The best known of the storks is the white stork (*Ciconia alba*). It usually builds its nest among the abodes of man, on house-tops or church towers. Except for black feathers on the wings and back, its plumage is white, and the beak and legs are red. The stork's-bill (*n.*) is a plant whose seed-cases resemble in shape a stork's beak.

A.-S. *storc*; cp. Dutch, Swed., Dan., *stork*, G. *storch*, O. Norse *stork-r*; perhaps akin to Gr. *torgos* vulture.

storm (*störm, n.*) A violent disturbance of the atmosphere, attended by wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; a

violent disturbance in human affairs; unrest; commotion; an outbreak of applause, indignation, etc.; a passionate display of feeling; a heavy shower of blows, missiles, etc.; a direct assault on a fortified place; capture of a place by this means. *v.i.* To rage; to blow hard; to rave; to bluster. *v.t.* To take by storm. (*F. tempête, orage, commotion, désordre, humulte, assaut; faire de l'orage, tempêter, s'emporter; prendre d'assaut.*)

This word is used figuratively just as often as in its literal sense. We speak of a new play being received with a storm of cheers or hisses, as the case may be. A man beside himself with rage may storm at anyone who is near him. A storm in a teacup is a great commotion about a trifling matter.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century a movement was set on foot in Germany by a school of young writers who defied literary and social conventions; and wrote in a spirit of passionate revolt. From the title of a drama written by one of their number, F. M. von Klinger (1752-1831), the movement was called storm and stress (*n.*). This phrase is now often used of any period of seething revolt and unrest in the life of a person or a nation or other community.

Ships exposed to storms are storm-beat (*adj.*), or storm-beaten (*adj.*). A storm-belt (*n.*) is a region where storms are frequent. The worst storm-belts are in the tropics.

The storm-bird (*n.*), storm-finch (*n.*), or stormy-petrel (*n.*), called by sailors Mother Carey's chicken, is a small, black sea-bird, common in the North Atlantic.

Ships are storm-bound (*adj.*) when unable to leave port on account of rough weather. A wind-storm usually blows in a circle round a point called a storm-centre (*n.*), a term which is used figuratively for the seat of disease, rebellion, etc., the point round which a storm of any kind rages.

The mistle-thrush is sometimes called the storm-cock (*n.*) because it has a habit of singing in squally weather. The green woodpecker goes by the same name in some parts, as its cry is looked upon as heralding a rain-storm.

When a storm is expected the meteorological office warns the signal stations round the coasts, which raise the storm-cone (*n.*), a cone of canvas three feet high and three feet across at the base, as a storm-signal (*n.*).

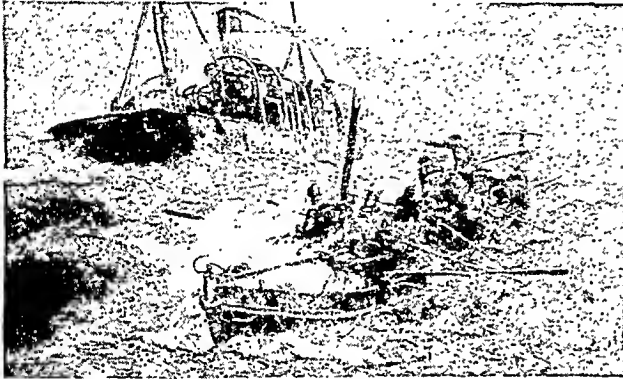
A storm-glass (*n.*) is a sealed glass tube containing a solution of camphor, which



Stork.—The white stork, a large wading bird of the heron tribe.

thickens when the temperature falls and is supposed in this way to denote the approach of a storm of rain or snow. We call a building storm-proof (*adj.*) if it is able to withstand storms and keep out rain. A storm-sail (*n.*) is a small and specially strong sail used in stormy weather.

A person who storms in any sense of the word is a **stormer** (*störm'ër, n.*). A stormful (*storm' fül, adj.*) region is one abounding in storms. The stormfulness (*störm' fül nés, n.*), or stormy nature, of the ocean round Cape Horn is notorious. An assault on a fortress is led by a **storming-party** (*n.*), a body of troops provided with scaling-ladders and other special equipment.



Storm. — The lifeboat, braving the storm, goes to the rescue.
From the painting by B. F. Gribble.

The Pacific Ocean was so named by the Portuguese navigator, Magellan, who was the first European to enter it—in 1520—because at the time it was stormless (*störm' lés, adj.*) that is, free from storms. But this peaceful ocean can at times be very stormy (*störm' i, adj.*), or tempestuous; indeed, the winds in it can blow so stormily (*störm' i li, adv.*), or violently, as to make its storminess (*störm' i nés, n.*), or stormy quality, quite belie its name.

A.-S., also in Dutch, Swed., Dan.; cp. G. *sturm*, akin to *stir*. SYN.: *n.* Gale, hurricane, outburst, tempest, tumult. *v.* Assault, bluster, rage, rave. ANT.: *n.* Calm, peace, quiet, stillness.

Storthing (*stör' ting*), *n.* The Norwegian Parliament. Another form is *Storting* (*stör' ting*). (F. *Storthing*.)

The Storthing consists of one hundred and twenty-six members, elected for three years. Norw. *stor* great, *t(h)ing* assembly. See *thing*.

story [1] (*stör' i*), *n.* A recital or narrative of real or imaginary events; the events forming the material of such a narrative; such narratives collectively; a tale; a legend; a myth; an anecdote; a series of specially interesting facts connected with a person, place, institution, etc.; the account given of an incident; the plot of a novel, play, or the like; a term used to or among children for a falsehood. (F. *histoire, conte, craque*.)

Among the most popular collections of stories are those of Hans Andersen and the Brothers Grimm, and "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." If we see a forbidding-looking house in a desolate spot we wonder what its story is, what strange events have taken place in it. The witnesses in a law-suit may each tell a different story.

A **story-book** (*n.*) is a book containing stories, especially stories for children. **Story-telling** (*n.*) is a difficult art, and **story-tellers** (*n.pl.*) and **story-writers** (*n.pl.*) have to be very clever to make their stories interesting. In the East there are professional story-tellers whose business it is to recite legendary and romantic tales. A **storiette** (*stör i et', n.*), or **storyette** (*stör i et', n.*), is a very short story. One who makes a special study of popular legends and tales is a **storiologist** (*stör i ol' ó jist, n.*), or **storyologist** (*stör i ol' ó jist, n.*), and the subject of his study is called **storiology** (*stör i ol' ó ji, n.*) or **storyology** (*stör i ol' ó ji, n.*). A work of art adorned with scenes from well-known stories, or a person, place, or thing celebrated in history or story, is sometimes said to be **storied** (*stör' id, adj.*).

M.E. *storie*, O.F. *estoire*, from L. and Gr. *historia* narrative, report, from *histōr* learned, versed. See *history*. SYN.: Account, legend, myth, narrative, tale.

story [2] (*stör' i*), *n.* A group of rooms on the same floor; anything compared to such an arrangement; each of a number of rows or tiers of windows, columns, etc., arranged horizontally one above the other. *pl.* **stories** (*stör' iz*). Another form is **storey** (*stör' i*); *pl.* **storeys** (*stör' iz*). (F. *étage*.)

In England it is unusual to see a house with more than four stories, but business buildings and blocks of flats often have more. In New York and other American cities there are buildings with forty or more stories, and in London there are a number with over ten. The word **storied** (*stör' id, adj.*) or **storeyed** (*stör' id, adj.*) is generally used in combination. Thus we speak of a two-storied or three-storied house. A **story-post** (*n.*) is an upright that supports a beam on which a floor or wall rests.

Anglo-L. *historia*, properly history (see *story* [1]), hence perhaps tier of painted windows, or of statues in a façade. SYN.: Floor.

stoup (*stoop*), *n.* A drinking cup; a basin for holy water, especially one near the entrance of a Roman Catholic Church. (F. *coupe, flacon, bénitier*.)

From O. Norse *staup*, large cup; cp. Dutch *stoop*, G. dialect *stauf*. See *steep* [2].

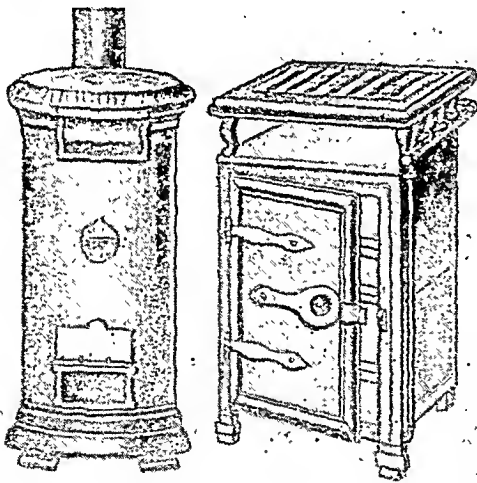
stout (*stout*), *adj.* Strong; sturdy; resolute; fat or tending to fatness. *n.* A variety of dark beer. (F. *robuste, hardi, gros; stout*.)

A stout cloth is one that is strong in material and firmly woven. A stout staff is a sturdy one. A stout ship is one that can bear rough weather. A stout resistance is a determined one. If a person's stoutness (stout' nēs, *n.*) is not very noticeable we may call him stoutish (stout' ish, *adj.*).

The word stout-hearted (stout hart' ēd, *adj.*) means courageous, not to be daunted. Stout-heartedness (stout hart' ēd nēs, *n.*), or courage, excites our admiration, as when soldiers stoutly (stout' li, *adv.*), or stout-heartedly (stout hart' ēd li, *adv.*), stand up to the enemy.

O.F. *estout*, *estult*, of Teut. origin; cp. M. Low G. *stolt*, G. *stolz* proud; perhaps akin to E. *stilt*, or from L. *stultus*, foolish, foolhardy. SYN.: *adj.* Bulky, corpulent, resolute, sturdy. ANT.: *adj.* Feeble, thin, weak.

stove [1] (stōv), *n.* An apparatus for heating, cooking, etc., wholly or partly closed, and burning gas, oil, or other fuel; the metal structure of a fireplace; a drying room for explosives, etc.; a hot-house for plants; an oven for heating the blast of a blast-furnace. *v.t.* To dry, heat, or force in a stove; to disinfect with sulphur or similar fumes. (F. *poile, fourneau, étuve, serre; chauffer au four, étuver.*)



Stove.—A slow combustion stove for heating (left), and a gas stove.

Stoves are made of metal, brick, tile, stone, and other materials. They are often named from the purpose for which they are used, such as cooking stove, or from the fuel they burn, as gas stove, anthracite stove.

A stove-pipe (*n.*) is a pipe that takes smoke from a stove to a chimney. In America a tall hat is sometimes called a stove-pipe hat (*n.*).

Earlier, hot-room of a bath; probably from M. Dutch *stove*; cp. Dutch *stove* hot-house, G. *stube* room, A.-S. *stofa*, O. Norse *stufa* heated bath-room. See *stew*.

stove [2] (stōv). This is one of the forms of the past tense and past participle of *stave*. See *stave*.

stow (stō), *v.t.* To pack away; store, or place neatly or in the proper place or order; to furl (a sail); to pack compactly with articles. (F. *mettre en place, arranger, arrimer, ferler, server.*)

Cargo is stowed on a vessel in such a way that it can easily be got at when wanted for unloading. A good deal of skill and knowledge is necessary to make a man a good stower (stō' ēr, *n.*). Stowage (stō' āj, *n.*) means both the act of stowing and the money paid for stowing. A stowaway (stō' ā wā, *n.*) is a person who hides on a ship in order to get a free passage.

M.E. *stowen*, from A.-S. *stōw* place. SYN.: Fill, pack, store.

strabismus (strā biz' mūs), *n.* The scientific term for squinting or a squint. (F. *strabisme.*)

Strabismus is sometimes cured by dividing one or more of the muscles of the eye. This operation is known as strabotomy (strā bot' ō mi, *n.*).

Latinized form of Gr. *strabismos* from *strabos* squinting, from *strephēin* to turn, twist.

straddle [1] (strād' l), *v.i.* To walk, stand, or sit with the legs apart; to sprawl; to sit astride; of the legs, to stand far apart; in U.S.A. to hesitate between two courses of action; to hedge. *v.t.* To stretch (the legs) far apart; to stride across; to bestride; in poker, to double (a stake). *n.* The act of straddling; the distance between the legs of a person straddling; in poker, a doubling of the stake; on the Stock Exchange, a contract which gives the holder the right of calling for stock or delivering it at an agreed price. (F. *marcher les jambes écartées, s'étaler, s'asseoir à califourchon, écartier les jambes, hésiter, parier pour et contre; enfourcher, enjamber, se mettre à califourchon sur; écartement.*)

We straddle a gate when we have a leg on either side of it. We straddle a horse when we sit astride it. A straddle-legged (*adj.*) position is one with the legs wide apart. A straddler (strād' lēr, *n.*) is a person or thing that straddles.

Modified frequentative (earlier *striddle*) of *stride*. SYN.: *v.* Sprawl, stride.

straddle [2] (strād' l), *v.t.* To fire shots, first beyond and then short of (a ship, etc.), so as to get the range. *n.* A shot of this kind.

This is a term used in the Navy. Bracket is the corresponding term in the Army.

See *straddle* [1].

Stradivarius (strād i vār' i ūs; strād i var' i ūs), *n.* A violin, violoncello, or viola made by Antonio Stradivari. An abbreviated form is *Strad* (strād). (F. *stradivarius.*)

Latinized form of the maker's name.

strafe (straf), *v.t.* Slang term, meaning to punish harshly; to do an injury to; to curse.

G. = "may He punish" from *strafen* to chastise. The term arose in the World War (1914-18).

straggle (sträg' l), *v.i.* To stray from the main body or from the usual way; to spread out in irregular fashion; to become

dispersed; to wander aimlessly; to occur here and there. (F. *s'éparpiller*, *se disperser*, *errer*.)

After the Lord Mayor's Show the crowds straggle about the street. The word is used specially of a soldier who strays from his company or from the line of march, of a sailor who is absent from his ship without leave, or of a ship that strays from the line of battle.

A straggler (*sträg' lër*, *n.*) is a person or thing that straggles. A plant growing apart from others of its kind, or a migratory bird found outside its usual range, is a straggler. Plants that grow stragglingly (*sträg' ling li*, *adv.*), or in straggly (*sträg' li*, *adj.*) fashion, are a great trouble to the tidy gardener.

Etymology doubtful; possibly frequentative of M.E. *straken* to wander. See *stretch*. SYN.: *Ramble*, *stray*, *wander*.

straight (*strät*), *adj.* Not bent, curved, or crooked; honest; trustworthy; steady; candid; uninterrupted; level; in the right order or place; direct from the source. *n.* The condition of being straight; a straight or even piece of anything; a sequence at poker. *adv.* In a straight line; directly; with good aim; at once. (F. *droit*, *fidèle*, *sincère*, *constant*, *uni*, *exacte*, *direct*; *tout droit*, *sur le champ*, *droit*.)

A straight line is one that lies evenly throughout its extent, or, in other words, is the nearest distance between two points. A straight back is one that is erect. Straight hair is hair that is not curly, waved, or frizzy. A straight talk is a piece of plain speaking. We say a man is straight when he is honest and upright in all his dealings. To put things straight is to put them in order. It is always better to go straight to the fountain-head for information. In lawn-tennis a player who wins a match without losing a set is said to win in straight sets (*n.pl.*).

We all trust a straightforward (*strät för' wärd*, *adj.*) man, for we know that he will act straightforwardly (*strät för' wärd li*, *adv.*), and not deceive us. Straightforwardness (*strät för' wärd nës*, *n.*) is always appreciated. A straightforward task is one that presents no difficulties or complications.

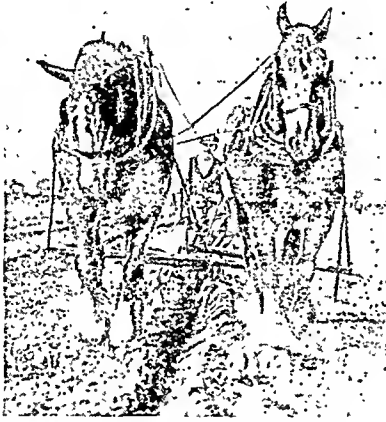
It is important that certain things, such as measures used by surveyors and architects, shall be perfectly straight. If an architect finds that one of his rulers lacks straightness (*strät' nës*, *n.*), he should not use it.

A straight-edge (*n.*) is a strip of metal or wood with one edge straight, used as a ruler, or to test surfaces and edges. To do a thing straightway (*strät' wä*, *adv.*) is to do it at

once. To straighten (*strät' èn*, *v.t.* and *i.*) means to make straight, or to become straight, and a straightener (*strät' èn èr*, *n.*) is a person who straightens, or an appliance used for straightening.

A.-S. *streht* p.p. of *streccan* to stretch. SYN. *adj.* Even, fair, honest, level, upright. *adv.* Immediately. ANT.: *adj.* Crooked, shifty, uneven.

strain [1] (*strän*), *v.t.* To stretch tightly; to exert as much as possible; to overtax; to injure or distort by undue exercise, effort, stretching, etc.; to force beyond the recognized limits; to force the meaning or intention of (words, rules, etc.); to embrace or press closely; to make uneasy or artificial; to purify by passing through a filter or similar medium; to clear (solids) out of a liquid. *v.i.* To strive intensely; to pull (at); to be filtered; to



Straight.—A ploughman, as is his wont, intent on ploughing a straight furrow.

trickle. *n.* An act of straining; a violent or excessive effort; a pull; an injury or change of structure caused by violent or excessive effort, pull, or force; a song; a tune; a definite part of a piece of music; a passage of poetry; style of expression; drift or tendency. (F. *tendre*, *forcer*, *surcharger*, *outrier*, *étreindre*, *serrer*, *passer*, *filtrer*, *tamiser*; *se forcer*, *faire des grands efforts*, *se filtrer*; *effort*, *tension*, *enforse*, *foulture*, *chant*, *essor*.)

A railway porter can carry very heavy weights without straining himself. In mechanics, strain means the change in the form of a structure caused by a load or other force, and stress means any force that produces a strain. We strain a point when we do more than we are entitled to do or more than we are bound to do in the circumstances.

A strainer (*strän' èr*, *n.*) is a utensil or device used for straining, either in the sense of filtering or tightening.

From O.F. *estraindre* (stem *estreign-*), L. *stringere*. See *stringent*. SYN.: *v.* Constrain, distort, filter, force, overtax. *n.* Over-exertion, pressure, style, tension.

strain [2] (*strän*), *n.* A race or stock; a breed; an inherited quality or tendency; an addition of some racial or family element. (F. *race*, *lignage*.)

Many families in England are proud to possess a strain of Huguenot blood in their veins. Owners of racehorses and hounds endeavour to secure animals of a good strain. There may be a savage strain or there may be an artistic strain in a person's character.

A.-S. *stræon* gain, begetting, whence *strænan* to acquire, beget. SYN.: *Breed*, *race*, *stock*.

strait (strāt), *adj.* - Narrow or restricted; strict. *n.* (Usually *pl.*) a narrow belt of water between two larger ones; a difficult position; distress. (F. *étroit, serré; détroit, embarras.*)

The adjective is seldom used nowadays, except in allusion to the strait gate (Matthew vii, 13) and the straitest sect (Acts xxvi, 5). To straiten (strāt' ēn, *v.t.*) means to make narrow, to restrict, to subject or reduce to hardship or distress. A person who has not enough to live upon can be said to be in straitened circumstances. A strait-laced (*adj.*) person is one who is very precise and Puritanical in matters of conduct. A strait-jacket (*n.*), or strait-waistcoat (*n.*), is a garment used for lunatics or prisoners when they are violent, and to strait-waistcoat (*v.t.*) a person is to confine him in such a garment.

O.F. *estreit, estroit*, from L. *strictus* p.p. of *stringere* to draw tight. See strain [1], strict.

strake (strāk), *n.* A line of planking or plates extending the length of a ship or boat; the iron rim of a cart-wheel; one of the plates forming this. (F. *gabord.*)

The strake of a boat corresponds to a course of bricks in a wall. In clinker-built boats the strakes overlap like weather-boarding; in carvel-built boats they make a smooth joint, giving a level surface.

Akin to stretch.

stramineous (strā min' ē ūs), *adj.* Like or coloured like straw; worthless. (F. *de paille, léger comme la paille.*)

From L. *stramineus* from *strāmen* (gen. -*min-is*) straw, from *strā-tus* p.p. of *sternere* to strew.

stramonium (strā mō' nī ūm), *n.* A drug prepared from the thorn-apple, used in the treatment of asthma. See datura. (F. *stramonine.*)

Modern L., perhaps from Tatar.

strand [1] (strānd), *n.* The shore of a sea; the side or bank of a lake or river. *v.t.* To run aground. *v.i.* To be driven ashore. (F. *côte, rivage; faire échouer; échouer.*)

One of the most important thoroughfares in London is the Strand, which got its name because at one time it was the strand or shore by the side of the Thames. A sailor who runs his ship aground is said to strand her; sometimes a whale is stranded, or thrown up high and dry on the beach by wind and waves. A person who is left without money, or who is placed in some other awkward position, is said to be stranded, the past participle only being used in this sense.

A.S., also Dutch, G., Swed., and Dan.; origin obscure. SYN.: *n.* Bank, beach, margin, shore.

strand [2], *n.* One of the strings or wires of which rope is made. *v.t.* To break a strand. (F. *toron, fil de caret.*)

Rope, whether made of fibre or of wire, is composed of a number of strands which are twisted together. When rope is to be spliced the strands are unlaid or untwisted. When a rope is worn through in one or more strands and is likely to break it is said to be stranded.

Perhaps O.F. *estran*; cp. G. *strähne*.

strange (strānj), *adj.* Alien; foreign; unfamiliar; not well known (to); not one's own; novel; unusual; eccentric, awkward; surprising; unexpected; unacquainted. (F. *étranger, inconnu, singulier, bizarre, extraordinaire, étrange, embarrassant, surprenant.*)

When we visit a strange or foreign land we may find many things that are strange to us, and strike us strangely (strānj' lī, *adv.*), by their novel and unusual appearance or character. Even common things have strangeness (strānj' nēs, *n.*) or peculiarity.

One who is new to a place is a stranger (strānj' ēr, *n.*) to it. In a neighbouring country one may feel a stranger.

O.F. *estrangere*, L. *extrāneus* foreign, from *extrā* without. SYN.: Alien, foreign, novel, peculiar, unexpected. ANT.: Familiar, usual.

strangle (strāng' gl), *v.t.* To choke or throttle; to kill by squeezing the windpipe; to stifle or suppress. (F. *étrangler, étouffer, supprimer.*)

In some countries murderers and other evil-doers were put to death by strangling, which was carried out by a professional strangler (strāng' glēr, *n.*). We sometimes talk of a movement being strangled when it is suppressed or hindered, and not allowed to develop. Strangles (strāng' glz, *n.pl.*) is an infectious catarrh which affects animals.

O.F. *estrangler*, L. *strangulāre* to strangle, Gr. *stranggalān*; cp. *stranggos* twisted. SYN.: Choke, suppress, throttle.

strangulate (strāng' gū lāt), *v.t.* To strangle; in pathology, etc., to compress (a blood-vessel, etc.) so as to stop circulation. (F. *étrangler.*)

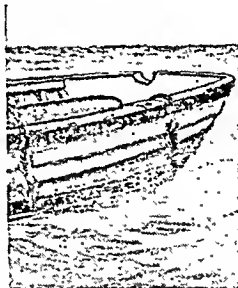
The state in which a vein or intestine is strangulated is known as strangulation (strāng gū lā' shūn, *n.*).

From L. *strangulāre* (p.p. -*ātus*) to throttle.

strap (strāp), *n.* A band, of leather or other flexible material, used to form a fastening, or to hold things together; a strip of metal to connect or fasten parts together; in botany, a part of a corolla shaped like a strap. *v.t.* To fasten with a strap; to thrash with a strap; to strop



Strand. — A three-strand rope (left), and a stranded rope.



Strake. — Part of a boat, showing the strakes.

or sharpen ; in surgery, to close (a cut) with adhesive plaster. (F. *courroie, lien, bande; sangler, cingler, lier, donner les étrivières à, repasser.*)

The leather or webbing strap is usually fitted with a buckle. Two used with a holder form a rug strap, or pair of straps. Straps also form part of the harness of a horse.

Metal straps are used to connect and secure timbers, as in roof principals, where straight or forked ones are employed. In machinery a connecting rod is fastened by a strap of iron, which passes round its end, as in the rod connecting crank and treadle of a lathe. A strapper (*sträp' èr, n.*) is one who straps. We sometimes refer to a strong man as a strapping (*sträp' ing, adj.*) fellow, or call him a strapper. A thrashing with the strap is facetiously called strap-oil (*n.*).

Ornamentation, in the form of crossed or interlacing bands, is known as strap-work (*n.*). The edges of wounds are strapped or brought together by a strapping (*n.*) of plaster. In tramcars and some railway coaches looped straps of leather are used as hand-holds for standing passengers, and one for whom there is no seating accommodation is called a strap-hanger (*n.*).

A.-S. *stropp*, from L. *struppus, stroppus* ; cp. Gr. *strophos* band, rope, from *strephein* to twist. SYN. : *n.* Band, strip, thong. *v.* Fasten.

strappado (*strä pä' dö, n.* A punishment or torture inflicted by fastening a person's hands, etc., with a rope, lifting him up, and letting him fall to the length of the rope. *v.t.* To punish with the strappado. (F. *estrépade; soumettre à l'estrapade.*)

Ital. *strappata*, from p.p. of *strappare* to tug, haul, with suffix altered to Span. form *-ado* ; said to be related to Dutch *straffen*, G. *strafen* to punish, and Dutch *straf*, G. *straff* taut, tight.

strapper (*sträp' èr*). One who straps ; a strong, lusty person. See *under* strap.

strata (*strä' tà, n.pl.* This is the plural of *stratum*. See *stratum*.

stratagem (*strät' ä jèm, n.* A trick or ruse used in warfare to deceive an enemy ; an artifice. (F. *stratagème, ruse, artifice.*)

By stratagem, or the use of tricks or manoeuvres designed to deceive and mislead an enemy, a commander may mask a movement he wishes to conceal, or divert the attention of his opponent.

In Athens the *strategus* (*strä tē' gūs, n.*)—*pl.* *strategi* (*strä tē' ji*)—or general, was one of the officials, appointed annually, who commanded the army in turn. Strategy (*strät' è ji, n.*) means the science or art of conducting war, and the management of

an army or of a campaign. A general who is a good strategist (*strät' è jist, n.*) seeks to place his own men and material so that an enemy is put at a disadvantage, and fights under conditions least favourable to his success at times and places imposed upon him by the strategist.

A commander must possess a thorough knowledge of strategics (*strä tē' jiks; strä tej' iks, n.*), and be able to make sound strategic (*strä tē' jik; strä tej' ik, adj.*) or strategical (*strä tē' jik äl; strä tej' ik äl, adj.*) plans. By directing his men strategically (*strä tē' jik äl li; strä tej' ik äl li, adv.*) or to the best possible advantage, he may gain a victory. Tactics, often mentioned in conjunction with strategy, means the handling of forces actually in touch with the enemy, and the conduct of a battle.

Gr. *stratēgēma*, from *stratēgein* to hold command of an army, hence to plan a campaign, from *stratēgos* a general, from *stratos* army, *agein* to lead. SYN. : Artifice, ruse, trick.

strath (*sträth, n.* A broad valley ; a river-course with high ground on each side.

The Scottish dance known as the strathspey (*sträth spä, n.*) gets its name from Strathspey, that is, the strath of the Spey, where apparently it originated. It is slower than the reel, and, unlike the reel, abounds in jerky movements. The music for the dance is also called a strathspey.

Gaelic *srath* ; cp. Welsh *ystnad* flat valley ; akin to L. and E. *stratum*.



Strath.—The famous strath of Craig o' Leake, near Invercauld, Aberdeenshire. The straths of Scotland are broad stretches of low-lying ground, generally traversed by a single large river and its affluents.

stratify (*strät' i fi*), *v.t.* To form or arrange in strata. (F. *stratifier.*)

The deposits of mud, sand, etc., at the mouth of a river are stratified, or laid down in strata, by the water. The greater part of the earth's surface is stratified, consisting of layers of different rocks.

The sea deposits various strata on the beaches, and stratification (*strät i fi kähün, n.*) is clearly visible in chalk cliffs, where successive layers of chalk, sand,

pebbles, etc., are often to be seen. Rocks that are arranged in a number of thin layers are said by geologists to be straticulate (strā tik' ū lāt, *adj.*).

From L. *strātum* neuter p.p. of *sternere* to lay down, spread out, and -*ficāre* compounding form of *facere* to make, to do.

stratigraphic (strāt i grāf' ik). For this word, stratigraphy, etc., see under *stratum*.

strato-cirrus (strā' tō sir' ūs). This is another form of cirro-stratus. See under *cirrus*.

stratocracy (strā tok' rā si), *n.* Military rule; dominion or government by military men. (F. *stratocratie*, *régime militaire*.)

Gr. *stratos* army and E. -*cracy*.

stratum (strā' tūm), *n.* A layer or coat; in geology, a layer or bed of material spread out more or less horizontally, especially one deposited by water. *pl.* strata (strā' tā). (F. *couche*.)

This word is used by geologists to mean a set or series of layers considered as a whole, or any one of the laminae or layers which compose the set. The sedimentary strata of the earth's crust were laid down in the distant past on the beds of seas, oceans, and lakes then existing. Among such rocks are the sandstones, slates, lime-stones, and chalk.

The coal-measures are stratiform (strāt' i fōrm, *adj.*), taking the form of strata. The branch of geology called stratigraphy (strā tig' rā fi, *n.*) deals with the arrangement of these layers and their successive order of deposition. A stratigraphic (strāt i grāf' ik, *adj.*) or stratigraphical (strāt i grāf' ik āl, *adj.*) diagram represents strata as they lie one on another. At a geological museum may be seen maps in which the composition of many regions of the earth is depicted stratigraphically (strāt i grāf' ik āl li, *adv.*).

L. neuter p.p. of *sternere* to lay down, spread out. *Syn.*: Bed, layer, thickness.

strato-cumulus (strā' tō kū' mū lūš). This is another form of cumulo-stratus. See under *cumulus*.

stratus (strā' tūs), *n.* A cloud-form which has a great extension horizontally and a low altitude. *pl.* strati (strā' tī). (F. *stratus*.)

Meteorologists distinguish kinds of clouds according to altitude and other circumstances. A stratus is one that lies between two thousand and seven thousand feet above the earth, and is spread out in a continuous sheet horizontally. It is seen usually at morning and evening, especially in autumn.

L. p.p. of *sternere* to spread out.

straw (straw), *n.* The dry, ripe stalks of wheat, rye and other kinds of grain; a piece or single stalk of this; a trifle or worthless thing; a straw hat. (F. *paille*, *liard*, *chapeau de paille*, *canotier*.)

Straw, the stalks from grain which has been threshed, is extremely useful for many purposes. Cottages and ricks are thatched

with it; the farmer uses it as bedding for his beasts, and it is strewn on the earth to protect young plants from the cold.

Few fruits are more popular or more succulent than the strawberry (straw' bér i, *n.*) which grows on a low stemless plant throwing out runners. A tint resembling that of the pulpy fruit when crushed is known as crushed strawberry. The leaf of a strawberry plant is the emblem of a duke, his coronet being ornamented with a representation of eight such leaves. The strawberry-tree (*n.*) is an evergreen arbutus that bears a fruit resembling the strawberry.

A pale yellow, of the colour of straw, is known as straw-colour (*n.*), and material of this hue is said to be straw-coloured (*adj.*). Straw-board (*n.*) is a brittle yellow pulp board much used for making boxes and for the covers of books; it is so called because it is made of straw, which is pulped and then spread out in a layer of the desired thickness. The caddis-worm is called the straw-worm (*n.*); anything resembling or made of straw is strawy (straw' i, *adj.*). A straw-hat (*n.*) is one made of plaited or woven straw, and is sometimes called a straw.

A.-S. *strēaw*; cp. Dutch *stroo*, G. *stroh*; akin to L. *sternere* (p.p. *strāt-um*), E. *strew*.



Strawberry.—Picking cultivated strawberries, two of which are shown in the inset.

stray (strā), *v.i.* To deviate from the right or proper way; to wander; to lose the way; to go wrong. *n.* A straggler; a domestic animal that has strayed. *adj.* Straggling; strayed; wandering; sporadic. (F. *errer*, *dévier*, *se. fourvoyer*, *s'égarer*; *bête égarée*; *vagabond*, *fugitif*.)

Cattle which stray, and are found straying or wandering on the roads, are placed in a pound by the police. When the owner seeks to reclaim the strays he must pay a fine, and also the expenses of feeding the stray beasts while in the pound.

Those also who wander from the path of duty or from the right way of life are said to stray. When a hen misses one

of her brood she goes anxiously after the strayer (*strā' ēr, n.*), or straggler, calling to it in her way.

O.F. *estraier*, from L. *ex trā vagāri* to wander outside. See extravagant. SYN.: *v.* Err; wander. *n.* Truant, wanderer. *adj.* Occasional, sporadic.

streak (*strēk*), *n.* A long narrow irregular mark or band different in colour from its ground. *v.t.* To mark with streaks. (F. *raie*; *rayer*.)

Sunset clouds are streaked with orange or crimson, and golden streaks of light may announce the sunrise.

We may say of a person, perhaps, that he has a streak, or element, of humour in his character. Bacon, when cut, may have a streaky (*strēk' i, adj.*) look—it may consist of alternating streaks of fat and lean; some people prefer it when it possesses this streakiness (*strēk' i nēs, n.*). Streakily (*strēk' i li, adv.*) means irregularly, or in a streaky manner.

A.-S. *strica* stroke; cp. G. *strich*; akin to E. *strike*. SYN.: *n.* Smear, stripe, vein.

stream (*strēm*), *n.* A body of flowing water; a brook; a river; a flow of liquid; a current, or steady flow; the direction of this; a large quantity of something flowing; a mass that moves onward continually; a moving throng. *v.i.* To move or flow in or as in a stream; to run or flow out in abundance; to run with liquid; to hang or float in the wind. *v.t.* To pour out (liquid) in abundance. (F. *fleuve, torrent, ruisseau, rivière, courant, cours d'eau, flot; couler, jaillir, ruisseler, flotter; répandre*.)

The waters of many streams help to swell the flow, or stream, of a large river.

Windows stream or run with rain in a storm, and the gutter-spouts stream out water. Crowds stream into our railway stations at holiday time, and there is a continual stream of people to the trains.

A streamlet (*strēm' lēt, n.*) is a little stream. A district that is without streams or rivers is streamless (*strēm' lēs, adj.*), but one in which they are plentiful may be called streamy (*strēm' i, adj.*), to use a rare word. This last word also means like, or flowing in, a stream. To hang in the wind, as a banner does, is to stream, and a long narrow flag or a pennon is called a streamer (*strēm' ēr, n.*). Another streamer is the column of light that shoots across the sky, as in the Northern Lights, or Aurora Borealis.

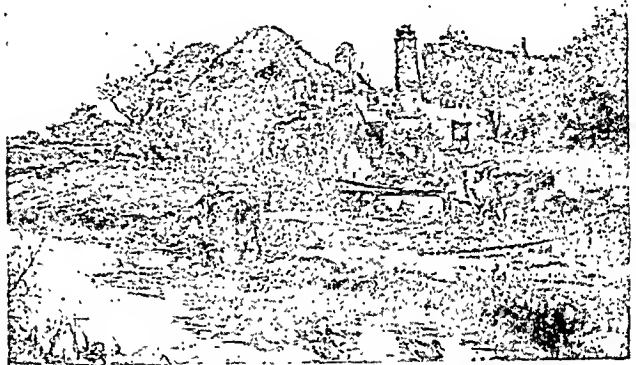
In the science of aerodynamics stream-line (*n.*) means the direction or course taken by air currents as they impinge on the body, planes, etc., of an aircraft, and also the shape given to such a body or its

members in order that they may offer the least resistance to currents.

In hydrodynamics, stream-line means the line of flow of particles in a stream, or a path free from eddies taken by a fluid round a solid object. The fish has developed such a stream-line (*adj.*) form—rather blunt in front, and tapering gradually aft; as it swims the water can close in behind it without eddies, which cause dragging and loss of power.

Men have learned to stream-line (*v.i.*) submarine boats, the underwater parts of ships, the envelopes of airships, the body, wings, and spars of an aeroplane, and the body of a racing motor-car.

A.-S. *strēam*; cp. Dutch *stroom*, G. *strom*. SYN.: *n.* Brook, current, flow, river, rivulet. *v.* Flow, gush, issue, pour, wave.



Stream.—A pastoral scene, "The Stream." From the painting by J. C. Hook, R.A.

street (*strēt*), *n.* A road in a village or town, usually flanked by houses, etc.; this together with such houses. (F. *rue*.)

Certain old Roman roads are still named street—for example, Stone Street and Watling Street—but in modern usage a street means a short road in a village or other populated place. A road is usually longer than a street and leads very often from one town to another.

The fronts of most houses look streetward (*strēt' wārd, adv.*), or towards the street, although there are exceptions when the rear is the streetward (*adj.*) side.

A street-sweeper (*n.*) is a man who is employed to keep the streets clean; it is also the name of a machine used for the same purpose. A scavenger, or cleaner of the streets, is sometimes called a street-orderly (*n.*). A street-arab (*n.*) means a child of the gutter, or a vagrant, who has no settled home.

A.-S. *strāet*, from L. *strāta*, from *strātus* p.p. of *sternere* to lay down, to spread, hence to pave.

strength (*strength*), *n.* The state or quality of being strong; muscular force; capacity for exertion or endurance; the capacity of

a body to withstand or sustain force or strain without yielding or breaking; power of resistance; the degree in which a person or a body is strong; solidity; tenacity; vigour; intensity; power; potency; force measured in numbers, of an army, ships, etc.; the proportion of a whole number present, mustered, etc. (F. *force, puissance, résistance, solidité, vigueur*.)

There is something very attractive about the possession of physical strength, and people are always willing to read or hear about feats of strength. But enviable as strength of this kind may be, strength of character, too, is desirable. The tensile strength of a wire, rope, etc., is measured by the breaking strain.

During an armed conflict much may depend on the relative strengths or numbers of the various battalions, divisions, and armies, as well as of the squadrons and fleets of ships or aeroplanes.

To strengthen (strength' *én, v.t.*) a building is to make it stronger. A sapling strengthens (strength' *énz, v.i.*) as it grows; an athlete as he acquires more strength and stamina. Anything which imparts strength is a strengthener (strength' *én ér, n.*). In the case of the athlete, his training may have been the strengthener, without which he might well be comparatively strengthless (strength' *lès, adj.*) or feeble.

A.-S. *strengthu*, from *strang* strong. SYN.: Force, might, power, tenacity, vigour. ANT.: Feebleness, weakness.

strenuous (stren' *ū ūs*), *adj.* Vigorous; energetic; zealous; persistent. (F. *énergique, assidu, zélé*.)

Football is a strenuous game, played vigorously, or strenuously (stren' *ū ūs li, adv.*). A former president of the United States—Theodore Roosevelt—urged people to live more strenuous or energetic lives. There is much to be said for his advice, and if Great Britain is to hold her place in the world her young people must take their careers seriously and show as much strenuousness (stren' *ū ūs nès, n.*) in their work, whatever it is, as they display in games and sports.

From L. *strenuus* active; cp. Gr. *strēnēs* strong; E. suffix *-ous*. SYN.: Ardent, keen, zealous. ANT.: Inert, lazy, lethargic slack.

strepitoso (strep i tō' *sō*), *adv.* In music, in a noisy or impetuous manner. (F. *strepitoso*.) Ital. = clattering.

stress (stres), *n.* Constraining force; tension; pressure; strain; in mechanics, force exerted between or upon bodies or

parts; weight; emphasis; accentuation; importance. *v.t.* To subject to stress; to lay stress on. (F. *force, pression, charge, poids, accent, accentuation; charger, appuyer sur, souligner*.)

Driven by stress of weather, a trawler may leave her nets and make for the nearest safe anchorage. Masts and spars are constructed to withstand stress and strain, but they may snap under stress in a bad storm.

In mechanics, a stress is a force, or combination of forces, which causes a strain. A thrust stress produces a compression strain; a pulling stress causes the strain named tension. A clock-spring when wound up is in a state of stress, and exerts a stress or reaction in its uncoiling.

Every English word of more than one syllable has one syllable stressed, or emphasized, while the others are left stressless (stres' *lès, adj.*), that is, without emphasis. One who writes a message may underline some words to stress their importance.

Shortened from *distress*, influenced by O.F. *estrece* from L. *strictus*. SYN.: Importance, pressure, tension, urgency. *v.* Emphasize.

stretch (strech), *v.t.* To tighten; to make taut; to draw out; to straighten; to extend or cause to extend in any direction; to draw out to the full length; to reach out (a hand, etc.); to place somewhere in a taut, extended, or outspread state; to strain; to expand or distend; to lay out (a person) with a blow; to strain; to do violence to; to distort. *v.i.* To be extended or expanded; to extend one's limbs; to reach; to have a specified extension; to admit of being drawn out. *n.* An act of stretching; a state of being stretched; a continuous line, tract, or expanse; a continuous spell; the distance a ship sails on the same tack. (F. *tendre, étirer, allonger, déployer, coucher, exagérer; s'étendre, s'étirer, s'élargir; tension, étendue, bordée*.)

One can stretch a strand of elastic rubber to several times its original length without breaking it, but there is a point at which it will cease to stretch, and will snap. Gloves which are tight when first worn may stretch with longer use. We stretch out a limb by extending it to its full length. Railways now stretch across all civilized countries.

Telegraph lines are tightly stretched between their posts, the lineman using a vice with a ratchet by means of which the wire is stretched and made taut.



Strength.—A display of strength given by a woman of Japan.

People have been known to fast for several weeks at a stretch, or on end. In most trades men work continuously for a stretch, or spell, of eight hours. Anything which stretches, or serves to stretch, is a stretcher (*strech'ér, n.*). An injured person is carried on a kind of litter called a stretcher.

In brickwork a stretcher is a brick placed lengthwise in the direction of a wall, one laid crosswise being known as a header. A wall made up entirely of stretchers so laid is said to be built with stretcher-bond (*n.*), each course being a stretcher-course (*n.*), and the joints of one course being opposite the centres of the bricks in the courses next above and below it.

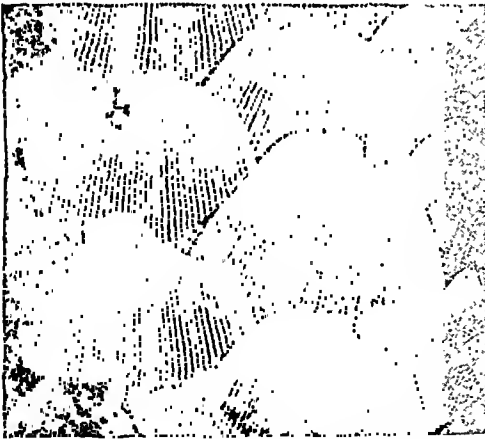
An elastic substance, or one that stretches much, is said to be stretchy (*strech' i, adj.*).

A.-S. *streccan*, cp. Dutch *strekken*, G. *strecken*; perhaps akin to E. *stark*. SYN.: *v.* Elongate, extend, lengthen, strain, tighten. *n.* Expanse, extent, span, spell, tract. ANT.: *v.* Compress, contract, loosen, shorten.

strew (*stroo*), *v.t.* To scatter; to spread about or cover by scattering. *p.p.* strewn (*stroon*), or strewed (*strood*). (F. *semer*, *éparpiller*, *couvrir*.)

Floors were formerly strewed, or covered, with rushes. On the first Palm Sunday the people strewed branches in the path of Christ, as he entered Jerusalem.

A.-S. *streawian*; cp. G. *streuen*. See straw. SYN.: Scatter, spread.



Striated.—Skin of the African scaly ant-eater, showing the striated surface of the scales.

stria (*stri' à*), *n.* A strip or streak; a small groove or furrow running parallel to others. *pl.* striae (*stri' è*). (F. *strie*.)

To striate (*stri' àt, v.t.*) is to mark with striae. Ordinary muscle tissue is striate (*stri' àt, adj.*), and the striated fibres which compose it have both lengthwise and transverse markings on them. Some rocks exhibit striation (*stri' à' shùn, n.*), the surface being marked with fissures caused ages ago by the passage of a glacier.

L. = furrow, groove.

stricken (*strik' èn*). This is a form of the past participle of strike. See strike.

strict (*strikt*), *adj.* Exactly or precisely defined; governed by exact rules; accurate; rigorous; severe; not lax; not admitting of deviation or exception. (F. *strict*, *précis*, *exact*, *rigoureux*.)

In wartime, the discipline of soldiers, at all times strict, or characterized by strictness (*strikt' nès, n.*), becomes more stringent still. Any violation of the strict rules and regulations is severely punished. Civilians who accompany an army are amenable to military law, and must obey orders strictly (*strikt' li, adv.*), or precisely.

A stricture (*strikt' chûr, n.*) is a censure, or a severe criticism of conduct. In pathology, a stricture means a contraction of a duct or passage in the body, which when thus contracted is said to be strictured (*strikt' chûrd, adj.*).

From L. *strictus* *p.p.* of *stringere* to strain. SYN.: Accurate, exact, precise, rigid, rigorous. ANT.: Inaccurate, lax, slack.

stride (*strid*), *v.i.* To walk with long steps. *v.t.* To stride; to cover in a single step. *p.t.* strode (*strôd*); *p.p.* stridden (*strid' èn*), or strid (*strid*). *n.* A long step or pace; the distance covered by such a step. (F. *marcher à grandes enjambées*; *enfourcher*, *enjamber*; *enjambée*.)

Soldiers march with a regular or measured stride, at an even pace or stride. We may roughly measure a plot of land by pacing or striding along its margins. If in striding through a country lane we have to cross a puddle we may take it in our stride, striding or stepping over the obstacle.

A.-S. *stridan*; cp. Low G. *striden* to strive, stride, Dutch *strijden*, G. *streiten* to contend. SYN.: *v.* Bestride, pace, step, straddle, walk. *n.* Pace, step.

strident (*stri' dent*), *adj.* Sounding harsh and loud. (F. *strident*.)

Bolts and hinges which have grown rusty with disuse creak in a strident manner when one attempts to move them. Some persons have harsh, metallic voices, and are then said to talk stridently (*stri' dent li, adv.*).

The harsh creaking noise made by cicadas, crickets, and some other insects is called a stridor (*stri' dôr, n.*). Such insects stridulate (*strid' ū lât, v.i.*), or make this stridulous (*strid' ū lûs, adj.*) noise by rubbing the hard parts of their body together. The stridulatory (*strid' ū lâ tô ri, adj.*) organ is usually the wing-case, or the femur, each of which is provided with a roughened, file-like surface. The grasshopper is a stridulator (*strid' ū lâ tôr, n.*), which makes its chirp by rubbing wing and femur together, but the stridulation (*strid' ū lâ' shùn, n.*) of the cricket is produced by the wings alone.

L. *stridens* (acc. -ent-em), pres. p. of *stridère* to creak. SYN.: Grating, harsh.

strife (*strif*), *n.* Conflict; contention; hostile struggling; contest undertaken in emulation or rivalry. (F. *lutte*, *contention*, *concurrence*.)

An agitator endeavours to sow strife and dissension among people. Athletes compete in friendly strife.

O.F. *estrif*, O. Norse *strith* (cp. Dutch *strijd*, G. *streit*), or from source of G. *streben* to endeavour. See strive. SYN.: Contention, contest, dispute, struggle. ANT.: Amity, concord.

striga (stri' gâ), *n.* In botany, a short, stiff hair or hair-like scale. *pl.* strigae (stri' ji).

Botanists describe the surface of a leaf or stem that is covered with strigae as strigose (stri' gôs, *adj.*), or strigous (stri' gûs, *adj.*). These words also mean of the nature of strigae.

L. *striga* a row of corn or hay cut down, perhaps from *stringere* to press together; cp. *stria*.



Strike.—Driving a wedge into a piece of tree trunk by striking it with a heavy hammer.

strike (striĕk), *v.t.* To hit; to deliver a blow or blows upon; to drive or send with a blow; to collide with; to cause to penetrate; to thrust (into); to secure (a hooked fish) by jerking the line upwards; to cause (an hour) to sound by beats on a bell, etc.; to stamp or mint (a coin); to ratify (a bargain); to arrive at (an average); to determine (a balance); to assume (an attitude) dramatically; to cause to become (blind, etc.); to affect or impress mentally; to arrest the attention of; to afflict; to cause (a match) to ignite; to light upon suddenly; to occur to suddenly; to level off (a joint in masonry); to level (a measure of grain, etc.) by scraping off the surplus; to lower (a flag or sail); to take down (a tent); to cease (work) as a protest against low wages, etc. *v.i.* To hit; to deliver a blow or blows (upon); to dash (against, upon, etc.); to run aground or against rocks; to sound the time; to cease work as a protest; to enter or turn (into a track, etc.); to diverge (to); to arrive suddenly; to take root; to jerk fishing tackle so as to secure the hook in a fish's mouth; to lower flags or sails as a sign of surrender; in

geology, to extend in a specified direction (of strata). *n.* The act of striking, especially a massed refusal to work until a grievance is remedied; a discovery (of minerals); the jerk by which an angler secures a hooked fish; a straight rule for levelling grain, etc.; in a measure; a rod or narrow board for levelling a surface; in geology, the horizontal direction of a bed of rock. *p.t.* struck (striĕk); *p.p.* struck (striĕk) or stricken (striĕk' en). (F. *assener, frapper, heurter, percer, sonner, ratifier, établir, saisir, allumer, rencontrer, araser, amener, plier, faire grève; frapper, heurter, échouer, sonner, se mettre en grève, prendre racine, baisser pavillon, amener les voiles; grève, règle, radoire, inclinaison de couche.*)

It is unpleasant to strike one's elbow accidentally against a sharp object. We strike a match by rubbing it against the side of the matchbox. If the match strikes, or gives a light by being struck, we succeed in striking, or producing, a light. The executioner of mediaeval times struck off the heads of, or beheaded, his victims with an axe. An idea strikes one when it occurs to one by chance.

Coins are said to be struck, because they are shaped and impressed by stamping. Similarly, a printer is said to strike off, or print, a number of posters. To strike a person off a list, however, is to remove his name from it.

People are said to strike out, or make vigorous strokes of various kinds, when boxing, swimming, or skating. We strike out a line of action for ourselves when we make a plan and follow it. Steel strikes sparks out of flint, that is, produces them by striking. A writer strikes out misspelt words when he deletes them, or draws pen or pencil lines through them.

To strike up a tune is to begin to sing or play it, and to strike up a friendship or conversation with a person is to enter into it without formalities.

The Biblical expression "well stricken in years" means aged. To be stricken with fever is to be affected by it. A pitched battle is sometimes called a stricken field. Many people use a strike-a-light (*n.*), which is a mechanical lighter containing a flint, to light their pipes, etc.

A small money allowance, called strike-pay (*n.*), is made by his trade union to a striker (striĕk' er, *n.*), that is, a workman on strike, to prevent him from starving, owing to the stoppage of his wages. A strike in which workmen of many trades take part is called a general strike.

A blacksmith's striker is an assistant who wields a heavy hammer. The striker of a gun or rifle is a part which flies forward when the trigger is pulled. It has a pointed part which indents and explodes the cap or the cartridge. In lawn-tennis, the player who receives the service is called the receiver or striker-out (*n.*).

A striking (strikt' ing, *adj.*) picture is one that strikes our attention by being out of the common. Some persons have a striking, or impressive, manner, that strikes, or arrests, us. Others are strikingly (strikt' ing li, *adv.*), that is, very noticeably, handsome. Others again charm those who meet them by the strikingness (strikt' ing nès, *n.*), that is, the striking quality, of their conversation.

A-S. *strican* to go, flow, stroke, cp. Dutch *strijken*, G. *streichen* to stroke; akin to L. *stringere* to graze. See stroke [1] and [2]. SYN.: v. Beat, buffet, hit, knock, smite.

string (string), *n.* Twine, or thin cord; a long strip of this, or of leather, or other material, used for tying up, lacing together, or fastening objects; a string-like fibre, etc.; a stretched wire or piece of twisted gut in a musical instrument, yielding a tone or tones when vibrated; a number of objects threaded on a string; a series of things fastened together in line; a number of persons or things of one kind following one another in close succession; in billiards, a scoring board having button indicators sliding on wires; the score marked with this; (*pl.*) a body of stringed musical instruments.

v.t. To furnish with a string or strings; to thread on a string; to fasten the string on (a bow); to strip the hard edge-fibres off (beans); to make (nerves) tense.

v.i. To become stringy; in billiards, to decide who shall begin a game by making preliminary strokes. *p.t.* and *p.p.* strung (strüng). (F. *corde, ficelle, cordon, lacet, filandres, chapelet, série; garnir de cordes, mettre une corde à; devenir filandreux.*)

Ordinary string is thicker than thread, but finer than cord. Certain items of clothing are fastened with strings, such as shoe-strings, apron-strings, and bonnet-strings. Onions are tied in strings for keeping. We also speak of a string of sausages, when they are linked together in a line. A puppet is usually worked by strings attached to its limbs. Hence, when one person controls or influences the actions of others, he is said to pull the strings.

The mediaeval archer carried a spare string for use if the one on his bow should break. In a figurative sense a person is said to have two strings to his bow when he has an alternative course in reserve in case the one he is following should fail. One's nerves are said to be strung up when one is excited or keyed up for some effort. Highly-strung people are over sensitive.

A string-band (*n.*), or string-orchestra (*n.*), consists only of players on stringed (stringd, *adj.*) musical instruments, especially violins, violas, violoncellos, and double-basses. A string quartet (*n.*) is a group of four players, usually two violinists, a violist, and a cellist.

A piece of music in sonata form for such a group is also called a string quartet.

A string-board (*n.*) or string-piece (*n.*) is one of the side pieces of a wooden staircase which supports the ends of the steps. A string-course (*n.*) is a horizontal band or course projecting from a wall, to break up a flat, uninteresting surface.

The twitching of a horse's hind legs in walking is known as string-halt (*n.*).

The gut meshing of a lawn-tennis racket is called the stringing (string' ing, *n.*), a term also applied to the fixing of the gut into the frame of the racket.

A stringer (string' er, *n.*) may be a person who strings or fits the strings on a piano or tennis racket, or who strings beads, etc.

A violin lacking its strings is a stringless (string' les, *adj.*) instrument. A small gauge used by violinists and others for measuring the thickness of their strings is called a string-gauge (*n.*). Runner beans become stringy (string' i, *adj.*), or fibrous, when old. In Australia the name of stringy-bark (*n.*) is given to several species of eucalyptus, or gum-tree, the bark of which is remarkable



String.—Girl gardeners stringing crocuses to protect them from damage by birds.

for its stringiness (string' i nès, *n.*), that is, its stringy or fibrous nature.

A string-board is sometimes called a stringer; so also is a horizontal timber or girder running lengthwise in a building or other structure. The stringer of a boat is a narrow plank running fore-and-aft inside the ribs. In a steel ship, the stringers are horizontal metal girders riveted to the frames inside to keep them the right distance apart, and to stiffen the sides. On railway bridges longitudinal sleepers, named stringers, are sometimes used instead of cross-sleepers.

A-S. *streug*; cp. Dutch *streng*, G. *strang*; akin to *strangle*. SYN.: Cord, leash, line, thread, train.

stringendo (strin jen' dō), *adv.* In music, hastening; in quicker time and louder. (F. *stringendo, en pressant le temps.*)

Ital., from *stringere*, *stringere* to press.

stringent (strin' jënt); *adj.* Of rules, rigid or strict; tight or binding; convincing; compelling assent. (F. *strict, obligatoire, convaincant*.)

Stringent restrictions leave no loophole for the person who is bound by them to use his own discretion. They are drawn up stringently (strin' jënt li, *adv.*), that is, strictly and precisely, and have the quality of stringency (strin' jën si, *n.*), that is, rigour or strictness. The money-market is said to be stringent when money is scarce, and financiers find difficulty in carrying out their operations owing to its stringency.

From L. *stringens* (acc. -ent-em) pres. p. of *stringere* to draw tight; akin to E. *string*. SYN.: Binding, hampered, precise, tight, unaccommodating. ANT.: Accommodating, loose, unhampered.

stringer (string' ér). For this word, stringless, etc., see *under string*.

strip [1] (strip), *v.t.* To remove the covering from; to skin, peel, or husk; to plunder; to deprive (of); to remove (clothes, bark, rigging, etc.); to milk (a cow) to the last drop; to tear off (the thread) from a screw. *v.i.* To undress; to come away in strips; of a projectile, to be fired without spin; of a screw, to have the thread torn off. (F. *dépouiller, peler, dévaliser, traire à sec, arracher le filet de; se déshabiller, tomber par rubans*.)

A house is stripped when all its furniture and fittings are removed; a ship when it is dismantled; and a tree when its fruit is all gathered, or all its branches are sawn or broken off. Bathers strip, or take off their clothes, before entering the water. The thread of a bolt is sometimes stripped when the unit is screwed on too tightly. One who strips bark from trees, shoddy from a carding machine, etc., is known as a stripper (strip' ér, *n.*), and so is a machine or appliance used for this or similar work. Strip-leaf (*n.*) is a kind of tobacco with the stems of the leaves removed.

A.-S. *strypan*; cp. Dutch *stroopen*, G. *streifen*. SYN.: Denude, despoil, undress.

strip [2] (strip), *n.* A long, narrow band or piece of anything. (F. *bande*.)

A strip may be of any size, provided that it is long in proportion to its width. It may be as small as a strip or band of paper used to make a spill, or as large as the strip of land in South-west Africa, the Caprivi enclave, about eighteen thousand square miles.

Probably akin to E. *strap, strop*, or to *stripe*.

stripe (strip), *n.* A long narrow band of a distinctive colour or material; a chevron; a blow with a cane, whip, scourge, etc. *v.t.* To mark with stripes. (F. *raie, bande, chevron, galon, coup de fouet; rayer, barrer, galonner*.)

A stripe differs in texture or colour from the surface on which it occurs. Evening dress trousers, for instance, usually have a stripe of braid down the side seams. Tigers and many other animals are striped or have their fur banded with stripes of different colours. The zebra; in particular, is a very strip (strip' i, *adj.*) beast, that is, one having, or marked with, stripes. The stripiness (strip' i nēs, *n.*), or stripy character, of some fabrics, is very pleasing, but loud or obtrusive stripes are unsuitable for clothing.

Probably a weaver's term from M. Dutch *stripe*; cp. G. *streif*, with third sense cp. Dutch *strippen* to whip. SYN.: *n.* Band, strip.

stripling (strip' ling), *n.* A youth or lad whose figure is not yet mature and filled out. (F. *petit jeune homme*.)

Dim. of E. *stripe* or *strip* [2], implying an undeveloped youth all length and no breadth.

strive (striv), *v.i.* To try or work hard; to vie; to struggle, or contend; to quarrel (with each other). *p.t.* strove (ströv); *p.p.* striven (striv' en). (F. *faire tous ses efforts, rivaliser, lutter, se disputer*.)



Strive.—Pelicans engaged in a battle on land, each striving to secure the coveted piece of food.

We should all strive to do our work as well as possible, if only for the sake of our own self-respect. The striver (striv' ér, *n.*) against misfortunes stands a better chance of overcoming them than the person who bears them passively.

O.F. *estriver* from the source of *estrijf* strife. See strife. SYN.: Contend, emulate, endeavour, fight, struggle.

strobile (strob' il; strö' bil), *n.* A fir-cone or similar fruit. Another form is **strobilus** (strö bi' lüs); its *pl.* is **strobili** (strö bi' li). (F. *strobile*.)

F., from Gr. *strobilos* spinning top, hence (from shape) a fir cone, from *strephein* to whirl.

strode (ströd). This is the past tense of stride. See stride.

stroke [1] (strök), *n.* A blow; the shock, impact, or noise of a blow; a sudden attack (of illness, etc.); a single effort; a skilful or

successful effort ; one of a series of repeated movements, as of an oar, piston, etc. ; the rate, length, or manner of such movements ; a mark made by a single sweep in one direction of a pen, pencil, or brush ; a stroke-oar. *v.t.* To act as stroke for (a crew or boat). (F. *coup, attaque, trait, coup de maitre, coup d'aviron, trait de plume, coup de pinceau, chef de nage; gouverner la nage.*)

At some schools boys are punished with strokes of the cane. A striking clock sounds the hours by strokes on a bell or coil of wire. In the tropics Europeans sometimes suffer from heat-stroke, a violent form of sun-stroke, producing insensibility and convulsions. A swordsman gives his opponent a finishing stroke when he suddenly ends the combat by killing him. Any highly original or apt idea may be described as a stroke of genius. A good stroke of business is a profitable transaction.

The stroke or stroke-oar (*n.*) of a rowing crew is said to stroke the boat. He sits nearest the stern, and sets the time of the stroke, or the rate at which the rest of the crew pull their oars.

In cricket, the different ways of hitting the ball are called strokes, each having a special name, as the cut, drive, glide, pull, square cut, etc. The term is also used in other sports for the act of hitting the ball, and, in a special sense, in golf, for a point or unit of scoring.

M.E. *strōc*, from A.-S. *strīcan*. See strike. SYN.: *n.* Blow, hit, impact, shock.

stroke [2]. (*strōk*), *v.t.* To rub gently in one direction ; to pass the hand caressingly over. *n.* The act of stroking ; a spell of stroking. (F. *caresser, passer la main sur; caresse.*)

An animal's hair or fur becomes ruffled up if it is stroked in the opposite direction to that in which it lies. To stroke a person the wrong way thus means to ruffle his temper or annoy him. The hand of the stroker (*strōk'ēr, n.*) is passed strokingly (*strōk'ing li, adv.*), that is, in a stroking manner, over a cat's back when he gives it a stroke.

A.-S. *strācian*, from *strīcan* to flow, stroke. See stroke [1] and strike. SYN.: *v.* Caress, fondle.

-stroll (*strōl*), *v.i.* To walk in a leisurely way ; to go for a short saunter. *v.t.* To walk slowly along (a road) or about (a place). *n.* A leisurely walk ; a saunter ; a ramble. (F. *se balader, faire un tour; parcourir à loisir; balade.*)

On public holidays, many people may be seen strolling in the parks. A stroller (*strōl'ēr, n.*) merely saunters along ; he is not a strenuous walker. In former times, an

actor who belonged to a troupe that travelled from place to place, on foot or otherwise, giving performances in villages, private houses, and towns, etc., was called a strolling player (*n.*) or stroller. The miniature play performed before the king in "Hamlet" (iii, 2) is presented by a strolling company (*n.*), or party of itinerant actors.

Perhaps obsolete G. *strolchen, strolten*, to wander as a tramp (*strolch vagabond*). SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Ramble, saunter.

stroma (*strō' mā*), *n.* The framework or support of tissue forming the chief mass of a bodily organ ; the cell body of a red blood corpuscle. *pl.* *stromata* (*strō' mā tā*).

Doctors describe an inflammation of the stroma as stromatic (*strō māt' ik, adj.*).

Gr. = bedding, from *strōnynai* to strew.

strong (*strong*), *adj.* Possessing or able to exert great force ; powerful ; muscular ; capable ; vigorous ; energetic ; having power of resistance or endurance ; healthy ; tough ; solid ; not easily broken, worn, captured, etc. ; having great numbers, resources, or great naval or military power ; wealthy ; having a specified number of men, etc. ; affecting the senses powerfully ; loud and penetrating ; pungent ; intoxicating ; ill-smelling ; glaring ; vivid ; convincing ; bold ; stressed ; accented ; in grammar, forming the different parts of speech by changes of the stem-vowel, and not by the addition of a consonant. (F. *fort, musculeux, capable, vigoureux, énergique, résistant, puissant, pénétrant, piquant, enivrant, puant, éclatant.*)

Hercules and Samson are traditional types of the strong man—one of superior physical development, capable of exerting great muscular force. People who are not liable to illness and who are able to overcome the effects of disease, are said to have strong constitutions.

A strong force, that is to say, one large in numbers, is needed to capture a strong, or well-fortified, position. A troop of boy scouts, thirty strong, is one numbering thirty members.

We should make a strong, or emphatic, protest when treated unfairly or unjustly. In the law courts, a strong case is one well supported by evidence. Strong colours are intense ; strong outlines are such as are boldly defined.

When we hear a person speak with a strong, or broad, Scottish accent, we may safely guess his nationality. In music, the strongest accent falls on the first beat of the bar.



Strong.—A strong man holding a heavy bar-bell above his head.

Every bank has a strong-room (*n.*), that is, a specially built; fire-proof and burglar-proof chamber in which valuables are kept. It is built of steel and concrete, and, in effect, is a very large, fixed safe. A receptacle for valuables that is difficult to break open is known as a strong box (*n.*)

In the Middle Ages, the robber baron depended largely for security upon his stronghold (*n.*), or fortress. Any secure place of refuge may also be called a stronghold. People, especially women, with strong, vigorous minds, capable of reasoning clearly and soundly, are said to be strong-minded (*adj.*). This word was once used in a disparaging sense of supporters of feminism.

A strongish (strong' ish, *adj.*) smell is one that is somewhat strong. The word strongly (strong' li, *adv.*) means in a strong manner, in many of the senses of the adjective. A strongly-accented line of verse is one with heavily marked stresses.

A.-S. *strang*; cp. O. Norse *strang-r*, Dutch, G. *steng* strict; akin to L. *stringere* to strain. SYN.: Energetic, firm, forcible, hardy, powerful. ANT.: Delicate, feeble, infirm, powerless, weak.

strontia (stron' shi à), *n.* An oxide of strontium. Another less common form is strontian (stron' shi àn). (F. *strontiane*.)

The hard, malleable, yellowish-white metallic element called strontium (stron' shi ùm, *n.*) belongs to the same group as calcium and barium. It occurs in nature chiefly in the form of strontianite (stron' shi àn it, *n.*), which is a carbonate of the metal.

From Strontian in Argyllshire, Scotland, where it was first found.

strop (strop), *n.* A strip of leather or canvas on which razors are sharpened; an apparatus for the same purpose; in nautical use, a ring or closed band of hide, rope, or iron, attached to a yard, pulley, block, etc., as a purchase for tackle, etc. *v.i.* To sharpen on or with a strop. (F. *cuir à rasoïr*, *cuir à repasser*, *estrope*; *repasser sur le cuir*.)

A.-S. *strop*, olden form of *strap*. See strap.

strophe (strof' i; strô' fi), *n.* The first part of an ode recited by the chorus in ancient Greek drama; one of two or more sections of a lyric poem that correspond exactly in metre; a stanza. (F. *strophe*.)

In the ancient Greek theatre, there was a dramatic convention for the chorus to turn from right to left when they chanted the strophe, or first section of the choral ode, and then from left to right for the antistrophe. The strophic (strof' ik, *adj.*) metres, or those of the strophe, were repeated exactly in the antistrophe.

Gr. *strophê*, from *strephein* to turn.

strove (strôv): This is the past tense of strive. See strive.

struck (strûk). This is the past tense and past-participle of strike. See strike.

structure (strûk' chûr), *n.* The manner in which a building, organism, or other complete whole is constructed or organically formed; the arrangement of parts or organs in a complex whole; construction; a combination of parts, as a building, machine, or organism, especially the supporting framework or all the essential parts. (F. *construction*, *distribution*, *édifice*.)

Anatomy is the science of the structure of organisms. In comparative anatomy we learn of the structural (strûk' chûr àl, *adj.*) similarities and differences, that is, as regards structure, between the lower animals and man. A skyscraper may be described as a towering structure, or building. Sentences having a simple structure, or arrangement of words, are easier to understand than involved sentences.

Modern steel bridges are very strong structurally (strûk' chûr àl li, *adv.*), that is, as regards their construction, unless they happen to contain structural defects, or defects in their structure. Minerals are structureless (strûk' chûr- lès, *adj.*) in the sense that they lack organic structure, but we may speak of the structure of certain igneous rocks, for instance, as being chiefly crystalline.

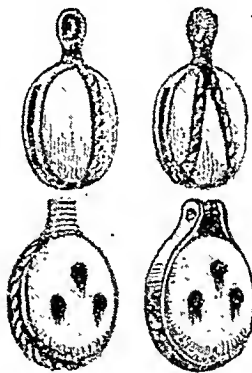
F., from L. *structûra* fitting together, adjustment, from *struere* (p.p. *structus*) to pile up, arrange.

struggle (strûg' l), *v.i.* To make violent movements; to make great or determined efforts, especially against difficulties; to strive hard (to); to contend; to make one's way (along, etc.) against difficulties, etc. *n.* An act or spell of struggling; a strenuous effort of body or mind under difficulties; a hard contest; a fight of a

confused character. (F. *se débattre*, *lutter*, *se démener*; *effort*, *luite*, *rixe*.)

A trapped animal struggles to escape from the trap. Many people have to struggle against adversity, and find life a hard struggle. It is sometimes a struggle or effort to get on to a crowded vehicle, but the thoughtless struggler (strûg' lèr, *n.*), who forces his way on at the expense of old and infirm people has cause to be ashamed of himself. In a figurative sense, a gleam of sunlight may be said to struggle through the clouds.

A struggling (strûg' ling, *adj.*) artist is one who finds it difficult to earn a living from the sale of his pictures, or to win a reputation for himself. A person may be said to climb strugglingly (strûg' ling li, *adv.*),



Strop.—Various forms of rope and iron strops attached to blocks.

or-with struggles, up a steep and slippery path.

M.E. *strogelen*; perhaps a frequentative akin to O. Norse *strug-r* ill-will, Swed. dialect *strug*, strife. SYN.: *v.* Contend, endeavour, labour, strive. *n.* Contest, endeavour, jostling, labour, mêlée.

Struldbrug (strüld brüg), *n.* One of the unfortunate inhabitants of Luggnagg, in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," who were incapable of dying, and lingered on supported by a miserable pittance from the state.

This word is sometimes used allusively, as when an old man, who lives on an insufficient pension, is described as having become a Struldbrug.

Name invented by Swift.

strum (strüm), *v.t.* To play (a piano, banjo, etc.), monotonously or unskilfully; to play (a tune) in this way. *v.i.* To perform on an instrument thus. *n.* The sound made by playing in this way. (F. *lapoter, massacrer*.)

Variant of *thrum* with *s* prefixed. See *thrum*.

struma (stroo' mä), *n.* Another name for scrofula or tuberculousis; a cushion-like swelling on a plant. *pl.* *strumae* (stroo' më).

A person affected with struma can be described as strumous (stroo' müs, *adj.*), a word that can also be applied to any condition caused by or of the nature of struma. The alternative form strumose (stroo' mäs, *adj.*) is used in botany to describe a part that has a struma or strumae.

L. *strüma* tumour, from *struere* to heap.

string (strüng). This is the past tense and past participle of *string*. See *string*.

strut [1] (strüt), *v.i.* To walk in a pompous or an affected manner. *n.* Such a gait. (F. *se pavaner; démarche altière*.)

Some people who affect superiority parade about with a strut, taking stiff, dignified steps, and holding their heads erect. Cocks, turkeys, and peacocks also strut or walk about struttingly (strüt' ing li, *adv.*).

M.E. *strouten* to protrude; cp. Dan. *strutte* to strut, G. *strotzen* to bulge. See *strut* [2].

strut [2] (strüt), *n.* A piece of wood or timber in a structure, resisting pressure or thrust along its length; an oblique brace. *v.t.* To support or strengthen with struts. (F. *entretoise, étau; entretoiser, élayer*.)

Cp. Low G. *strutt* rigid. See *strut* [1].

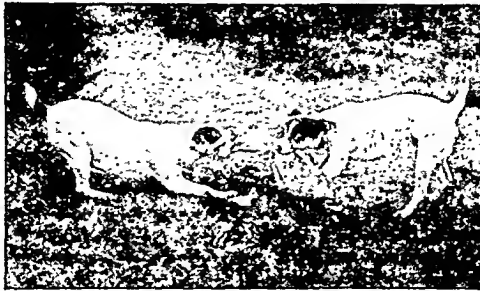
struttingly (strüt' ing li). For this word see under *strut* [1].

strychnine (stri'k' nin; strik' nin), *n.* A highly poisonous alkaloid drug obtained from *nux vomica*, etc. (F. *strychnine*.)

Strychnine is a colourless crystalline substance with an exceedingly bitter taste. It is used in medicine in minute quantities as a nerve stimulant. Strychnine poisoning,

which is accompanied by spasms known as strychnic (stri'k' nik, *adj.*) convulsions, resembling the symptoms of tetanus, is also called strychninism (stri'k' nin izm, *n.*) or strychnism (stri'k' nizm, *n.*).

L. *strychnos*, Gr. *strykhnos* nightshade, and E. chemical suffix *-ine*.



Struggle.—Fox terriers engaged in a playful but determined struggle for a piece of sackcloth.

stub (stüb), *n.* The projecting stump of a tree, tooth, etc.; a stump, end, or remnant (of a cigar, pencil, etc.). *v.t.* To clear (land) of stubs, trees, etc., by uprooting them; to grub (stubs) up by the roots; to knock (one's foot) against a stub or projection. (F. *tronçon, chicot, bout; déblayer, déraciner, donner du pied contre*.)

The stubs of felled trees send out shoots and fresh leaves if they are left in the ground. They have to be stubbed up before the land in which they are growing can be cultivated. It is difficult to write with a stub of pencil, or one that is stubby (stüb' i, *adj.*), that is, short and thick like a stub. Some dogs' tails are cut very short and have the quality of stubbiness (stüb' i nés, *n.*).

A.-S. *stubb*; cp. Dutch *stobbe*, O. Norse *stubb-r*; also Gr. *stypos* stem, stump. SYN.: *n.* End, fag-end, remnant, stump.

stubble (stüb' li), *n.* Stumps of corn, etc., left in the ground after harvesting; a field covered with stubble; short, bristly growth of hair. (F. *chaume, éteule*.)

Stubble has to be ploughed in before another crop can be sown. Sometimes cattle are put out to graze on grass or clover growing among the stubble. They are then said to be stubble-fed (*adj.*). It is uncomfortable to walk in thin shoes over a stubbly (stüb' li, *adj.*) field, that is, one covered with stubble. A man gets a stubble of short, stiff hairs on his chin if he delays shaving. His chin becomes stubbly, or like stubble.

O.F. *estuble*, L.L. *stipula*, L. *stipula*, dim. of *stîpēs* stem, post.

stubborn (stüb' örn), *adj.* Unyielding; inflexible; unreasonably obstinate; not to be persuaded; difficult to deal with. (F. *inflexible, entêté, opiniâtre, têtu, réfractaire*.)

Donkeys and mules are stubborn animals. Facts are said to be stubborn things; they cannot be ignored and they sometimes spoil our fancies and theories. People with stubborn wills behave stubbornly (stüb' örn li, *adv.*), that is, in an obstinate manner. They have the quality of stubbornness (stüb' örn nés, *n.*).

Perhaps from A.-S. *stubby*. See *stub*. SYN.: Inflexible, intractable, obdurate, refractory. ANT.: Accommodating, docile, flexible, tractable.

stubby (stüb' i). For this word see under *stub*.

stucco (stük' ö), *n.* A fine plaster used for coating walls, or moulding into decorations in relief; a coarse plaster or cement used for coating the outsides of buildings. *adj.* Made of stucco; ornamented with decorations in stucco; coated with stucco. *v.t.* To coat with stucco. *pl.* stuccoes (stük' öz). (F. *stuc*; *enduire de stuc*.)

A stucco composed of lime and powdered marble is used for cornices and mouldings. Some houses have stuccoed outer walls, coated with a stucco containing a large proportion of sand.

Ital., of Teut. origin; cp. O.H.G. *stucchi* crust, G. *stück* piece. See stick.

stuck (stük). This is the past tense and past participle of stick. See stick.

stud [1] (stüd), *n.* An ornamental boss, knob, or large-headed nail, one of the round, projecting pieces of leather fixed to the soles of football boots; a kind of two-headed button used for fastening a collar or shirt-front; a rivet; a cross-piece in a link of chain-cable; a small pin or spindle on which a lever or wheel is pivoted; a stud-bolt; a cross-piece of wood in a partition to carry laths for plastering; any short upright piece of timber in a roof, bridge, etc. *v.t.* To ornament or set with studs; to bestrew. (F. *bossette*, *bouton*, *clou bouton*, *rivet*, *montant*; *clouter*, *semer*.)

Many old church doors are studded with large, square-headed nails, the heads of which project from the wood-work. In a figurative sense, the sky is said to be studded or thickly set with stars. A stud-bolt (*n.*) is a bolt with a thread cut on each end. One end is screwed into a fixed part, such as a cylinder; the other receives a nut to hold on the removable piece—in this instance, the cylinder head.

In Rugby football, the studs on a player's boots may not be more than three-quarters of an inch in length, measured from the sole of the boot, and not less than three-quarters of an inch in diameter at the base and half-an-inch at the top. Not fewer than three nails, driven in flush with the base of the stud, may be used. In Association football, the studs may not be less than half an inch in diameter nor project more than half an inch. In no case may they be pointed or conical, and no nails may project.

A.-S. *studu* post; cp. G. *stütze* prop, Dan. *stöd* stub.

stud [2] (stüd), *n.* A number of horses kept for breeding, racing, hunting, etc.; the place where they are kept. (F. *haras*.)

A breeder of pedigree horses and cattle keeps a stud-book (*n.*), which is a register of

the pedigrees of his animals. Horses are bred on a stud-farm (*n.*). A stud-horse (*n.*) is a stallion. The term stud is also used of cattle, dogs, etc.

A.-S. *stöd*; cp. G. *gestüt*, O. Norse *stöth*, Dan. *stöd*; akin to stand.

studding sail (stün' sl), *n.* A small sail forming an extension to a square sail. (F. *bonnette à étui*.)

Studding sails are set upon light spars attached to the main booms.

Perhaps from Dutch.

student (stü' dent), *n.* A person receiving instruction at a college, university, or other teaching institution; one engaged in study; a studious person; a close observer; a person assisted by grants from a foundation to carry out study or research. (F. *étudiant*, *élève*, *personne studieuse*, *boursier*.)

Anyone pursuing studies at a technical school, training college, or other place of higher education, is a student in the general sense of the word. The student of botany is engaged in the study of that branch of knowledge; he is not necessarily attending an institution to receive instruction in it. Any person of a studious nature may be described as a student.

The word studentship (stü' dent ship, *n.*) may mean the condition or fact of being a student, or else a fellowship or scholarship, carrying a grant that enables the holder to follow out some line of study. At Christ Church, Oxford, senior members of the foundation are called students. They correspond to fellows of other colleges.

From L. *studens* (acc. -ent-em) pres. p. of *studere* to apply oneself to, be zealous for.

studiedly (stüd' id li). For this word see under study.

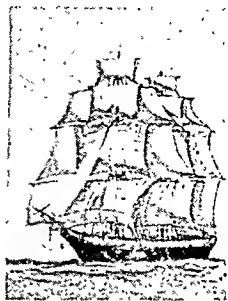
studio (stü' di ö), *n.* The workroom of a sculptor, painter, or photographer. (F. *atelier*.)

Studios often have skylights, or windows placed in a north light, so that the artist may work in suitable conditions.

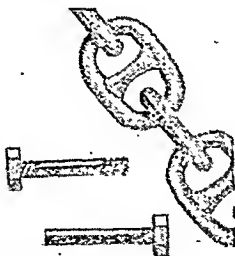
Ital., from L. *studium* zeal, application, hence a work-room, study.

studious (stü' di üs), *adj.* Given to study; eager to get knowledge from books; painstaking; anxious (to do something); careful or observant (of). (F. *studieux*, *diligent*, *appliqué*, *soigneux*, *attentif*.)

Some people are studious in the sense of being fond of learning. Beethoven shaped and reshaped his melodies with studious, or assiduous, care. To be studiously (stü' di üs li, *adv.*) polite is to be polite in a careful and painstaking way; to be studiously inclined is to have a bent for learning. The



Studding sail.—The studding sails are those set outside the square sail.



Stud.—Three different kinds of studs.

state or quality of being studious is studiousness (stū' di ūs nēs, *n.*).

L. studiosus zealous. *See* student, studio, study. *SYN.*: Assiduous, attentive, contemplative, diligent, solicitous. *ANT.*: Careless, idle, inattentive, indifferent.

study (stūd' i), *n.* The giving of time and thought to acquiring knowledge, especially from books; the pursuit of a branch of learning; something that is studied or is worthy of study; a sketch or model made for practice or as a preliminary design for a painting, statue, etc.; a musical composition for developing, testing, or displaying the performer's skill; a learner of theatrical parts; a room used for studying or doing literary work, etc.; a fit of musing; close attention; earnest endeavour; the object of such attention or endeavour. *v.t.* To devote time or thought to investigating or acquiring knowledge of; to make a study of; to scrutinize; to consider attentively; to commit to memory; to take pains to bring about (a desired result); to be zealous for; to humour (a person). *v.i.* To apply oneself to study, especially to reading; to follow a course of studies (under a master, etc.); to try deliberately or earnestly (to do something). (*F. étude, cabinet d'étude, rêverie, application, soin; étudier, scruter, s'occuper de, ménager; étudier, s'appliquer.*)

Knowledge is gained by study, or mental application, and the boy who wishes to get on in the world must devote part of his time to studying the theoretical side of the work he is taking up. At school our studies are pursued in the form of lessons. Artists often make studies, or preliminary sketches, to help them in the production of important works.

In music, a study is really an extended exercise, and is generally based upon one particular difficulty of technique. Many works of this kind are written for the piano-forte. In some cases such studies are display pieces.

An actor is said to be a quick study if he learns his parts with ease, and a slow study if he takes a long time to memorize them. Actors study their parts when they learn by heart the words they have to speak and adapt themselves to the characters they have to assume. A room in a house used for literary work or the transaction of business is often called a study, although the user of it may be engaged in no special studies. A brown study, is a reverie, or day-dream.

We should endeavour to study, or consider, the interests of others, and study, or be on the watch, to avoid hurting their feelings. It is rude to study, or examine closely, a stranger's face, and we behave with studied (stūd' id, *adj.*), or deliberate, rudeness, if we slight an acquaintance in a noticeable and intentional manner. On the other hand, to be studiously (stūd' id li, *adv.*) polite is to be deliberately and even exaggeratedly so.

O.F. estudie (F. étude), L. studium, from *studere* to be eager, busy oneself. *SYN.*: *n.* Consideration, endeavour, examination, investigation, research. *v.* Consider, investigate, scrutinize.

stuff (stūf), *n.* The material of which anything is made or can be made; a woven fabric, especially one of wool; any textile fabric; trash; nonsense. *v.t.* To pack or cram full (with); to fill (up); to insert seasoning or stuffing in (a fowl, etc.) before cooking; to fill the skin of (a dead animal) so as to restore its original shape; to fill (a person's head) with ideas, nonsense, etc. *v.i.* To feed greedily; to gorge. (*F. matière, étoffe, fadaise; bourrer, bonder, farcir, empailler; s'empiffrer, goinfrer.*)

Food-stuffs are articles used as food, such as green-stuff, or vegetable produce. A man is said to have good stuff in him if he shows sterling qualities.

Carpenters describe boarding an inch thick as one-inch stuff; thick stuff is planking more than four inches thick. Household stuff is an archaic

expression meaning furniture. A barrister who has not taken silk wears a stuff gown (*n.*).

Cushions are stuffed with soft materials by a stuffer (stūf' er, *n.*). Another kind of stuffer is the taxidermist who prepares and mounts the skins of animals and birds, so that they resemble the living forms. Any substance used to stuff a receptacle or fill it tightly may be called stuffing (stūf' ing, *n.*). A cook uses stuffing consisting of minced herbs and other materials as a filling for the carcass of a turkey. Upholstered chairs, couches, and settees contain a stuffing of wool or hair.

The piston-rod of a steam-engine or pump passes through a chamber, called a stuffing-box (*n.*), packed with material which prevents the escape of steam or water, but allows the rod to move freely. If the windows are kept tightly shut a room soon becomes stuffy (stūf' i, *adj.*), that is, close and fusty, and the air in it stuffy, or hard to breathe in. The stuffiness (stūf' i nēs, *n.*), that is, the state of



Study.—A young girl engaged in the study of a book.

being stuffy, of ill-ventilated rooms is far more dangerous to the health than a continuous current of cool clean air. A cold may give rise to a stuffy feeling in one's chest, that is, a sensation of obstruction. A stuffy conversation is one that lacks freshness.

O.F. *estoffe* material, furniture; cp. Ital. *stoffa* piece of rich fabric, Prov., Span. *estofa* cloth.

stultify (stül' ti fi), *v.t.* To render absurd or useless; to cause or prove to be self-contradictory, inconsistent, or foolish; to make a fool of; in law, to allege or prove (a person) to be mentally incapable of performing an act. (F. *tourner en ridicule*; *bafouer*, *déclarer fou*.)

A person who preaches generosity and is himself mean, stultifies his own teaching, or makes it absolutely inconsistent, and also stultifies himself, or exhibits himself in a ridiculous aspect. The foolishness and prejudices of others may stultify or nullify the efforts of a reformer, or bring about their stultification' (stül ti fi kã' shün, *n.*), or neutralization.

From L. *stultificāre*, from *stultus* foolish, -ficāre compounding form of *facere* to make. SYN.: Neutralize, nullify.

stum (stüm), *n.* Unfermented grape-juice. *v.t.* To prevent (wine) from fermenting; to stop (wine) from fermenting further, by adding chemicals. (F. *moût*, *vape*.)

Dutch *stomm* dumb, quiet; cp. G. *stumm* dumb.

stumble (stüm' bl), *v.i.* To lurch forward after making a false step; to trip in walking, through striking the foot against something, and be in danger of falling; to act, move, or speak in a blundering way; to fall into error; to come by chance (upon); to feel scruples or hesitate (at). *n.* An act of stumbling; a blunder. (F. *trébucher*, *broncher*, *tituber*, *bredouiller*, *se fourvoyer*, *rencontrer*; *faux pas*.)

It is easy to stumble when running up an unfamiliar staircase in the dark, or to stumble over unseen obstacles in one's path. A horse that is a stumbler (stüm' blér, *n.*), or given to stumbling, is a danger to its rider.

An obstacle or circumstance of any kind that causes one to hesitate or experience difficulty in carrying out a plan or adopting an opinion is known, figuratively, as a stumbling-block (*n.*). In the dark one walks stumbingly (stüm' bling li, *adv.*), that is, with stumbles, over rough ground.

M.E. *stomblen*, *stumlen*, frequentative (with euphonic *b*) from a stem found in obsolete E. *stummer* to stumble; cp. Norw. *stumla*; akin to *stammer*. SYN.: *v.* Blunder, err, trip.

stump (stümp), *n.* The part of a felled tree left in the ground; the remnant of a limb, tooth, or other object from which part has been cut, broken, or worn away, etc.; a stub; a pointed roll of paper or leather used for lines, etc., in pencil or crayon drawings;

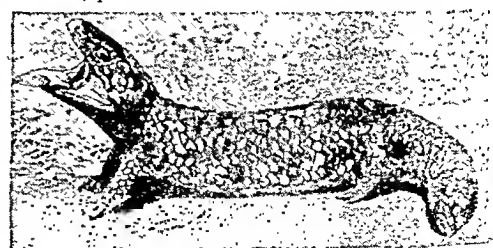
in cricket, any one of three uprights forming the wicket; (*pl.*) the legs. *v.i.* To walk stiffly, clumsily, or heavily, as if on wooden legs; to make, or go about giving, stump-speeches. *v.t.* To rub down (a line, drawing, etc.) with a stump; to tour (a district) making political speeches; in cricket, to put out (a batsman) by dislodging a bail while he is out of his crease; to puzzle; to remove (tree-stumps) from land. (F. *souche*, *tronçon*, *moignon*, *chicot*, *bout*, *estompe*, *guichet*, *gigue*; *clopiner*, *faire des discours aux carrefours*; *estomper*, *haranguer*, *mettre à quia*, *déraciner*.)

In newly-settled districts in America where tree-stumps were plentiful, a stump was often chosen by a political speaker as a convenient, ready-made platform. Hence, people who go about making public speeches at election times are said to go stumping. In England, the word is often used in a contemptuous or depreciatory sense. Thus it is that a political ranter is called a stump-orator (*n.*) or stump-speaker (*n.*). Stump-oratory (*n.*) is speechmaking of the kind suited to elections and agitations, and a bombastic speech on electioneering matters is known as a stump-speech (*n.*).

The dentist removes stumps of teeth by means of an instrument called a stump-extractor (*n.*). People are said to stump about when they walk heavily and noisily.

The stumps in cricket are each twenty-seven inches high, and each set of three, when placed in position, must be eight inches wide. To stump a batsman, the wicket-keeper, who is sometimes called the stumper (stümp' ér, *n.*), must dislodge one or both bails while the batsman is out of his crease in playing the ball. The ball must not be taken from in front of the wicket. In a colloquial way, a question that stumps, or is too hard for, a person is called a stumper. A stumpy (stümp' i, *adj.*) person is short and thick-set.

Cp. Dutch *stomp*, G. *stumpf* blunt, a stump; cp. E. *stub*. SYN.: *n.* Butt, remnant, stub. *v.* Pose, puzzle.



Stump.—The stump-tailed lizard is found chiefly in Western Australia.

stun (stün), *v.t.* To render senseless with a blow; to deafen temporarily with noise; to daze or bewilder; to stupefy with horror, etc. (F. *assommer*, *étourdir*, *abasourdir*, *transir*.)

Travellers who approach near Niagara Falls are stunned by the unceasing roar of the

waters. In another sense we may be stunned or dazed with astonishment by a piece of unexpected good fortune.

Shortened from O.F. *estoner* (F. *étonner*), assumed L.L. *extōnāre* to thunder out. See astonish. SYN.: Bewilder, confuse, overpower.

Stundism (stoon' dizm), *n.* The doctrines of a dissenting religious body that arose in south Russia in the later half of the nineteenth century.

The publication of the translation of the Bible into modern Russian in 1861, and the influence of German Protestant settlers led to the rise of Stundism. The Stundist (stoon' dist, *n.*), or adherent of this movement, rejected the ceremonies, doctrines, and authority of the Orthodox Church.

From G. *stunde* hour, lesson, probably used by German settlers as a name for the religious meetings, and E. *n.* suffix *-ism*.

stung (stŭng). This is the past tense and past participle of sting. See sting.

stunk (stŭngk). This is a past tense and the past participle of stink. See stink.

stunsail (stŭn' sl). This is a contracted form of studding sail. See studding sail.

stunt (stŭnt), *v.t.* To check the growth of; to dwarf; to cramp. *n.* A check in growth. (F. *rabougrir*, *rapetisser*; *rabougrissement*, *rebougrir*.)

The Japanese are very clever at stunting trees. They confine the roots of very young shoots in small pots and give the trees very little water and light. In this way they produce dwarf trees many years old but only a few inches high. Lack of the proper kind of nourishment is a cause of stuntedness (stŭnt' ed nēs, *n.*), that is, the state of being stunted, in human beings.

From A.-S. *stunt* foolish, probably short (witted), akin to O. Norſe *stott-r* short. SYN.: *v.* Check, cramp, dwarf.

stupe (stŭp), *n.* A piece of cloth dipped in a liquid, wrung, and used as a fomentation. *v.t.* To foment; to treat with a stupe. (F. *fomentation*; *bassinier*.)

L. *stŭpa* tow. See stop.

stupefy (stŭ' pē fi), *v.t.* To make stupid, dull, or senseless; to deprive of sensibility. (F. *hébéter*, *stupéfier*.)

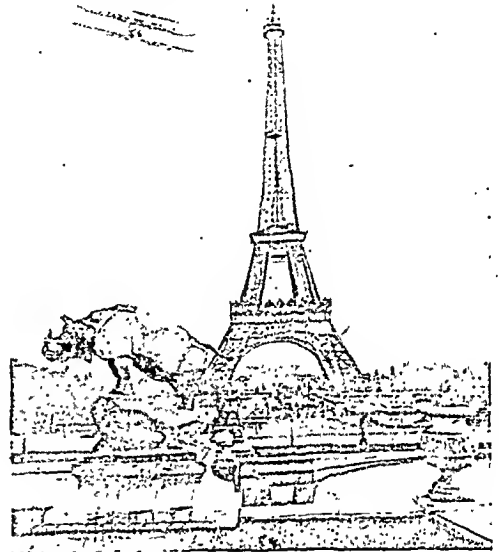
A person who is dead drunk is stupefied with drink. Great sorrow sometimes stupefies emotional people, producing stupefaction (stŭ pē fāk' shŭn, *n.*), that is, numbness or torpor, whether of body or mind. Narcotic drugs are said by doctors to have a stupefactive (stŭ' pē fāk tiv, *adj.*) effect, that is, they reduce the taker to insensibility, or produce stupor. The word stupefier (stŭ' pē fi ēr, *n.*) is seldom used. It means a medium that stupefies a patient.

F. *stupéfier* from L. *stupefacere*, from *stupēre* to be numbed, struck senseless, and *facere* to make. SYN.: Benumb, deaden, drug, numb.

stupendous (stŭ pen' dŭs), *adj.* Astounding, marvellous, or astonishing in size, height, degree, etc.; prodigious. (F. *étonnant*, *prodigieux*.)

The national debt of Britain represents a stupendous sum of money. The Nile dam is regarded as a stupendous feat of engineering. The Eiffel Tower in Paris, strikes one as a stupendously (stŭ pen' dŭs li, *adv.*), or astoundingly, high structure. Visitors to New York are sure to be impressed with the stupendousness (stŭ pen' dŭs nēs, *n.*) of American skyscrapers.

From L. *stupendus* gerundive of *stupēre* to be struck senseless, to be astonished at; E. *adj.* suffix *-ous*. See stupid. SYN.: Amazing, marvellous, surprising, prodigious, wonderful. ANT.: Commonplace, natural, normal, ordinary, usual.



Stupendous.—Visitors to Paris marvel at the stupendous height of the Eiffel Tower.

stupeous (stŭ' pē ūs), *adj.* In natural history, having tufts of hair or filament, or long, loose scales, like tow. *stupose*, (stŭ' pōs; stŭ pōs.) has the same meaning. From L. *stŭpeus* *adj.* from *stŭpa* tow; E. *-ous*.

stupid (stŭ' pid), *adj.* Slow-witted; dull in understanding; in a state of stupor; senseless; nonsensical; uninteresting. (F. *stupide*, *bête*, *engourdi*, *insensé*, *absurde*.)

Stupid people lack ordinary activity of mind. They are slow to grasp the meaning of anything that is at all complex, and they are sometimes guilty of stupid, or foolish, actions. Their stupidity (stŭ pid' i ti, *n.*), that is, the state or quality of being stupid, is sometimes very provoking. Some comic songs that amuse us very much when sung by a clever comedian have very stupid or foolishly dull words. A bewildered person may behave stupidly (stŭ' pid li, *adv.*), or in a manner showing stupidity, in a crisis.

L. *stupidus* from *stupere* to be stunned. SYN.: Dull, foolish, insensible, obtuse, senseless. ANT.: Bright, clever, intelligent, perceptive, quick.

stupor (stŭ' pōr), *n.* A dazed condition; a trance-like state; torpor; lethargy. (F. *stupéur*.)

A state of apathy accompanied by drowsiness is known to doctors as stupor, and is described as a stuporous (stū' pōr ūs, *adj.*) state. A very deep stupor, from which the patient cannot be roused, is called coma.

L. = insensibility, stupefaction. SYN.: Stupefaction, torpidity.

stupe (stū' pōs; stū pōs'). This word means the same as stupeous. See stupeous.

sturdy [1] (stēr' di), *adj.* Robust; strong; hardy; vigorous; resolute. (F. *robuste, fort, hardi, vigoureux, résolu.*)

Healthy, well-built children have sturdy limbs and walk **sturdily** (stēr' di li, *adv.*); or in a sturdy manner. Their parents have reason to be proud of the sturdiness (stēr' di nēs, *n.*), or robustness and vigour, of such children.

In former times an able-bodied vagabond, given to using violence, was called a **sturdy begger** (*n.*).

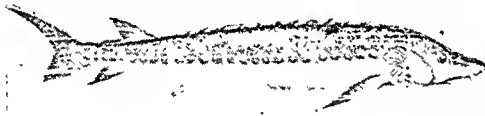
Originally meant "giddy," hence "reckless," from F. *estourdi*, p.p. of *estourdir* to stun. SYN.: Firm, lusty, robust, stalwart, strong. ANT.: Ailing, delicate, feeble, weakly.

sturdy [2] (stēr' di), *n.* A brain-disease of sheep, caused by the presence of a species of tape-worm in the brain. (F. *tournis.*)

A **sturdied** (stēr' did, *adj.*) sheep, that is, one affected with sturdy, turns round and round as if giddy.

See sturdy [1].

sturgeon (stēr' jōn), *n.* A large fish of the genus *Acipenser*, with a mailed head and body and a projecting snout. (F. *esturgeon.*)



Sturgeon.—The sturgeon, the roe of which is a table delicacy called caviare.

By an Act of Edward II, all sturgeon caught in England belong to the king. This fish has a gristly skeleton, and its elongated body is protected and strengthened by hard, bony scales. The upper lobe of the tail is much longer than the lower. The largest species of sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*) occurs in the Danube, the Caspian and Black Seas, and the Sea of Azov. Other species are found in coastal waters on both sides of the North Atlantic.

The roe of sturgeon, when salted, pressed, and dried, is known as caviare. Isinglass is made from its air-bladder.

O.F. *esturgeon*, L.L. *sturiō* (acc. -ōn-em), of Teut. origin, cp. O.H.G. *sturjo*.

sturnoid (stēr' noid), *adj.* Like a starling; belonging to the family Sturnidae, which contains the starlings.

From L. *sturnus* starling and E. suffix -oid.

stutter (stūt'ēr), *v.i.* To speak hesitatingly with spasmodic repetitions of sounds or syllables. *v.t.* To utter thus. *n.* The act or

habit of stuttering. (F. *balbutier, bégayer; balbutiement.*)

A stutter usually consists of continued and involuntary repetitions of the initial consonants of words. The stutrer (stūt'ēr ēr, *n.*) speaks stutteringly (stūt'ēr ing li, *adv.*), or with a stutter, owing to excitement, fear, or some nervous affection, and not because of any defect in his organ of speech. Thus a person who stutters when speaking can often sing without showing any trace of stuttering (stūt'ēr ing, *n.*), because he then gives all his attention to vocalization. Frequentative of obsolete E. *stut*; cp. Dutch *stotteren*, G. *stottern* to stutter, G. *slossen* to knock.

sty [1] (stī), *n.* A pen for pigs; a mean or filthy house. *v.t.* To place in or as if in a sty. *v.i.* To live in or as if in a sty. (F. *porcherie, taudis; mettre dans une étable à cochons.*)

A.-S. *stī*, perhaps = *stī* hall (see steward); cp. O. Norse *stia*, *stī*, Dan. *stī*, Swed. *stia*.

sty [2] (stī), *n.* A small inflamed swelling on the edge of the eyelid. Another form is *stye* (stī). (F. *orgelet, compère-loriot.*)

The doctor's name for a sty in one's eye is hordeolum.

Probably from A.-S. *stigan* (G. *steigen*) to rise.

Stygian (stij' i ān), *adj.* Of or resembling the River Styx, or the infernal regions through which it flowed; gloomy. (F. *du Styx, d'enfer, sombre, profond, ténébreux.*)

Stygian darkness is a gloominess or blackness suggestive of the infernal regions of classical mythology, or of the Stygian river, the Styx.

From Gr. *Styx* (acc. *Styg-em*) from *styein* to hate.

style [1] (stil), *n.* A pointed instrument with which the ancients wrote on wax-coated tablets; a graving-tool, etching-needle, or other sharp-pointed instrument or object; in anatomy, the styloid process; manner of writing or speaking; the form in which thoughts are expressed; the manner of doing a thing, as distinguished from what is done; the general or collective characteristics of literary or artistic expression, or mode of decoration, distinguishing a person or people; a school or period, etc.; a superior or fashionable manner or form; distinction; fashion; pattern; shape; mode of address; method of reckoning time. *v.t.* To term; to designate; to describe formally by name and title. (F. *style, pointe à graver, manière, ton, façon, mode, élégance, genre, titre; donner le titre de, qualifier, appeler.*)

The style with which a Roman gentleman wrote had a blunt top end, which was used for erasing words by smoothing out the wax. In the course of time a piece of writing was termed a style—a now obsolete meaning—and eventually style came to denote the manner in which words were put together, especially in regard to clearness, effectiveness, and beauty of language.

Thus it is that we speak of the epic style or mode of writing characteristic of heroic poetry, of the various architectural styles,

or modes of building and decoration, and of a work of art—its form and the way the artist has expressed his ideas, as distinguished from the matter expressed.

In a more general and colloquial sense, we say that a commonplace person lacks style or distinction. We do a thing in style, or in good style, when it is done in a superior or fashionable manner. Shoes are made in different sizes and styles, or patterns.

In sport, style is a general term applied to a player's game, as good style, easy style, or bad style.

Until the year 1752 the Julian Calendar was used in Great Britain (*see* calendar). Then the New or Gregorian calendar was introduced, eleven days being cut out of that year in order to make the calendar correct by solar time. Consequently, dates were said to be in the new style (*n.*)—abbreviated to N.S.—if in agreement with the Gregorian Calendar, and in the old style (*n.*)—abbreviated to O.S.—if reckoned according to the Julian calendar.

In Scots law the formal wording of a document is termed its style, and from this sense the word has come to be used generally for legal technicality, as when a lawyer speaks of words of style. Thus it is that a person's legal or official title is known as his style.

The Roman writing implement, or style, was sometimes used as a dagger. Instruments, tools, and other objects resembling it are also called styles. Examples are, the graver used in engraving, a probe with a blunt point used by surgeons, and the needle used in etching. In natural history and anatomy, processes and parts of animal bodies are said to be styliform (*stil' i fōrm, adj.*), or shaped like a style, such as the styles or bristles of the antennae of flies, and the styles of sponges, which are spicules pointed at one end.

Clothes are stylish (*stil' ish, adj.*) if they are smart and in accordance with the prevailing fashions. A woman wearing them is stylishly (*stil' ish li, adv.*) dressed, and shows stylishness (*stil' ish nēs, n.*), the quality or state of being stylish, in her dress.

A writer who has a good or highly elaborated literary style is a stylist (*stil' ist, n.*). There are stylistic (*sti lis' tik, adj.*) differences, or ones pertaining to literary style, between the "Lucy" poems of Wordsworth, and "The Prelude." The first mentioned works, exemplified by "The Education of Nature," are stylistically (*sti lis' tik ā li, adv.*) simple,

that is, simple as regards style, the second is lofty and impassioned.

O.F. *stile, style*. L. *stilus* writing (or graving) tool, confused with Gr. *stylos* column. SYN.: *n.* Diction, fashion, manner, name, title. *v.* Entitle, designate, name, term.

style [2] (*stīl*), *n.* The gnomon or metal upright on a sundial, which casts the shadow; in botany, the narrowed extension of the ovary, in many flowers, which supports the stigma. (F. *style*.)

The style of a flower connects the ovary, or egg-case, with the stigma. Tubes growing from the pollen grains travel down it, and fertilize the ovules, or convert them into seeds.

Gr. *stylos* pillar.

stylet (*stil' ēt*), *n.* A small, slender, pointed instrument; a stiletto; a graving tool; a form of pencil used by the blind; in surgery, a wire stiffening for a tube; a slender probe. (F. *stylet*.)

F., from Ital. *stiletto*.

stylish (*stil' ish*). For this word, *stylist*, etc., *see* under style [1].

Stylite (*sti' lit*), *n.* A mediaeval hermit living on the top of a pillar. (F. *Stylite*.)

St. Simeon Stylites was the first and most famous of the pillar-saints, or Stylites. He lived in the fifth century, and spent thirty years of his life on the top of a high pillar near Antioch.

From Gr. *stylos* pillar and E. suffix *-ite*.

stylo-. This is a prefix meaning styloid, used in anatomy in the formation of the names of muscles connected with the styloid bone in the skull.

stylobate (*sti' lō bāt*), *n.* A continuous base supporting a row or rows of columns. (F. *stylobate*.)

The stylobate was a feature of ancient Greek temples. Just as a pillar stands on a pedestal, so a row of pillars stands on the stylobate. This consisted sometimes of two or three massive steps, and, in other cases, of a lofty, solid wall.

F., from Gr. *stylobatēs* from *stylos* pillar and *bainein* to step, stand.

stylograph (*sti' lō grāf*), *n.* A pen with a conical, finely-perforated point, supplied with ink from a reservoir in the handle. (F. *stylographe*.)

The stylograph, or stylographic (*sti lō grāf' ik, adj.*) pen has a fine wire almost filling the hole in the point. As one writes stylographically (*sti lō grāf' ik ā li, adv.*), that is, with a stylograph, the tip of this wire shakes and allows the ink to run out on to the paper.

From E. *style* [1] and suffix *-graph*.



Style.—Henry James (1843-1916), the Anglo-American novelist, whose literary style showed great subtlety.

styloid (sti' loid), *adj.* In anatomy, shaped like a column. *n.* The styloid process. (F. *styloïde*.)

In many cases a part of a bone of a slender; tapering or pointed shape is known as a styloid process, especially the slender spike of bone projecting downwards and forwards from the base of the temporal bone.

From Gr. *stylos* column and E. suffix *-oid*.

stylus (sti' lūs), *n.* The style used by the ancients for scratching letters on wax-coated tablets; a smooth-pointed instrument for tracing or impressing writing through carbon paper. (F. *style*.)

L. *stilus*. See *style* [1].

stymie (sti' mi), *n.* In golf, the position when a player's ball lies in the line of an opponent's putt, the two balls being more than six inches apart. *v.t.* To hinder (an opponent) in this way. Another form is *stimy* (sti' mi).

Sc., perhaps dim. of *styme* glimpse, a little bit.

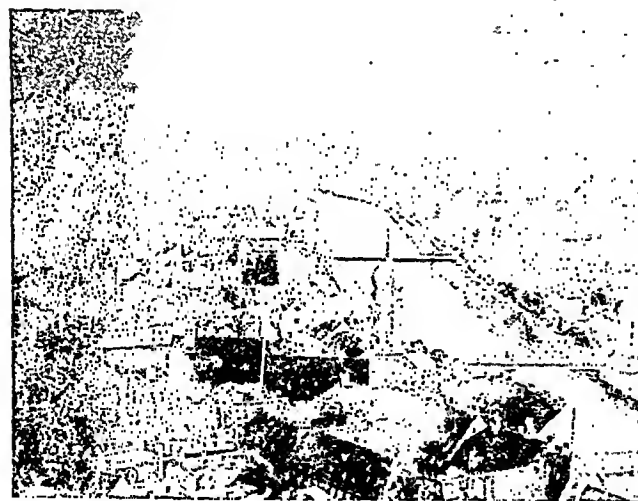
styptic (stip' tik), *adj.* That checks bleeding. *n.* A styptic preparation. (F. *styptique*.)

Barbers use alum as a styptic.

From F. *styptique*, through L. from Gr. *styptikos*, from *styphein* to contract.

styrax (sti' rāks), *n.* A genus of trees and shrubs, yielding valuable gums, and containing the storax. (F. *styrax*.)

L., and Gr. *styrax*.



Styrian.—A Styrian landscape: a bird's-eye view of Graz and the River Mur, in Styria, a province of the Austrian Republic.

Styrian (stir' i ān), *adj.* Of or belonging to Styria, a province of the Austrian Republic. (F. *styrien*.)

Styria is on the borders of Yugo-Slavia. The Styrian Alps are those ramifications of the Alpine chain that traverse all parts of Styria.

Styx (stiks), *n.* In classical mythology, the river encircling Hades. (F. *Styx*.)

According to ancient myths, the spirits of the dead were ferried across the Styx

by Charon. When a person dies, he may be said to cross the Styx.

Gr. *Styx*, from *styein* to hate. See *Stygian*.

Suabian (swā' bi ān). This is another form of Swabian. See *Swabian*.

suable (sū' ābl), *adj.* Capable of being sued; liable to be sued. (F. *passible de poursuite judiciaire, sujet à procès*.)

A person who refuses to pay his debts is suable, and has suability (sū ā bil' i ti, *n.*), that is, liability to be proceeded against in court.

From E. *sue* and *-able*.

suasion (swā' zhūn), *n.* Persuasion or influencing by argument or advice. (F. *persuasion*.)

Moral suasion is the persuasion exercised by one's conscience, or by an appeal to the conscience. The conscience has a *suasive* (swā' siv, *adj.*) influence or one tending to persuade. When a person appeals to us *suasively* (swā' siv li, *adv.*), or so as to persuade, we are inclined to do as he wishes.

From L. *suasio* (acc. *-ōn-em*) from *suādere* to persuade, advise. See *suave*. SYN.: Persuasion. ANT.: Compulsion.

suave (swāv; swav), *adj.* Bland, pleasant in manner; mollifying; polite. (F. *suave*.)

A suave person has a blandly polite manner; his suave politeness is almost too agreeable to be natural or sincere. He behaves *suavely* (swāv' li, *adv.*), or with *suavity* (swāv' i ti, *n.*), that is, the quality of being agreeably polite. Polished and

urbane actions or speeches are sometimes described as *suavities*.

F., from L. *suavis* sweet, pleasant, for *suādu-is*, akin to E. *sweet*. See *suasion*. SYN.: Agreeable, bland, polite, soothing, urbane. ANT.: Blunt, impolite, irritating, provoking, rough.

sub (sūb), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation for several words beginning with this prefix, such as *subaltern*, *sub-editor*, *subscription*. *v.i.* To act as substitute, or as a sub-editor.

sub-. Prefix meaning under, below, lower in position, degree or rank, inferior, secondary, partial; rather, approaching, bordering on; slight; also denoting addition, support, closeness, covertness. In mathematics the prefix denotes the inverse of a ratio. (F. *sous-*, *sub-*.)

Parts or organs situated under or beneath the abdomen are said to be *sub-abdominal* (sūb āb dom' i nāl, *adj.*). *Subacid* (sūb ās' id, *adj.*) means mildly or slightly acid. In pathology a disease in which symptoms are of a less acute kind than normal is described as *subacute* (sūb ā kūt', *adj.*).

In geology, modification and alterations affecting the earth's surface, or those which take place in the open air, are said to be *subaerial* (sūb ā er' i āl, *adj.*). This word is opposed to submarine or subterranean.

Frost, wind and driving sand produce changes subaerially (süb ä' ēr' i ä'l i, *adv.*). One who ascribes the configuration of the earth's surface to such agencies has been called a subaerialist (süb ä' ēr' i ä'l i st, *n.*).

A subagent (süb ä' jent, *n.*) is one who is employed by an agent; his office or position is a subagency (süb ä' jèn si, *n.*).

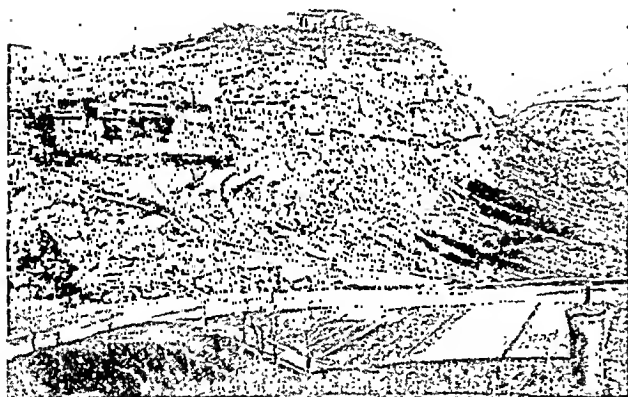
subahdar (soo ba dar'), *n.* In India, the chief native officer in a company of sepoys. The subahdar is a commissioned officer, and ranks next above a jemadar.

Earlier, governor of a *subah* or province. Hindustani *ṣūbahdār*. Pers. *dār* master.

subaltern (süb' ä'l tērn), *adj.* Subordinate; of inferior rank; in logic, particular, in relation to a universal. *n.* In the army, a commissioned officer of lower rank than a captain. (F. *subalterne*.)

First-lieutenants and second-lieutenants in the army are subaltern officers, or, shortly subalterns.

F. *subalterne*, from L.L. *subalternus* (sub under, *alternus* alternate). SYN.: *adj.* Junior, lower, subordinate. *n.* Junior, subordinate.



Subapennine.—A typical view in the subapennine region of Italy, showing characteristic rocky country.

subapennine (süb äp' é nīn'), *adj.* In geology, denoting or characteristic of strata such as those occurring typically on the flanks of the Apennine mountains in Italy. (F. *subapennin*.)

This word is applied to a series of rocks, now some four thousand feet above sea level, containing fossils of marine animals similar to those now living in the Mediterranean. From the character of the fossil remains geologists conclude that the subapennine rocks have been raised to their present location in relatively recent times.

The word subapostolic (süb äp' ós tol' ik, *adj.*) is used of events happening in, or matters relating to, the period—about A.D. 50-150—which followed immediately that in which the apostles of Jesus lived.

Animals, like the otter and the wading birds, which are partially aquatic in their

habits, are described as subaquatic (süb ä kwät' ik, *adj.*). The word subaqueous (süb ä' kwè ús, *adj.*) is used of rocks, such as chalk and limestone, formed beneath the water. It also means done, used or found under water. The regions bordering just south of the Arctic Circle are known as subarctic (süb ark' tik, *adj.*) regions.

subaudition (süb aw dish' ún), *n.* The mental act of supplying words omitted; the understanding of more than is actually expressed. (F. *subaudition*.)

When we read between the lines, as the saying goes, or gather from the expression of a person's face more than his mere words express, we perform an act of subaudition. A subaudition is something implied but not stated.

sub-base (süb' bäs), *n.* The lowest section of a base; an auxiliary base.

In architecture, a sub-base is the lowest division of a base having more than one layer. The word is used also of a base or support placed under a machine. A secondary base of supplies, such as that made by an explorer, is also known as a sub-base.

subcaudal (süb kaw' däl), *adj.* Situated under or near the tail. (F. *subcaudal*.)

This word is used of snakes. The subcaudal plates or bones are those at the tail of the animal.

The subcentral (süb sen' träl, *adj.*) parts of the earth are those near its centre; a subcentral support is one beneath the centre of the thing supported.

A subclass (süb' klas, *n.*) of animals or plants is a group forming a sub-division of a class.

The subclavian (süb klä' vi än, *adj.*) arteries are those situated under the clavicle or collar-bone; subclavicular (süb klä vik' ū lār, *adj.*) is another word used to describe parts or organs in this

region. A subcommission (süb kó mish' ún, *n.*) is a group of people, forming part of a commission, appointed to give attention to a special part of the commission's work. A member of it is a subcommissioner (süb kó mish' ún èr, *n.*). Similarly, a subcommittee (süb kó mit' i, *n.*), is an under-committee, or a section of a committee. A surface is subconcave (süb kon' kāv, *adj.*) if slightly concave; a body is subconical (süb kon' ik ä'l, *adj.*) if it tapers slightly.

Ideas which have passed from our memory or conscious mind may still be present in the subconscious (süb kon' shüs, *n.*) or the subconscious (*adj.*) mind, and may be recalled to memory by association. Impressions of which we are not conscious may be received subconsciously (süb kon' shüs li, *adv.*). Subconsciousness (süb kon' shüs nēs, *n.*) is used to mean a state of

imperfect or lowered consciousness, and also the contents of the mind not at the moment within the field of consciousness.

A sub-continent (süb kon' ti nënt, *n.*) is a great area of land smaller than a continent, or a large part of a continent. The word is used specially of South Africa.

A large contract is often split up into parts, each called a subcontract (süb kon' trakt, *n.*) and undertaken by a subcontractor (süb kon' trakt' ör, *n.*), who is responsible to the contractor-in-chief. The latter is said to sublet or subcontract (süb kon' trakt', *v.t.*) the work given out, and one who undertakes it to subcontract (*v.i.*) for it.

The subcostal (süb kos' täl, *adj.*) muscles are those upon the deeper part of the ribs. The subcostal arteries are situated below the ribs. A subcrystalline (süb kris' tä lin; süb kris' tä lin, *adj.*) substance is a substance imperfectly crystallized. The subcutaneous (süb kü tä' në üs, *adj.*) tissue is that lying just under the skin. An injection is made subcutaneously (süb kü tä' në üs li, *adv.*) when the fluid is squirted under the skin. The true skin, the dermis, is subcuticular (süb kü tik' ü lár, *adj.*), or situated below the cuticle, or scarf-skin. Subcylindrical (süb si lin' dri käl, *adj.*) means imperfectly cylindrical.

A sub-deacon (süb dē' kón, *n.*) in the Roman Catholic Church belongs to the order next below that of deacon. A sub-dean (süb' dēn, *n.*) is an assistant dean, holding an office named a subdeanery (süb dēn' ér i, *n.*). A subdecuple (süb dek' üpi, *adj.*) ratio expresses the proportion 1 : 10, or one part of ten, the inverse of that expressed by decuple, which is 10 : 1. The word subdermal (süb dēr' mäl, *adj.*) has the same meaning as subcutaneous, namely, beneath the skin.

subdivide (süb di: vid'), *v.t.* and *i.* To divide again into smaller parts. (F. *subdiviser*.)

England is divided territorially into counties, and these are subdivided into hundreds. A hundred is therefore a subdivision (süb di vizh' ün, *n.*). Some animal cells multiply by subdividing into two portions, each subdivision later subdividing in turn. Anything which can be divided and then divided again is subdivisible (süb di viz' ibl, *adj.*).

L.L. *subdividere*, from L. *sub* under, *dividere* to divide.

subdominant (süb dom' i nánt), *n.* The fourth note above the key-note of a scale. *adj.* Of or relating to this. (F. *sous-dominante*.)

The subdominant of C major is F. It is the note below the dominant, G. In

church, the amen is often sung to, or accompanied by, a subdominant chord followed by a tonic or key chord.

Formed from *subdominans* (acc. -ant-em) pres. p. of assumed L. *subdomināre*, from *sub* under, not entirely, *dominārī* to be lord, dominate, from *dominus* lord, master.

subdorsal (süb dör' sál), *adj.* Of fins, etc., situated near the back.

From L. *sub* under, close to, *dorsum* back, with suffix -al (L. -ālis.)

subdouble (süb düb' l), *adj.* Having the ratio of one to two.

From E. *sub-* and *double*.

subdue (süb dü'), *v.t.* To conquer; to reduce to subjection by superior force; to overcome; to tame; to tone down; to make less vivid or glaring. (F. *vaincre*, *subjuguier*, *dompter*, *modifier*.)

The Roman legions under Caesar subdued Gaul and made its people subject to Rome. Among the tribes Caesar subdued were the Belgae. Pompey grew jealous of the conqueror, or subduer (süb dü' ér, *n.*), however, and recalled Caesar. The latter, marching into Italy, made himself master of Rome, and seized the treasury, subduing all resistance, and putting Pompey to flight.



Subdue.—Thusnelda, wife of Arminius, brought before Tiberius by Germanicus, who had subdued some German tribes.

Nations are subduable (süb dü' äbl, *adj.*), or capable of being beaten, only by force of arms, but the subdual (süb dü' äl, *n.*), or subduement (süb dü' mēnt, *n.*), of a fierce and spirited animal, which means the process of taming it, can best be effected by kindness.

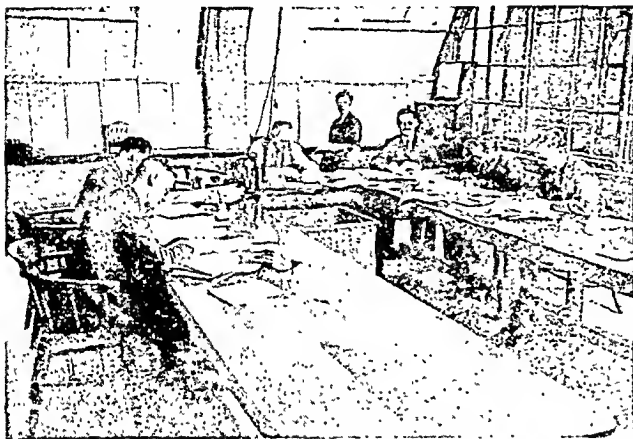
The lighting of a room is given subduedness (süb düd' nēs, *n.*), the condition of being subdued, when it is reduced in degree, as by lowering blinds, or turning down lamps. Colours are said to be subdued when they are moderated or toned down.

M.E. *sodewen* (later through L. influence *subdewe*), O.F. *soduire* to deceive, seduce, L. *subducere* to draw up, withdraw. The E. meaning is due to L. *subdere* to put under, subdue. SYN.: Conquer, moderate, overcome, subjugate, vanquish.

subduple (süb' düpl), *adj.* Containing one part of two. (F. *sous-double*.)

The ratio 1 : 2 is a subduple ratio, whereas 2 : 1 is a duple ratio. The term subduplicate (süb dü' pli kät, *adj.*), which is also used of ratios, means expressed by the square root. The subduplicate ratio of $a : b$ is $\sqrt{a} : \sqrt{b}$.

A sub-editor (süb ed' it ör, *n.*) is an under-editor, or assistant to an editor; he prepares and arranges copy for the press, subject to the supervision of the editor. To perform work of this nature is to sub-edit (süb ed' it, *v.t.*) copy, or to sub-edit (*v.i.*).



Sub-editor.—Sub-editors at work sub-editing copy for a daily paper. A messenger is seen waiting.

The pigment cells of the skin are sub-epidermal (süb ep i dër' mäl, *adj.*), situated immediately beneath the epidermis or cuticle. A triangle is subequilateral (süb ē kwi lät' ér ä, *adj.*) if its three sides are of almost the same length, and a plant's stem is suberect (süb è rekt', *adj.*) if not quite upright.

suberic (sü ber' ik), *adj.* Of or pertaining to cork; derived from cork; of the nature of cork. (F. *subéreux*.)

Cork contains a peculiar waxy compound of cellulose which is known as suberin (sü' bër in, *n.*). Suberic acid is formed by treating cork with nitric acid. Suberose (sü' bër ös, *adj.*) and suberous (sü' bër üs, *adj.*) mean corky, and are used of substances possessing the nature or texture of cork.

From L. *süber* cork-tree, cork, and E. suffix *ic*.

subfamily (süb fäm' i li), *n.* In the classification of plants or animals, a primary subdivision of a family.

Undergraduates at Oxford are required to wear clothes which are subfusc (süb fusk', *adj.*), or subfuscous (süb füs' küs, *adj.*), that is, of darkish hue, on certain occasions. A substance is subgelatinous (süb jè lät' i nüs, *adj.*) if somewhat like gelatine in character.

A subgenus (süb jè' nüs, *n.*) is a subdivision of a genus. The azaleas compose a subgeneric (süb jè ner' ik, *adj.*) group of the

rhododendron genus: An orange is sub-globular (süb glob' ü lâr, *adj.*), or nearly globular. A subgranular (süb grän' ü lâr, *adj.*) substance is one somewhat granular in form. In classifying animals and plants, a group is sometimes divided into smaller groups, each called a sub-group (süb groep', *n.*). A newspaper article is often subdivided into parts, each with its own sub-head (süb hed', *n.*), or sub-heading (süb hed' ing, *n.*), a minor heading at the top. Branches of the portal vein, which carries blood away from the liver are subhepatic (süb hë pät' ik, *adj.*), situated beneath the liver.

The sub-Himalayan (süb hi ma' lä yän, *adj.*) regions of India lie somewhat south of the main range of the Himalayan mountains. Subhuman (süb hü' män, *adj.*), means less than human, or else almost human, like the pithecanthrope.

In the development changes of some insects—for example, the ephemerae—a stage preceding the imago is called the sub-imago (*n.*). In this stage the wings are expanded, but the body is still enclosed within its pellicle. In feudal times subinfeudation (süb in fū dā' shün, *n.*) signified the granting of land by an inferior lord to a dependant. It also denoted an estate or fief so granted, and this system of

tenure. A subinspector (süb in spek' tór, *n.*) is an official of lower rank than, and an assistant to, an inspector.

subjacent (süb jä' sent), *adj.* Situated beneath; lying under; in a lower position. (F. *sous-jacent*, *subjacent*.)

A subjacent stratum is one underlying another formation. A valley, such as the beautiful Wye valley, is subjacent to the hills surrounding it.

F., from L. *subjacens* (acc. -ent-em), pres. p. of *subjacere* to lie under. SYN.: Underlying.

subject (süb' jèkt, *adj.* and *n.*; sübjekt', *v.*), *adj.* Under the control of another; dependent; liable or prone (to); exposed (to); conditional. *n.* One under the political rule of a person or state; that which is to be dealt with; one owing allegiance to a sovereign; a matter treated of or to be treated of in discussion or representation; a theme or motif; a circumstance which furnishes or serves as a cause or occasion for an action or feeling specified; in logic, that part of a proposition about which something is predicated; in grammar, a noun or its equivalent; the nominative of a sentence; the ego; the conscious self; the substance or substratum of a thing, as distinguished from its attributes. *v.t.* To subduce; to make liable; to expose. (F. *assujettir à*, *sujet à*, *exposé à*, *sous la condition de*; *sujet*, *thème*, *motif*, *soi-même*, *substance*; *assujettir*, *soumettre*, *exposer*.)

All British subjects are subject to the law of Great Britain. Subjects of the King, when they visit or settle in other parts of the Empire, enjoy privileges denied to subjects of another state, and are not subjected to the restrictions imposed upon the latter, who are subject to special regulations as to registration, etc. Britons are encouraged to emigrate to our Overseas Dominions, and their settlement and welfare form the subject of many schemes devised by the home and colonial governments jointly; any grievances they may suffer may become the subject of discussion in Parliament or in the press.

A subject state is one in subjection (süb jek' shün, *n.*) to another, the latter being called a sovereign state. We are all taught to keep our passions in subjection, or under control.



Subject.—The famous artist, Landseer, as a boy, making a sketch, the subject being a cow.

The subject of a book, play, picture or debate is that which forms its main topic or subject-matter (*n.*). In an index or a catalogue, those items treating of a similar subject may be arranged under one subject-heading (*n.*), usually printed in more conspicuous type, for ease of reference. Subjectless (süb' jèkt lès, *adj.*) means having no subject.

In grammar, the noun or other word which stands for that about which we are speaking is called the subject, and is in the nominative case. A proposition in logic consists of subject, copula, and predicate, and the first is that term about which something is affirmed or denied.

Philosophers use the word subject for the ego, or thinking individual. That which occurs within his mind is subjective (süb jek' tiv, *adj.*), everything outside it being

objective. There are philosophers who state that all knowledge is subjective, and that truth cannot be proved objectively, or outside our own minds. This theory is known as subjectivism (süb jek' tiv izm, *n.*), and one who upholds it is a subjectivist (süb jek' tiv ist, *n.*).

In art, the term subjective is applied to works in which the individuality of the artist or composer is very prominent, his point of view being unduly emphasized. The word also means illusory or fanciful.

Subjectivity (süb jek' tiv' i ti, *n.*), or subjectiveness (süb jek' tiv nès, *n.*) is the quality or state of being subjective. In a work of art, subjectivity is that quality which is peculiar to the individual author or artist, and also means the undue emphasis or expression of this. A composer's character may be expressed subjectively (süb' jek' tiv li, *adv.*) by his work.

O.F. *suget*, from L. *subjectus*, p.p. of *subjicere*, *subjicere* to throw or place under. *Subjectus* is used as *n.* in the sense of subject, one underneath or inferior, *subjectum* (neuter) being used of a grammatical subject or the subject of a preposition. SYN.: *adj.* Liable, prone, subsidiary, tributary. *n.* Matter, motif, substance, theme, topic. *v.* Expose, subdue. ANT.: *adj.* Independent, sovereign. *n.* Object, ruler, sovereign.

subjoin (süb join'), *v.t.* To add at the end; to append; to affix. (F. *ajouter*.)

O.F. *subjoindre*, from L. *subjungere* to add, annex, from *sub* under, close to, *jungere* to join.

subjugate (süb' jü gāt), *v.t.* To subdue; to bring into subjection; to enslave. (F. *subjuguer*, *asservir*.)

The Romans subjugated Gaul, Caesar himself, the subjugator (süb' jü gā tór, *n.*), remaining as the governor of the province. In ancient days subjugation (süb jü gā' shün, *n.*), which is the process of subjugating, or the state of being subjugated, often meant slavery for the vanquished, for the conqueror carried off many of the inhabitants to his own country.

L. *subjugātus*, p.p. of *subjugāre* to put under the yoke, from *sub* under, *jugum* yoke. SYN.: Conquer, subdue, vanquish.

subjunctive (süb jüŋk' tiv), *adj.* Of or relating to the mood of a verb used to express doubt or condition, hypothesis, etc. *n.* The subjunctive mood. (F. *subjunctif*.)

The subjunctive mood expresses doubt, possibility, supposition, consequence, or wish, and is the mood used in a sentence subjoined to a principal sentence.

A subjunctive clause is introduced by a conjunction. In the following example the words after "lest" form a subjunctive clause: "I will make a note of the date lest it should slip my memory."

The subjunctive does not express a fact directly, but only subjunctively (süb jüŋk' tiv li, *adv.*), that is, in a manner which shows the relation of the fact to the mind of the speaker. In the two following

sentences the verbs "be" and "were" are in the subjunctive: "If the king be taken our cause is lost;" "were he the offender, I should punish him severely."

L. subjunctivus connecting, from *-subjunctus*, p.p. of *subjungere* to subjoin, and suffix *-ivus* (F. *-if*, E. *-ive*.)

subkingdom (süb king' dôm), *n.* One of the chief or primary divisions of animals or plants.

Plants are divided into two subkingdoms, the flowering plants, or phanerogams, and the so-called flowerless plants, or cryptogams.

A **sublanceolate** (süb lan' sé ô lâ't, *adj.*) leaf is one somewhat lanceolate in shape. **Sublapsarian** (süb läp sâr' i ân, *n.*) is the name applied to one who believed that God permitted the fall of man, and then decreed his redemption. See *infralapsarian*.

From E. *sub* and *kingdom*.

sublate (süb lâ't), *v.t.* In logic, to deny, or regard as false.

Logicians use this verb as the opposite of *posit*. They *posit* a proposition and *sublate* its opposite. The latter process is *sublation* (süb lä' shûn, *n.*).

L. sublatus, used as p.p. of *tollere* to take up, from *sub* from under, *latus*, as p.p. of *ferre* to bear, remove. See *collate*. SYN: Deny. ANT.: Affirm, *posit*.

sublease (süb lēs', *v.*; süb' lēs, *n.*), *v.t.* To grant an underlease of. *n.* A lease granted to a tenant by the original lessee and not by the owner. (F. *relover*, *sous-louer*; *sous-bail*.)

A person who leases a building from its owner sometimes *subleases* part or the whole of it to another person. Thus the original lessee becomes a *sublessor* (süb les' ör, *n.*), and the person who takes the property on a *sublease* is a *sublessee* (süb les ē', *n.*). Should one underlet a building or part without a lease he is said to *sublet* (süb let', *v.t.*) it.

In the navy, a midshipman who qualifies to become a lieutenant is rated as a *sub-lieutenant* (süb lū ten' ant, *n.*), a rank which corresponds to that of a lieutenant in the army. An illustration of the badge of rank borne on his sleeve by a sub-lieutenant is given on page 2525.

sublimate (süb' li māt), *v.t.* To sublime; to convert (a solid substance) by heat into a state of vapour, and to solidity again by cooling, without apparent liquefied action at an intermediate stage; to purify; to refine. (F. *sublimier*.)

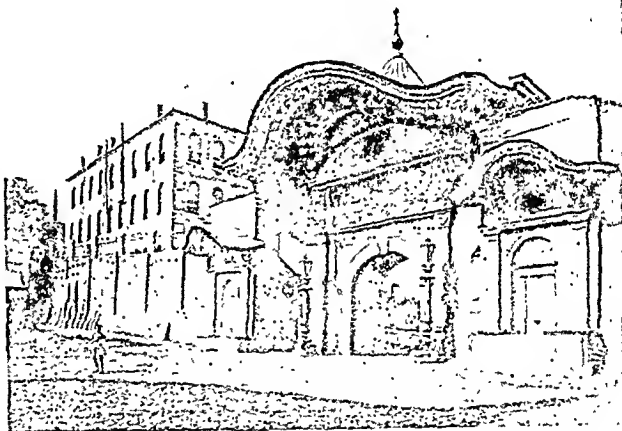
Arsenic, camphor, and other substances are capable of *sublimation* (süb li māt' shûn, *n.*), and are prepared commercially in this way. **Sublimated** (süb' li māt ēd, *adj.*) sulphur is sold as flowers of sulphur, and mercuric chloride as corrosive sublimate.

L. sublīmātus, p.p. of *sublīmāre* to raise, lift on high, perhaps from *sub* up to, close to, *limen* lintel.

sublime (sü blīm'), *adj.* Of the highest, noblest or loftiest nature; exciting feelings of awe; grand; noble; exalted. *v.t.* To elevate or exalt; to make sublime; sublimate. *v.i.* To become elevated or exalted; to be sublimated. (F. *sublime*, *noble*; *ennoblir*, *élever*; *s'ennoblir*.)

This word is applied to anything which by its grandeur or nobility appeals strongly to our better emotions. Thus we speak of sublime heroism or love, of the sublime genius of a poet or painter, and of the sublime beauty of a scene. Things which inspire awe, wonder, reverence, are said to show *sublimeness* (sü blīm' nēs, *n.*), or *sublimity* (sü blīm' i ti, *n.*). **Sublimely** (sü blīm' li, *adv.*) means with sublimity, or in an exalted manner. The peaks of a great mountain chain may be said to tower *sublimely*, or *loftily*, above us. The word *sublime* is also used ironically. We sometimes talk of a person's sublime ignorance or conceit.

The former government of the Turkish



Sublime Porte.—The Sublime Porte, the building at Constantinople which housed the principal government departments of the former Turkish Empire.

Empire was known as the *Sublime Porte* (*n.*), as was also its central office. It is said that this title is derived from a lofty gate at the entrance of the building housing the government departments.

Sulphur—a solid—when being distilled in a purifying plant, vaporizes and then recondenses in solid form. Any substance which behaves thus is said to *sublime*, or to *sublimate*. Sublimed sulphur in this powdered form is known as flowers of sulphur.

F., from *L. sublīmis*. See *sublimate*. SYN.: *adj.* Awe-inspiring, elevated, lofty, noble. *v.* Purify.

subliminal (süb lim' i nāl), *adj.* Pertaining to subconsciousness; not perceived by consciousness. (F. *subliminal*.)

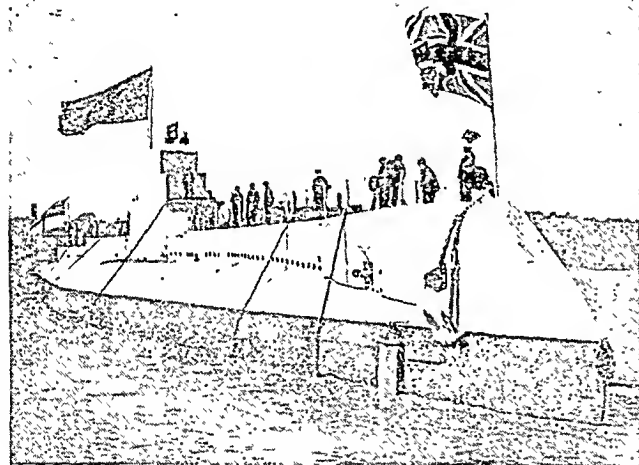
This word is used of mental processes regarded as lying below the threshold of

normal consciousness, or appertaining to a supposed subconscious or subliminal self.

The two sublingual (süb ling' gwäl, *adj.*) glands are situated under the tongue, on the floor of the mouth, and secrete saliva. Deposits lying near or below a shore line are sublittoral (süb lit' ör ä, *adj.*). The word sublunary (süb lü' ná ri, *adj.*) means beneath the moon, or, in other words, on the earth; worldly or mundane matters are sometimes described as sublunary ones.

submarine (süb mã rën', *adj.*; süb' mã rën, *n.* and *v.*), *adj.* Situated, growing, or moving under the surface of the sea. *n.* A submarine boat. *v.t.* To sink or attack with a submarine boat. (F. *sous-marin*.)

Submarine telegraph cables are laid on the beds of seas and oceans; submarine tunnels are those passing under salt water. A submarine mine (*n.*) is an explosive mine laid in the sea to damage or sink a ship which may strike it; a system of sending sound signals through water is known as submarine signalling (*n.*).



Submarine.—The British submarine "Odin" on the surface of the water just after the vessel was launched.

The history of submarine navigation may be said to date from near the end of the eighteenth century, when Fulton experimented with a boat which could be submerged. The modern submarine boat (*n.*) is a warship which can be completely submerged, and is able to remain under water for long periods, whether moving or at rest. The chief function of a submarine is to discharge torpedoes at an enemy warship, first approaching unperceived to within a short distance. Some submarines are provided with apparatus for laying mines.

To submerge a submarine, water is admitted into its ballast tanks until the buoyancy is almost destroyed. A horizontal rudder at the stern and two hydroplanes near the bows are then brought into use to make the vessel dive as it moves forward, and to keep it at any required depth.

From *L. sub* under, and *marine* (*L. marinus* of the sea).

submaxillary (süb mãks il' á ri), *adj.* Situated under the lower jaw. (F. *sous-maxillaire*.)

A large part of the saliva is secreted by the two submaxillary glands, one under each side of the jaw, below the inferior maxilla. The ducts from these open into the mouth under the tip of the tongue. Submental (süb men' tal, *adj.*) parts or organs are those situated under the chin, such as, for instance, the submental artery.

submerge (süb mërj'), *v.t.* To put under water, or other liquid; to inundate: to plunge, or sink in water, etc.; to overwhelm. *v.i.* To sink under water, etc. (F. *submerger*, *inonder*, *plonger*, *accabler*; *couler*.)

Off the shores of England in many places there are submerged forests which have been put under water by the sinking of our coasts. Their present position, therefore, is the result of submergence (süb mër' jens, *n.*) as this sinking is called. Figuratively, a debtor hopelessly insolvent is said to be submerged in debt.

A submarine vessel which can travel on the surface and, when desired, can sink and proceed under water, is submergible (süb mërj' ibl, *adj.*) or submersible (süb mër's' ibl, *adj.*); at will, by taking in water-ballast. The process of thus sinking in the water is called submersion (süb mër' shün, *n.*), and the boat is said to submerge, when she sinks below the surface.

When it is desired to submerge, or to submerge (süb mër's', *v.t.*) such a vessel so that, in a submerged state, she may travel along concealed, her periscopes may be projected above the water, thus enabling those within the vessel to view objects on the surface. Submersed (süb mër's't', *adj.*) is used of plants

growing under water.

O.F. *submergere*, from *L. sub* under, *mergere* to plunge, sink. *SYN.*: Inundate, overflow, sink.

submission (süb mish' ün). For this word, submissive, etc., *see* under submit.

submit (süb mit'), *v.t.* To surrender (oneself); to put under the control of; to subject; to offer for consideration; to urge with deference. *v.i.* To yield; to give in; to be submissive. (F. *soumettre*, *proposer*; *se soumettre*, *se rendre*, *se résigner*.)

When a beaten army yields, its commander submits or puts forward his willingness to submit the terms which the victors may see fit to impose upon the vanquished. Napoleon III submitted himself to the Germans after the ill-fated battle of Sedan, surrendering personally to the victorious commander. We may describe any act

of yielding or surrender as one of submission (süb mish' ün, *n.*), and he who performs it is submissive (süb mis' iv, *adj.*), that is, ready to give way, or accept commands meekly.

As a token of submissiveness (süb mis' iv nés, *n.*) or obedience, the burghers of Calais were required by Edward III, when they brought him the keys of the city, to comport themselves most abjectly or submissively (süb mis' iv li, *adv.*), each burgher having a rope round his neck. But for the pleading of Queen Philippa, each submitter (süb mit' ér, *n.*) would have met a speedy death.

From L. *submittere, summittere*, (p.p. *submitissus*) to let down, put under, submit, from *sub* under, *mittere* to send. SYN.: Offer, present, refer, surrender, yield. ANT.: Oppose, resist.



Submit.—An appeal being submitted to the Witan, the members of the Anglo-Saxon Witenagemot or parliament.

submontane (süb mon' tăn), *adj.* Situated at the foot of a mountain, or range of mountains.

A submontane region is one lying about the lower slopes of a mountain, or about the foot-hills of a range.

The number nine is a submultiple (süb mül' tipl, *n.*) of sixty-three, being contained in it an exact number of times—seven times. Tobacco is subnarcotic (süb nar kot' ik, *adj.*), that is, mildly narcotic. The rate of the pulse is said to be subnormal (süb nör' mäl, *adj.*) if below the normal, or usual, rate. The suboccipital (süb ök sip' i täl, *adj.*) nerves are situated under the occiput.

There are many suboceanic (süb ô shë än' ik, *adj.*) mountains, covered by the waters of the oceans.

The ratio 3 : 24 is suboctuple (süb ök' tüpl, *adj.*), that is, in the proportion of 1 to 8. The eye is directed downwards by a subocular (süb ök' ü lâr, *adj.*) muscle—one attached under the eye. The bone under an eye is suborbital (süb ör' bit äl, *adj.*), that is, below the orbit or eye-socket.

A suborder (süb ör' dér, *n.*) of plants or animals is a division of an order, and may be called also a subordinal (süb ör' di näl, *adj.*) group.

subordinate (sü bör' di nât, *adj.* and *n.*; sü bör' di nât, *v.*), *adj.* Below or inferior in importance or rank; subject or subsidiary (to). *n.* A person who works under another or who is lower in rank or status. *v.t.* To make lower or inferior; to treat as of less importance; to make subject to. (F. *subordonné, accessoire; subordonné; subordonner, assujettir.*)

A captain in the army is subordinate in rank to a major, and a lieutenant is the subordinate of a captain. In grammar a subordinate clause is generally in the subjunctive mood.

The head of every great business has a number of subordinates, or persons who carry out his orders, and the subordination (sü bör di nâ' shün, *n.*) of one person to another is essential if the business is to be carried on properly. In teamwork the members subordinate their individual interests and aims to those of the team. Those low in rank or position, although at the time acting subordinately (sü bör' di nât li, *adv.*) may one day rise to have many subordinates themselves.

In theology, the doctrine of the priority of the First Person of the Trinity over the Second and Third is called subordinationism (sü bör di nâ' shün izm, *n.*).

L.L. *subordinātus*, p.p. of *subordināre* to place below, from L. *sub* under, below, *ordināre* to put in order. SYN.: *adj.* Lower, subservient. *n.* Inferior. ANT.: *adj.* Higher, superior. *n.* Superior.

suborn (sü börn'), *v.t.* To induce or procure (a person) to commit perjury, or other unlawful act; to procure (such act). (F. *suborner.*)

In reports of trials we sometimes hear of a person trying to bribe a witness to swear to false evidence. One who thus attempts to suborn a perjury is severely punished, and if the suborner (sü börn' ér, *n.*) is successful in his subornation (süb ör nâ' shün, *n.*), so that a witness gives untrue testimony, he may be sent to prison for a long term.

F. *suborner*, from L. *subornāre* to equip or incite secretly, from L. *sub*- under, secretly, *ornāre* to adorn, supply, furnish.

suboval (süb ô' vâl), *adj.* Nearly oval. (F. *subovale.*)

This word and subovate (süb ô' vât, *adj.*) are applied to objects roughly elliptical or somewhat like an egg in shape.

L. *sub*- somewhat, nearly, *ovum* egg, with E. suffix *-al* (L. *-ālis*.)

subpoena (süb pé' nâ; sü pē' nâ), *n.* A writ, commanding the attendance of a witness or defendant at a court of justice. *v.t.* To serve with such a writ. (F. *citation; citer.*)

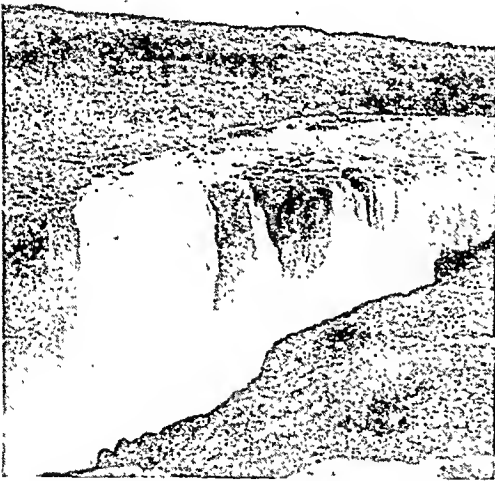
L. *sub poena* under a penalty. The *v.* is derived from the *n.*

subpolar (süb pō' lār), *adj.* Near one of the poles; in astronomy, lying directly under one of the celestial poles.

Subpolar countries are those near the Polar regions. A sub-prefect (süb prē' fekt, *n.*) in France is an official who assists a prefect, the head of a district called a department. His office is a sub-prefecture (süb prē' fek chūr, *n.*). The subprior (süb pri' ōr, *n.*) of a priory ranks next to the prior.

A subquadrate (süb kwod' rāt, *adj.*) surface or object is one nearly square. A subquadruple (süb kwod' rü pl, *adj.*) ratio is one of 1 : 4; a subquadruple solution of a chemical contains one part out of four of that chemical. Similarly, a subquintuple (süb kwın' tū pl, *adj.*) ratio is one of 1 : 5, and a subquintuple solution contains one part out of five.

A subregion (süb rē' jūn, *n.*) is a division of a region—one of the great districts into which the earth's surface is divided by botanists and zoologists.



Subpolar.—A magnificent waterfall in Iceland, an island in the subpolar region.

subreption (süb rep' shūn), *n.* The act of obtaining something by fraudulent representation or by surprise; a deceitful representation, or an inference drawn from it. (*F. subreption.*)

In its first sense a subreption means especially the concealment of facts so as to obtain a dispensation or a faculty. The term is used in ecclesiastical law.

F., from *L. subreptiō, surreptiō* (acc. -ōn-em) stealing, from *subreptus, surreptus*, p.p. of *subripere, surripere*, from *sub-* secretly, *rapere* to snatch.

subrogation (süb rō gā' shūn), *n.* The substitution of one person for another, with the succession to the latter's rights as creditor, etc. (*F. subrogation.*)

Subrogation occurs when one person takes the place of another, and succeeds

to the latter's rights in respect of a debt, etc. In the insuring of ships the underwriter indemnifies the insurer against loss, but is himself entitled to claim, in the insurer's name, any sum the latter might have recovered from a third party.

That portion of the body which is subsacral (süb sāl' krāl, *adj.*) is situated under the sacrum, the lower part of the vertebral column. Subscapular (süb skāp' ū lār, *adj.*) means situated beneath the scapula.

subscribe (süb skrib'), *v.t.* To write (one's name, etc.) at the end of a document; to sign; to attest; to contribute or promise to contribute (a donation). *v.i.* To sign; to assent; to enter one's name in a list of contributors; to make or promise a contribution; to undertake to purchase a newspaper, book, etc. (*F. souscrire, signer, attester; signer, souscrire, s'abonner.*)

A person's signature subscribed below an appeal for donations denotes his willingness to subscribe the amount he indicates. A legal document is subscribed or attested by those who witness the signatures of the contracting parties.

A subscriber (süb skri' bër, *n.*) to an opinion is one who assents to it; to a benevolent institution, one who contributes sums for its support; to a periodical, or book, one who agrees to purchase it. A signature at the foot of a letter, etc., is a subscription (süb skrip' shūn, *n.*), but this word is used chiefly of a money gift or payment or of a contract to purchase a book, journal, etc. A subscription to a society or fund is distinguished from a donation in being periodical.

A subscript (süb skript, *adj.*) letter is one written below another. In certain Greek words the letter iota (i) is written under other vowels, and is called iota subscript.

L. subscribere, from *sub* under, *scribere* to write.

subsection (süb sek' shūn), *n.* A division of a section. (*F. subdivision.*)

From *L. sub* under, and *section*.

subsellium (süb sel' i ūm), *n.* A small ledge on the underside of a hinged seat which acted as a support to one leaning against it when the seat was turned up. *pl. subsellia* (süb sel' i ā). (*F. miséricorde.*)

A subsellium is also called a misericord; it relieved the weariness of standing for long periods during worship. For illustration see page 2789.

Things below the reach of the senses are subsensible (süb sen' sibl, *adj.*). A subseptuple (süb sep' tüpl, *adj.*) ratio is one of 1 : 7; 6 : 42; and so on. A subseptuple share is one part out of seven.

subsequent (süb' sè kwènt), *adj.* Following immediately, in order, time, or place; later; succeeding after. (*F. subsequent.*)

The subsequent career of a boy when he leaves school may depend very largely upon himself. Education has prepared him to enter upon it, and the subsequent years will prove his mettle. That which follows an event

occurs subsequently (süb' sè kwènt li, *adv.*) to it, and is an example of subsequence (süb' sè kwèns, *n.*).

L. subsequens (acc. -*ent-em*), pres. p. of *subsequi* to follow soon after, from *sub* under, after, *sequi* to follow. *SYN.*: Following, succeeding. *ANT.*: Antecedent, preceding.

subserve (süb sèrv'), *v.t.* To serve as means for promoting (an end). (*F. subvenir à, aider à, contribuer à.*)

The end which good government should subserve is the happiness and prosperity of a people. Proper recreation subserves the health of school children; hence playing fields and opportunities for games are provided for them. Subservient (süb sèr' vi ènt, *adj.*) means serving or adapted to promote some end, and the word is used also in the sense of obsequious or servile; subservience (süb sèr' vi èns, *n.*) and subserviency (süb sèr' vi èn si, *n.*) are used chiefly of slavish or cringing service. One who acts thus is said to behave subserviently (süb sèr' vi ènt li, *adv.*).

L. subservire, from *sub* under, *servire* to serve.

subsextuple (süb sèks' tüpl), *adj.* In the proportion of 1 : 6.

The numbers 12 and 72 are in subsextuple ratio.



Subside.—The remains of a garden which subsided. The lorry is tipping material into the hole made.

subside (süb sîd'), *v.i.* To fall in level; to settle down lower; to sink; to cave in; to become tranquil; to abate. (*F. s'affaisser, se tasser, couler à fond, s'effondrer, s'apaiser.*)

The ground above a tunnel may cave in or subside, and its subsidence (süb si' dèns; süb' si dèns, *n.*) may cause neighbouring buildings also to settle down lower, or subside.

As floods subside or fall to a lower level, the mud, etc., held in suspense, settles or subsides, so that a thick sediment is left on the land which was inundated.

As a storm subsides or becomes tranquil the tumult of the wind lessens or subsides.

L. subside to sink or settle down, from *sub* under, *sidere* to settle, akin to *sedere* to sit. *SYN.*: Abate, settle, sink.

subsidiary (süb sîd' i à ri), *adj.* Auxiliary; supplementary; serving to aid or supplement; subsidized. *n.* A helper or auxiliary; an accessory. (*F. subsidiaire, auxiliaire; auxiliaire, aide.*)

Every large manufacturing industry gives employment to other subsidiary ones, which furnish supplies needed by the former. A tributary is subsidiary to a river. Subsidiarily (süb sîd' i à ri li, *adv.*) means secondarily, or subordinately.

L. subsidiarius of a reserve. *See* subsidy. *SYN.*: Auxiliary, supplementary. *ANT.*: Chief, main.

subsidy (süb' si di), *n.* Aid in money, granted by a government. (*F. subvention, subside.*)

A subsidy meant once a sum of money granted by a parliament to the sovereign, or a tax imposed to raise it.

One country may subsidize (süb' si diz, *v.t.*), or pay a subsidy to, another country in return for assistance in war, or for a friendly neutrality. Subsidies are granted by governments to certain shipping lines which carry the mails under a contract.

Another kind of subsidy, also called a bounty, is granted to industries, held to be of national importance, such as that of sugar-beet growing, to enable them to establish themselves or keep going.

O.F. subsid(i)e, from *L. subsidium* auxiliary forces in reserve, help, relief, from *subsistere* to settle down, remain. *See* subside. *SYN.*: Bounty, grant.

subsist (süb sîst'), *v.i.* To exist; to continue to exist; to live; to support life; to find sustenance. *v.t.* To maintain. (*F. exister, subsister, vivre; faire subsister, entretenir.*)

A thing may be said to exist for any time, however short, whereas to subsist is to continue to be, to maintain existence. A beggar subsists, or ekes out a bare subsistence (süb sîst' èns, *n.*) on the doles of the charitable. We subsist on the necessities of life, air, food and shelter. Under the Poor Law, institutions are provided for unfortunate people who have no means of subsistence.

Subsistence money is that which is paid before the regular pay-day to workmen, soldiers, etc., to supply their temporary needs.

F. subsister, from *L. subsistere* to take up a position, remain, continue, from *sub* under, *sistere* to cause to stand, stand, *sistere* being properly the causal of *stare*. *SYN.*: Continue, exist, live, support. *ANT.*: Cease, end, perish.

subsoil (süb' soil), *n.* The layer of earth just below the surface-soil. (*F. sous-sol.*)

The subsoil may be rich in chemical constituents, but is generally poor in that organic matter which supports life, and is found in the surface soil. A farmer sometimes uses a subsoil plough, which breaks up the subsoil without bringing it to the top.

A subspecies (süb spē' shéz, *n.*) of plants is a division of a species of greater importance than a variety. Differences which mark off one subspecies from another are subspecific (süb spē' sif' ik, *adj.*).

The earth is subspherical (süb sfer' ik ál, *adj.*), that is, almost spherical, being flattened at the poles. To the substage (süb' stāj, *n.*) of a microscope, a fitting below the stage, are attached the condenser and diaphragm.

substance (süb' stáns), *n.* That of which a thing consists; matter; material as opposed to form; essence; the essential nature of a thing; gist; purport; meaning; that which has reality; firmness; solidity; possessions; real worth. (F. *substance, matière, essence, sens, réalité, bien, mètre.*)

The images seen in a mirage have form but not substance.

Lead is a dense, heavy substance, pumice a light porous substance. A spendthrift is said to waste his substance, and so he soon becomes one who is no longer a man of substance. A student makes notes of the pith or substance of a lecturer's remarks.

We contrast substance and shadow; if the sun goes in the latter may disappear, but the body which casts it remains, and is therefore substantial (süb stán' shál, *adj.*), a word used also for solid or durable. A substantial reward is one of considerable value, its receiver is substantially (süb stán' shál li, *adv.*) or liberally rewarded. To prove something true is to substantiate (süb stán' shi át, *v.t.*) it, and the act of doing so is substantiation (süb stán shi á' shùn, *n.*). One who makes a charge against another is expected to substantiate his statement, or give sufficient ground for it.

In metaphysics substance means the essence which underlies a phenomenon. Substantialism (süb stán' shál izm, *n.*) is the name of a form of philosophy, the upholders of which, called substantialists (süb stán' shál ists, *n.pl.*), maintain that all phenomena are based upon substantial realities, or that they have substantiality (süb stán shi ál' i ti, *n.*), that is, reality. To substantialize (süb stán' shál iz, *v.t.*) anything is to make it substantial, or to give reality to it.

F., from L. *substantia* being, essence, from *substans* (acc. -stant-em), pres. p. of *substāre* to exist, from *sub* under, *stāre* to stand. SYN.: Essence, matter, possessions, reality, solidity.

substantive (süb' stán tiv), *adj.* Expressing existence; real; substantial; independently and separately existent; not merely inferential or implied; not subservient. *n.* A noun. (F. *substantif.*)

In grammar a substantive is a word which can be used as the name of a person, thing, or idea. Such words are said to be substantial (süb stán tí' vāl, *adj.*) or to be used substantively (süb' stán' tiv li, *adv.*) or substantivally (süb stán tiv' ál li, *adv.*).

In public business a substantive motion is an independent proposal, as compared with the amendments or alterations suggested to it. An army officer who holds a certain real or substantive rank may be promoted temporarily to one of higher degree. If his promotion is confirmed and made permanent, the new appointment becomes substantive.

F. *substantif*, from L.L. *substantivus* self-existent, substantial, from L. *substantia*. See substance. SYN.: *adj.* Real, permanent, substantial. *n.* Noun.

substation (süb' stā shùn), *n.* A subsidiary station. (F. *sous-station.*)

Substations play an important part in the transmission of electrical energy from a main station, or source of supply, to the places where it is to be made use of. In the substation the type of the electrical current or its voltage may be changed so as to fit it for transmission, or for the specific needs of the district to be supplied with energy.

From E. *sub-* and *station*.



Substitute.—Drawing water from a stand-pipe, a substitute for the regular water supply.

substitute (süb' sti tüt), *n.* A person or thing which serves for or takes the place of another. *v.t.* To cause to fill the place, or perform the function of another; to put in place of. (F. *substitut, remplaçant; substituer, remplaceur.*)

If a player in a team is prevented from taking part in a game another may be deputed to act as his substitute. Margarine may be usefully substituted for butter for many purposes. To guard the public against its fraudulent substitution (süb sti tüt' shùn, *n.*), however, wrappers in which it is sold

must bear the name "margarinc." Anything taking the place of something else is substitutional (süb sti tū' shùn ál, *adj.*), or substitutionary (süb sti tū' shùn á ri, *adj.*). To prevent its substitutive (süb' sti tū tiv, *adj.*) use in beverages, methylated alcohol—not subject to the same heavy excise duty as ordinary alcohol—is given a distinctive colour and an unpleasant taste.

In some countries where compulsory military service was the rule a man might formerly be hired to serve substitutionally (süb sti tū' shùn ál li, *adv.*), or in place of another.

O.F. *substitut*, from L. *substitūtus*, p.p. of *substituere* to place under, instead of, from *sub* under, in place of, *statuere* to place, set.

substratum (süb strā' tūm), *n.* That which underlies; a layer or stratum lying under another; a ground or basis. *pl.* *substrata* (süb strā' tà). (F. *fond*, *base*, *couche inférieure*, *substratum*.)

The fertile, mellow top soil of a garden may have a substratum of heavy clay beneath it. A statement which is largely false may have a substratum of truth.

L. = neuter of *substrātus*, p.p. of *substernere* to spread under, used as a noun (= something spread under).

substructure (süb strūk' chūr), *n.* A foundation; an under-structure. (F. *substruction*, *fondation*.)

The foundations of a building form its substructure, as opposed to the superstructure erected upon them.

F., from L. *substructiō* (acc. -ōn-em), from *substructus*, p.p. of *substruere* to build under, from *sub* under, *struere* to erect, build.

subsume (süb sūm'), *v.t.* To include in a more general class.

If we say all dogs are animals, we make a subsumption (süb sūmp' shūn, *n.*) or a subsumptive (süb sūmp' tiv, *adj.*) statement, because we include the class of dogs in the larger class of animals.

Modern L. *subsūmere*, from L. *sub* under, *sūmere* to take.

sub-temperate (süb tem' pēr át), *adj.* Situated in the colder parts of the temperate regions.

The sub-temperate regions of the earth are those near the temperate zones and on the polar side of them.

A subtenant (süb' ten ánt, *n.*) is a person who rents a property or part of it, from one who is himself a tenant. His mode of holding, or his tenure, is a subtenancy (süb' ten ánt si, *n.*)

subtend (süb tend'), *v.t.* In geometry, to be opposite to. (F. *sous-tendre*.)

This is a word used in geometry of a chord, or the side of a triangle. The hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is the side that subtends the right angle. A

chord of an arc of a circle is its subtense (süb tens', *n.*)—the line which subtends it.

L. *subtendere*, from *sub* under, *tendere* to stretch.

subter-. This is a Latin prefix meaning under, less than.

subterfuge (süb' tēr fūj), *n.* Prevarication, shift, or artifice employed to escape blame or, in argument, to evade an issue; the use of such a shift, etc. (F. *subterfuge*, *évasion*, *ruse*.)

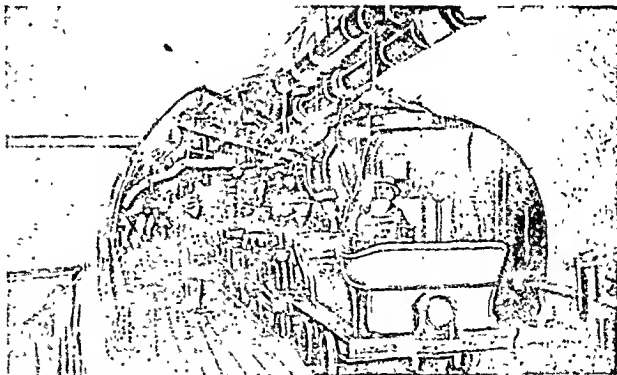
A wrongdoer sometimes has to resort to subterfuge in order to avoid punishment, or to conceal his misdeeds. A mob orator, faced with a question difficult to answer, may try to divert his opponent to a side issue, as a subterfuge. Or he may employ a subterfuge of another kind—an untrue or misleading statement, calculated to silence his questioner.

F., from L.L. *subterfugium*, from L. *subterfugere*, from *subter*-secretly, *fugere* to flee, take refuge. SYN.: Evasion, prevarication, shift.

subterposition (süb tēr pó zish' ún), *n.* The state of being under something else; this position. (F. *subterposition*.)

Geologists say that a stratum is in subterposition when it is under another stratum. The opposite is superposition.

L. *subter* under, and E. *position*.



Subterranean.—A subterranean motor train in Paris, which accomplishes a very strange journey, its course lying through the main sewers.

subterranean (süb tè rā' nè án), *adj.* Underground; belonging to the underworld; working secretly. *subterraneous* (süb tè rā' nè ús) has the same meaning. (F. *souterrain*.)

The mole spends most of its life in subterranean runs, since it hunts its food subterraneously (süb tè rā' nè ús li, *adv.*), that is, below the surface of the ground. *subterrestrial* (süb tè res' tri ál, *adj.*) is a rare word having the same meaning as subterranean.

From L. *subterrāneus*, from *sub* under, *terra* the earth, and E. *adj.* suffix -an (L. -ānus). SYN.: Secret, underground.

subtile (süt' il; süb' til), *adj.* Thin; tenuous; delicate; finely woven. (F. *rare*, *ténu*, *fin*, *subtil*.)

This is an older form of the word *subtle*, and is now used rather of things than of mental characteristics, for which the later form is to be preferred. The ether is a very subtle or tenuous medium. *Subtlety* (süb' til' i ti, *n.*) has the same meaning as *subtlety*. To *subtilize* (süt' il iz, *v.t.*) an argument or to *subtilize* (*v.i.*) is to introduce into it very fine distinctions—to split hairs as one says.

A variant spelling of *subtle*. See *subtle*. SYN.: Tenuous, thin. ANT.: Coarse, dense, solid.

sub-title (süb' ti tl), *n.* A secondary title to a book or other composition; a half-title. (F. *sous-titre*.)

Scott's "Guy Mannering" has the sub-title of "The Astrologer." The second kind of sub-title is usually printed two pages before the title-page, and gives the short title of the book in question.

E. *sub-* and *title*.

subtle (süt' l), *adj.* Tenuous; rarefied; evasive; difficult to grasp or trace; making fine distinctions; acute; discerning; ingenious; insidious; crafty; cunning. (F. *ténu*, *rarefié*, *évasif*, *subtil*, *perspicace*, *ingénieux*, *rusé*, *fin*.)

Penetrating or pervasive odours are sometimes said to be subtle, and the word is used of thin delicate fabrics, but except in poetical language the latter use of the word is rare.

A subtle stratagem is one subtly (süt' li, *adv.*) conceived, which shows cunning or craft in its planning. A subtle mind is a keen one; able to make fine or subtle distinctions. A too subtle argument may be so complicated as to be extremely difficult to follow. *Subtlety* (süt' l ti, *n.*) is the quality of being subtle, in any of its senses.

M.E. *sutil*, *sotel* (and other spellings), from O.F. *s(ou)til*, *subtil*, from L. *subtilis* fine, slender, precise, subtle; perhaps from *sub-* close beneath *tela* web, that is, finely woven. SYN.: Acute, crafty, fine, ingenious, insidious. ANT.: Guileless, simple, straightforward.

subtonic (süb ton' ik), *n.* In music, the note a semitone below the tonic or key note. (F. *note sensible*.)

The note B natural is the subtonic of the scale of C. The subtonic is commonly called the leading note.

L. *sub* under, below, and *tonic*.

subtract (süb trakt'), *v.t.* To take away (a part), quantity, etc., from a whole or from a greater quantity; to deduct. (F. *soustraire*, *retrancher*.)

In arithmetic a lesser number is subtracted from a greater number. Since algebra deals with minus as well as plus quantities, a greater quantity may be subtracted from a smaller one, the remainder being a negative quantity. By subtraction

(süb trāk' shün, *n.*) we find the difference between two numbers or quantities. By a subtractive (süb trāk' tiv, *adj.*) operation we may determine that number which must be added to the lesser of two given numbers so that both these shall be equal. The quantity or number that has to be taken away from another is the *subtrahend* (süb' trā hend, *n.*).

L. *subtractus*, p.p. of *subtrahere* to draw away from under, from *sub* under, *trahere* to draw. SYN.: Deduct. ANT.: Add.

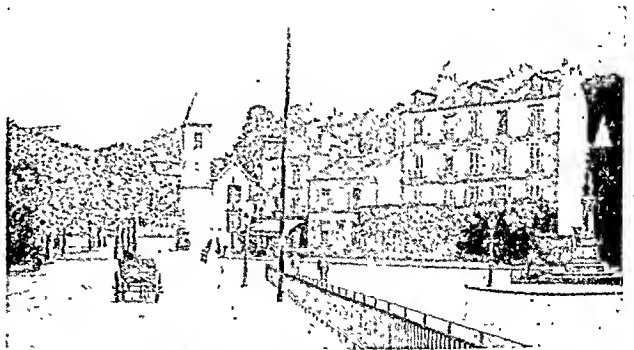
subtriangular (süb trī āng' gū lār), *adj.* Imperfectly triangular.

A subtriangular figure is one approximately triangular in shape. In ethnology a subtribe (süb' trīb, *n.*) is a division split off from a tribe. The ratio of 1 : 3, or any other in like proportion, is a subtriple (süb' tripl, *adj.*) ratio. A subtriplicate (süb trip' li kāt, *adj.*) ratio is one expressed in cube roots. The ratio $\sqrt[3]{a} : \sqrt[3]{b}$ is the subtriplicate ratio of $a : b$.

The subtropic (süb trop' ik, *adj.*) or subtropical (süb trop' ik āl, *adj.*) regions, called also the subtropics (süb trop' iks, *n.pl.*), are near the tropics; a subtropical climate is cooler than tropical, but warmer than temperate.

subulate (sü' byū lāt), *adj.* In botany and zoology, long, narrow, and tapering to a point; awl-shaped. Subuliform (sü' byū lī fōrm, *adj.*) has the same meaning. (F. *subulé*.)

Modern L. *sūbulātus* (p.p. form), from L. *sūbula* awl, from *suere* to sew.



Suburb.—The entrance to the town of Bry-sur-Marne, a suburb of the city of Paris.

suburb (süb' ěrb), *n.* An outlying part of a town or city. (F. *faubourg*.)

As a city grows many who find occupation in it make their homes in the outlying districts, villages once isolated becoming linked up with the metropolis as suburbs. New suburbs are made by building houses on a suitable site adjacent usually to a railway line, a station springing up later for the convenience of the suburban (sü' bərb' ān, *adj.*) dwellers. In the plural the suburbs mean the environs of a town.

O.F. *suburbs*, from L. *suburbium*, from *sub* under, close to, *urbis* city, town.

subvention (süb ven' shün), *n.* A grant of money in aid; a subsidy or bounty. (F. *subvention*.)

F., from L. *subventiō* (acc. -ōn-em), from *subvenire* to assist; from *sub* up to, *venire* to come.

subvert (süb vërt'), *v.t.* To overturn; to upset; to destroy. (F. *renverser*, *bouleverser*, *détruire*.)

During the "Terror" the French revolutionaries, having already subverted the monarchy, and overthrown the entire social edifice, tried to subvert or destroy Christianity, endeavouring to set up in its place another system of worship, with every tenth day as a rest day. Doctrines adverse to religion or morality, aiming at their subversion (süb vër' shün, *n.*), have been promulgated by other revolutionary bodies, as in Russia, where subversive (süb vër' siv, *adj.*) laws forbid Christian practices.

F. *subvertir*, from L. *subvertere* to overturn, from *sub*, from under, *vertere* to turn. SYN.: Destroy, overturn, upset.



Subway.—The Holland Tunnel, a subway under the Hudson River, New York, U.S.A.

subway (süb' wā), *n.* An underground conduit, passage, or tunnel. (F. *souterrain*.)

Subways are made under pavements of city streets to carry gas and water pipes, electric cables, telegraph and telephone wires, and so on. Subways for foot-passengers are built between railway stations, and at points under a road where traffic is dense.

suc-. This is a form of the prefix sub-used before *c*. See sub-

succades (sü kädz'), *n.pl.* Candied fruits preserved in syrup.

O.F., from L. *sūc(e)us* juice, and suffix -ade.

succedaneum (sük sè dā' nè ūm), *n.* A substitute. *pl.* *succedanea* (sük sè dā' nè ā). (F. *succédané*.)

This word is used chiefly of things, rarely of persons. Succedaneous (sük sè dā' nè ūs, *adj.*) matter acts as a succedaneum or substitute. Neither of these words is in ordinary use.

L. *succédāneus* (neuter -um), from *succedere* to follow after. See succeed.

succeed (sük sēd'), *v.t.* To follow; to come after (in order or time); to take the place previously occupied by; to be heir or successor to. *v.i.* To follow in time or order; to be heir, or successor (to an office, estate, etc.); to have success; to attain a desired object; to end successfully or prosperously. (F. *suiivre*, *succéder*, *remplacer*, *hériter*; *succéder*, *réussir*.)

At the death of a king his heir succeeds to the throne, and becomes his successor (sük ses' ör, *n.*). A period of calm succeeds a storm; bud, flower, and fruit succeed one another in a plant's development.

O.F. *succeder*, from L. *succedere* to go from under or near, follow after, result, succeed, prosper, from *suc-* = *sub* under, *cedere* to go. SYN.: Flourish, follow, prosper, thrive. ANT.: Antedate, anticipate, fail, precede.

succentor (sük sen' tór), *n.* A deputy precentor; the leading bass singer in a choir.

L.L. = one who accompanies in singing, from L. *succinere* to sing to, from *suc-* = *sub* under, *canere* to sing (*centor* is modified form of *cantor*).

success (sük ses'), *n.* The act of attaining a desired object a favourable result; the attainment of worldly prosperity, fame, or position; a thing or person that succeeds. (F. *succès*.)

We speak of the success of a plan that is brought to a favourable issue. A book is a success if it is read and liked by many people. The writer of it is also a success.

A play is successful (sük ses' fül, *adj.*), or is attended by success, when it attracts large audiences. Its popularity is a measure of its successfulness (sük ses' fül nēs, *n.*), or successful quality. A successful tradesman is one who has achieved success

in his business. A boy who comes through an examination successfully (sük ses' fül li, *adv.*) does so with success—in other words, his papers satisfy the examiners and he succeeds in passing.

O.F. *succes*, from L. *successus*, from *p.p.* of *succedere* advance, succession, happy issue, success. See succeed.

succession (sük sesh' ūn), *n.* A following in order; a series of things or persons following in order; the act or right of succeeding to an office or inheritance; the order in which persons having this right succeed; a set of persons succeeding thus; in biology, the order of descent in the development of species. (F. *suite*, *succession*.)

A succession of failures, that is, failures coming one after another without any intervening success, is disheartening, but we should remember that a run of bad luck is often followed by a run of good luck. The eldest son of an earl succeeds to the title, the next in age is second in the succession.

and will succeed if the heir dies. Events follow in rapid succession when they occur immediately one after another. The rotation of crops is sometimes termed the succession of crops. When a plant blooms several times after the first crop of flowers dies, it is said to produce **successional** (sŭk sesh' ũn ăl. *adj.*) flowers, that is, flowers occurring in succession. **succession duty** (*n.*) is a tax paid by an heir on succeeding to property.

Things that follow one another in uninterrupted sequence are **successive** (sŭk ses' iv. *adj.*); and occur **successively** (sŭk ses' iv. li. *adv.*), or in succession. **successiveness** (sŭk ses' iv nēs, *n.*) is the state or quality of following in order.

F., from *L. successio* (*acc. -ōn-em*). See succeed, success. **SYN.**: Descent, rotation, sequence, series.

successor (sŭk ses' ōr). For this word see under succeed

succinct (sŭk singkt'), *adj.* Expressed in few words. (**F.** *succinct, concis, laconique.*)

A succinct narrative contains no unnecessary words, yet all the essential details are given **succinctly** (sŭk singkt' li. *adv.*), or with brevity and conciseness. Proverbs and maxims have the quality of **succinctness** (sŭk singkt' nēs, *n.*), for at their best they contain much wisdom in a few words.

L. succinctus, *p.p.* of *succingere* to gird below, tuck up, from *suc-* = *sub*, *cingere* to gird. **SYN.**: Brief, concise, condensed, pithy, terse. **ANT.**: Lengthy, involved, prolix, verbose, wordy.

succory (sŭk' ō ri). This is another name for chicory. See chicory.

succose (sŭk' ōs), *adj.* In botany, sappy; juicy. (**F.** *sèveux, juteux.*)

L. succ(e)us juice, and **E.** suffix *-ose* (*L. -ōsus*).

succour (sŭk' ōr), *v.t.* To come to the aid of; to help or relieve in distress or difficulty. *n.* Aid in time of difficulty or distress. (**F.** *secourir; secours, aide, assistance.*)

Help or assistance may be given to anyone. Succour is aid given to the helpless, to fugitives, refugees, etc. Formerly a military force was said to succour a town when it drove away a besieging enemy. People are **succourless** (sŭk' ōr lēs, *adj.*) when they are destitute or else without help.

O.F. sucorre, socorre, from *L. succurrere* to run to the assistance of, from *suc-* = *sub* under, to, *currere* to run. **SYN.**: *v.* Assist, help, relieve. *a.* Aid, assistance, help, relief.

succulent (sŭk' ũ lēnt), *adj.* Juicy; in trachy, thick and fleshy; of plants, having being juicy stems and leaves. (**F.** *succulent, charnu.*)

Meat is said to be succulent when it yields plenty of gravy, and, in an extended sense of the word, a person might be said to give a succulent, or luscious, smile. Oranges are succulent fruit, and are succulently (sŭk' ũ lēnt li. *adv.*) inviting to a hot and thirsty person.

The succulence (sŭk' ũ lēns, *n.*), that is, the succulent quality of the cactus, agave, and other succulent plants, enables them to survive long periods of drought. Their thick, fleshy stems and leaves are stored with water in the form of sap.

L. succ(e)ulentus full of juice, from *succ(e)u-* combining form of *succ(e)us* juice, and *adj. suffix -lentus*. **SYN.**: Juicy, luscious, rich.

succumb (sŭ kŭm'), *v.i.* To cease to resist; to give way (to); to submit; to die owing to disease, wounds, etc.; to die. (**F.** *céder, se soumettre, succomber, mourir.*)

This word is used chiefly of persons and communities. A nation may succumb, or be forced to yield, to a powerful invader. Thus Rumania succumbed, or was overcome, in 1917. A person succumbs to a temptation when he ceases to offer resistance to it. When people succumb to an operation, they die from the effects of it.

L. succumbere to lie under, sink down, yield, from *suc-* = *sub* under, *cumbere* (a form of *cubare*

to lie). **SYN.**: Die, submit, surrender, yield.

succursal (sŭ kēr' sāl), *adj.* Auxiliary; subsidiary. (**F.** *succursale.*)

This word is used chiefly in connexion with religious buildings and offices. A succursal chapel is a chapel-of-ease, which is dependent upon a parish church.

From *L.L. succursale* subsidiary branch, from *succursus* help, and *L. suffix -ālis*. See succour.

such (sŭch), *adj.* Of that kind; of the same or like kind or degree (as); similar; the previously mentioned (person or thing); having a particular quality or nature as specified, or previously indicated; having the same quality or nature; so great. *adv.* So. *pron.* Such a person, persons, or things; the same. (**F.** *tel, pareil, semblable; tant; tel.*)

This is a word used in making comparisons, for the purpose of indicating the quality or quantity of a thing. Sometimes the thing with which the comparison is made is not expressed but is merely implied, purposely left vague, or is regarded as understood by the speaker or hearer. We may say, for



Succulent.—A negro boy of Virginia, U.S.A., enjoying an enormous slice of melon, a very succulent fruit.

instance, that such earthquakes as that of Tokyo in 1923 are, fortunately, rare, when we mean earthquakes like the one at Tokyo. When speaking of the world's great scientists we may not wish to give a long or complete list of the people we have in mind, and so we say: "Scientists such as Newton and Einstein." It is then clear that the comparison is extended to other scientists of the same high standing.

A person may be startled by our sudden entrance into a room, and declare colloquially that we gave her such, or so great, a fright. The word "such" is often used in sentences where "so" would be a better word. For instance, we say that we never saw such a short man as Tom Thumb, when we mean a man so short as this dwarf.

A desert becomes such, or becomes a desert, through the action of natural forces. Here the word is a pronoun. The archaic expression "such as" in the sense of "those who" occurs in the Bible (Psalm cvii, ro): "Such as sit in darkness and the shadow of death."

To select such and such articles in a shop is to choose certain ones, or some. Such-like (*adj.*) people are those of such a kind as have already been mentioned. Most of us dislike snails, slugs, and such-like (*pron.*), that is, things like them. This word, however, is a colloquialism.

M.E. *swiuc(h)*, *swiuc*, A.-S. *swyrc*, *swiuc*; cp. Dutch *zuik*, G. *solch*, O. Norse *sliu-r*, Goth. *swiuleik-s*; = so like, originally meaning of such a shape or form. See so, like [1].

suck (sūk), *v.t.* To draw (liquid) into the mouth by suction; to drink in; to acquire (knowledge, etc.); to absorb; to draw (in or down). to engulf; to draw liquid, etc., from, as with the mouth; to dissolve in this way. *v.i.* To draw liquid, etc., in by suction; to draw in milk or nourishment thus; to make a noise as of sucking. *n.* An act or spell of sucking, a pull caused by suction; the noise of swirling water having a sucking action. (F. *sucer*, *absorber*, *avaler*, *engloutir*; *sucer*, *téter*; *succion*.)

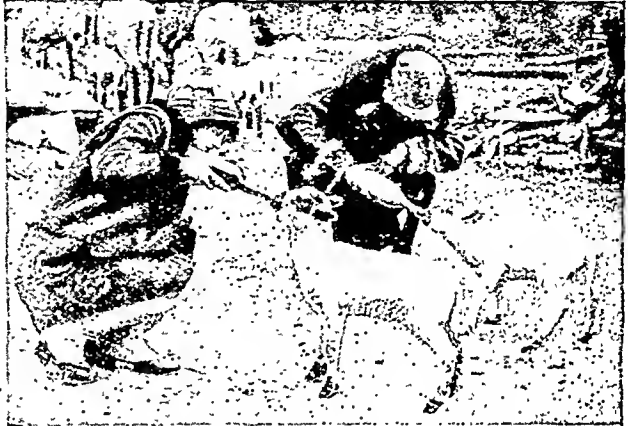
We suck lemonade through straws by making a partial vacuum in the mouth with our lips. Eddies on the surface of flowing water suck down small floating objects.

Animals that give suck to their young are described as mammals. A sucking (sūk'ing, *adj.*) mammal, or one in the early stage of its life, when it feeds by sucking, is sometimes called a sucker (sūk'ér, *n.*). The word is used in this sense especially of a new-born whale and a sucking-pig (*n.*), that is, a pig before it is weaned.

Certain kinds of fish that suck in food, or else have organs called suckers on their

heads or bodies, are given the names of sucker and sucking-fish (*n.*). The sucker, or sucking-disk (*n.*), with which fish of the latter kind are provided, is a flat or concave surface adhering to objects by means of suction. The sucking-fish, of which lumpsucker is an example, is thus able to attach itself to other fish, to rocks, and even to ships.

There are many suckers, used for grasping prey, on the tentacles or arms of the octopus.



Suck.—Lambs on Saltbohm Island, near Copenhagen, vigorously sucking milk from bottles.

In gardening, a shoot of a shrub or tree is called a sucker when it is sent up from the root, from an extension of the root, or from the bole at ground level. The piston of a suction-pump is also known as a sucker. Shopkeepers sometimes attach small articles to their show-windows by means of a hook fixed to a circle of rubber which clings to the glass when wetted and pressed against it. A device of this kind is also called a sucking-disk.

M.E. *suken*, *souken*, A.-S. *sūcan*, *sūgan*; cp. Dutch *zuigen*, G. *saugen*, O. Norse *sūga*, L. *sūgere*, *sūc(h)us* juice. SYN.: *v* Acquire, imbibe.

sucrose (sū'krōs), *n.* Cane sugar, or any compound sugar of the same chemical composition and properties. (F. *saccharose*.)

F. *sucre* (sugar) and E. suffix *-ose*.

suction (sūk'shūn), *n.* The act or process of sucking; the production of a partial vacuum so as to draw in a fluid, or cause a body to adhere, through external atmospheric pressure. (F. *succion*.)

When the nozzle of a garden syringe is dipped in water and the piston is drawn up a partial vacuum is created inside the tube. Air cannot enter the nozzle to relieve the vacuum, and the water is forced up by the pressure of the air outside. This is a simple example of suction.

The common pump which raises liquid by suction is called a suction-pump (*n.*). The suction-pipe (*n.*) is a pipe leading from the pump of this kind to the reservoir from which the water, etc., is to be drawn. L

sucked up this pipe into the suction-box (*n.*), suction-chamber (*n.*), or barrel of the pump.

Many gas-engines are run on suction-gas (*n.*) which is gas that is drawn or sucked into the cylinder from a kind of furnace called a gas-producer.

The humming-bird has a suctorial (*sūk tōr' i āl, adj.*) beak. that is, one adapted for sucking honey from flowers. The remora is one of the suctorial fishes which are equipped with a suctorial organ called a sucking-disk. Other animals that have mouths used for sucking in food are also said to be suctorial.

O.F., from L. *suctiō*, (acc. -*ōn-em*), from *suctus*. p.p. of *sugere* to suck.

Sudanese (soo dā nēz'), *adj.* Of or belonging to the Sudan, a region to the south of Egypt. *n.* An inhabitant of the Sudan. Another spelling is Soudanese (soo dā nēz'). (F. *soudamen, soudanais*.)

The Sudanese inhabiting the north of the Sudan are mostly Hamites and Arabs. but those of the south are negroid, and from these the country received its Arabic name, *Beled-es-Sudan*, which means the land of the Blacks.



Sudanese.—A native Sudanese musician with his curious stringed instrument and bow.

sudarium (sū dār' i ūm), *n.* A napkin or cloth for wiping the face, especially that of St. Veronica, which, according to legend, became miraculously stamped with the portrait of Christ; any miraculous portrait of Christ; the napkin on Christ's head in the sepulchre. *pl.* sudaria (sū dār' i ā).

There is a mediaeval legend that when Christ was on His way to Calvary, St. Veronica handed Him her kerchief to wipe the sweat from His brow. When Christ returned the cloth or sudarium it bore a perfect likeness of His features.

In ancient Roman baths, a room heated with hot-air or steam, and called a sudatorium (sū dā tōr' i ūm, *n.*)—*pl.* sudatoria (sū dā tōr' i ā)—was used to produce sweating.

L., from *sudare* to sweat. See sweat.

sudd (sūd), *n.* A floating mass of vegetation impeding navigation of the White Nile; a temporary dam built across a river.

The foundations of the Nile dam were built between sudd or embankments raised to shut out water from the site.

Arabic *sudd* obstruction, barrier.

sudden (sūd' en), *adj.* Happening without warning; made, done, or come upon unexpectedly; instantaneous; abrupt; rapid. (F. *imprévu, inopiné, immédiat, subit, rapide*.)

Sudden death takes place instantly, as when a soldier is killed by the sudden explosion of a bomb. A path is said to take a sudden turn when it bends abruptly. We come to a sudden determination when we make up our minds to do something without waiting to think the matter over.

Things happen all of a sudden (*adv.*) when they occur suddenly (sūd' en li, *adv.*), that is, without preparation or warning. The archaic expression on a sudden (*adv.*) has the same meaning. An unexpected gunshot may make one jump by its suddenness (sūd' en nēs, *n.*), that is, its quality of being sudden.

M.E. and O.F. *sodam*, from L. *subitaneus*, enlarged form of *subitus* sudden, p.p. of *subire* to steal upon, from *sub*-secretly, *ire* to go. SYN.: Abrupt, hasty, quick, rapid, unexpected. ANT.: Anticipated, deliberate, expected, gradual, slow.

sudoriferous (sū dō rif' ēr ūs), *adj.* In anatomy, conveying perspiration; of glands, causing or secreting perspiration. (F. *sudorifère, sudorifique*.)

The skin is pitted all over with millions of tiny sudoriferous glands, which produce or secrete sweat. This reaches the surface of the skin through the sudoriferous canals. A sudorific (sū dō rif' ik, *n.*) or sudorific (*adj.*) medicine is one that promotes perspiration.

L.L. *sūdōrifer* (F. *sudorifère*); from 'L. *sūdōr* (acc. -*ōr-em*) sweat, and -*fer* from *ferre* to carry.

Sudra (soo' drā), *n.* A member of the lowest of the four great Hindu castes in India. (F. *coudra*.)

Sansk. *sūdra*, perhaps the name of a conquered tribe.

suds (sūdz), *n. pl.* Soapy water forming a frothy mass; soapsuds; froth or foam. (F. *eau de savon, écume*.)

Originally either dregs, filth, or flood water, fen water; cp. M. Dutch *sudde* marsh, bog.

sue (sū), *v. t.* To prosecute (a person) in a law-court; to make application to (for damages, etc.); to entreat or petition. *v. i.* To take legal proceedings (for); to make entreaty (to or for). (F. *poursuivre, solliciter*.)

When a man suffers loss, because another has broken a contract made with him, he may sue or prosecute the offender in a court of law and recover damages. The person who sues is called the plaintiff, and the person whom he sues is the defendant. To sue out a writ or pardon is to petition for and obtain it in a court of law. A man sues for mercy when he begs for mercy.

O.F. *sevre, suir*, assumed L.L. *sequere* (L. *sequi*) to follow. SYN.: Beg, entreat, petition, pray, prosecute.

suède (swād), *n.* Undressed kid leather, used for gloves and shoes; the colour of this. *adj.* Made of suède. (F. *peau de Suède*.)

Suède or suède leather has a rough surface and will not take a polish.

F. *de Suède*: or Sweden.

suet (sū' èt), *n.* The hard fat obtained from the kidneys and loins of sheep and oxen. (F. *suif*.)

Chopped or grated suet is much used in cooking, especially to make suet-pudding (*n.*). The mixture of which it is made is suety (sū' é ti, *adj.*), or contains suet. Suety fat, however, is hard fat, resembling suet.

Dim. from O.F. *seu*, L. *sēbum* tallow, suet, grease.

suf-. This is a form of the prefix sub- used before *f*. See sub-.

suffer (sūf' èr), *v.t.* To undergo (something painful or disagreeable); to experience (an injustice); to put up with; to endure (without flinching, etc.); to tolerate; to allow. *v.i.* To endure pain, grief, etc., to be executed. (F. *souffrir*, *subir*, *éprouver*, *permettre*; *souffrir*.)



Sufter.—Judas suffers remorse. From the painting, "The Remorse of Judas," by E. Armitage, R.A., in the Tate Gallery, London.

Things are said to suffer injury when they are damaged or broken. When a house is burned down the owner suffers a loss unless the house is fully insured. Hot-tempered people find it difficult to suffer or put up with an affront.

The word sufferable (sūf' èr àbl, *adj.*), which means endurable or bearable, is used chiefly with a negative. We may say, for instance, that a certain person's manners are not sufferable when we mean that we cannot suffer or tolerate them. **sufferance** (sūf' èr àns, *n.*) is a more or less archaic word, once used in the senses of suffering, forbearance, or submissiveness. It survives in the expression "on sufferance," which means "by virtue of toleration, though not of actual consent." Thus a person may continue to occupy a house, when the lease expires, if the landlord raises no objection. We then say that the tenant is there on sufferance, that is, by the implied consent of his landlord.

A sufferer (sūf' èr èr, *n.*) is one who suffers, especially physical pain or injury. suffering

(sūf' èr ing, *n.*) is either a pain endured, or the bearing of pain.

M.E. *suffren*, *soffren*, from O.F. *sufrir*, *sofrir*, assumed L.L. *sufferire* = *sufferre*, from *suf-* = sub under, *ferre* to bear, endure. SYN.: Allow, bear, experience, let, permit. ANT.: Deny, forbid, refuse, resist.

suffete (sūf' èt), *n.* One of the two chief magistrates of ancient Carthage. (F. *suffète*.)

L. *suffes* (acc. *etern*) from Phoenician; cp. Heb. *shōphèt* judge.

suffice (sū fis'), *v.i.* To be enough; to be adequate or sufficient. *v.t.* To satisfy; to be enough for. (F. *suffire*, *contenter*, *satisfaire*, *suffire* à.)

It is ridiculous to make a great deal of fuss about a mistake when a few words will suffice to put things right. We may round off a story of our misadventures during a journey by remarking "Suffice it to say that we arrived in time." Four or five hours of sleep suffice some people; others require eight or nine hours, and declare that a shorter rest will not suffice to refresh them.

A sufficiency (sū fis' èn si, *n.*) of anything is a large enough supply of it to meet our needs. A sufficiency also means a competence, that is, sufficient (sū fis' ènt, *adj.*), or enough, wealth to live in easy circumstances. A sufficient reason is one that serves to justify an action. When asked if we would like another helping of food at table, we may reply that we have had sufficient (*n.*). This is a colloquialism, meaning a sufficient or adequate quantity.

A matter is made sufficiently (sū fis' ènt li, *adv.*) clear if explained in a manner that

suffices to make it understandable. Sometimes the purpose to which this word relates is merely implied, as when we say that a person is not sufficiently or adequately clad. This means that he is not wearing sufficient clothes to go out without endangering his health. Food is sufficiently (sū fis' ing li, *adv.*) nourishing, if satisfyingly so.

F. *suffisant*, pres. p. of *suffire*, from L. *sufficere* to supply, be supplied thoroughly, suffice, from *suf-* = sub under, to a certain degree, *facere* to make.

suffix (sūf' iks), *n.* A letter or syllable added to the end of a word, or to a root, to form a new word. *v.t.* To add as a suffix in the formation of a word. (F. *suffixe*; *ajouter à la fin*.)

L. *suffixus*, p.p. of *suffigere* to fasten, from *suf-* = sub under, close after, *figere* to fix, add to. ANT.: Prefix.

suffocate (sūf' ò kât), *v.t.* To choke; to kill by stopping respiration; to smother; to cause difficulty in breathing to. *v.i.* To become choked or stifled; to feel suffocated. (F. *suffoquer*, *étouffer*; *suffoquer*, *s'étouffer*.)

There is a tradition that Edward V (1470-1483) of England, and his younger brother were suffocated or smothered to death in the Tower of London by the orders of their uncle, who became Richard III.

A room is said to be **suffocatingly** (sūf' ò kât ing li, *adv.*) hot when the air in it is overheated and difficult to breathe. Drowning, strangling, and the breathing of gas containing insufficient or no oxygen, are all causes of **suffocation** (sūf' ò kâ' shùn, *n.*), which means the process and also the act of suffocating.

L. suffocatus, p.p. of *suffocare* to choke, from *suf-* = *sub* under, *fauces* (pl.) the throat. *SYN.*: Choke, smother, stifle.

suffragan (sūf' rà gán), *adj.* Of a bishop, assisting. *n.* A suffragan or assistant bishop. (*F. suffragant.*)

In a special sense a suffragan is a bishop consecrated to assist a diocesan bishop. His work is to manage a part of the diocese and his seat or district is known as his **suffraganate** (sūf' rà gán át, *n.*). In a general sense all bishops are suffragan bishops to the archbishop of the province in which their dioceses are situated.

L.L. suffragāneus helping, assisting, from *L. suffragāri* to vote for, help. *See* suffrage.

suffrage (sūf' rij), *n.* A vote; consent or approval shown by voting; the right to vote, especially in parliamentary elections; a short petition said by a congregation, as a response to the priest, as in the litany. (*F. suffrage, voix, votes.*)

The Reform Acts of 1832, 1867, and 1885 were important steps towards democratic government in the United Kingdom, for they extended the suffrage, and gave a much larger number of men the right of voting for members of Parliament. Until 1918, the suffrage was confined to adult males, and was termed manhood suffrage. But from the early years of the twentieth century, until the World War there was a great deal of agitation in Britain for woman suffrage, entitling all adult females to vote.

A woman who took a leading part in this demand was jocularly known as a **suffragette** (sūf' rà jet', *n.*), and a male supporter of the movement was termed a **suffragist** (sūf' rà jist, *n.*), a word which also means one advocating an extension of the suffrage. Woman suffrage in Britain was partly achieved by Act of Parliament in 1918, and finally extended to all adult females in 1928.

The word suffrage is also used in other senses, as when we say that the electors of the United States gave their suffrages or supporting votes for prohibition. In an extended sense a person may be said

to have our suffrage for an appointment when we prefer him to all other applicants.

F., from *L. suffragium*; a suggested derivation is from *suf-* = *sub* under and *frag-*, root of, *frangere* to break, from a broken tile or potsherd being used as a voting tablet. *SYN.*: Franchise, vote.

suffuse (sù fūz'), *v.t.* To overspread, as if coming from within, and colour or moisten (the cheeks, etc.). (*F. couvrir.*)

A blush is said to suffuse a girl's cheeks. Tears suffuse the eyes when they well up in them. In an extended sense, the sky is suffused with the red of dawn. The act or process of suffusing, or the state of being suffused, is termed **suffusion** (sù fū' zhùn, *n.*).

L. suffusus, p.p. of *suffundere* to pour on something below, from *suf-* = *sub* under, *fundere* to pour.

sugar (shug' är), *n.* A sweet crystalline substance obtained from the juice of various plants, especially the sugar-cane and the beet; in chemistry, one of certain soluble and fermentable carbohydrates with a sweet taste, including ordinary sugars, glucose and dextrose; any substance having a sweet taste; flattering or cajoling words, especially when serving to reconcile a person to something unpleasant. *v.t.* To sweeten, cover, or sprinkle with sugar; to mitigate, disguise or render palatable by flattery, soft words, etc. (*F. sucre; sucrer, adoucir, amorcer.*)



Sugar-cane.—Negro workers in a typical plantation of sugar-cane in the island of Barbados, West Indies.

The two chief sources of the sugar bought at the grocers are the sugar-cane (*n.*), a tall grass growing in tropical countries, and the sugar-beet (*n.*), a variety of the common beet (*Beta vulgaris*), which grows in temperate climates.

The sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*) is allied to corn and maize. It grows to a height of from six to fourteen feet, and takes about nine months to mature. After being cut off close to the ground, the stalk is taken to a sugar-house (*n.*), or place

where raw sugar is made, and passed between the rollers of a sugar-mill (*n.*), which crushes the cane and squeezes out the juice. A sugar-planter (*n.*) is a person who owns or manages a plantation on which sugar-cane is grown.

Beet sugar is extracted from the sliced-up roots of the vegetable by soaking them in hot water. Both cane-juice and beet-juice are treated with lime; and the non-sugars in them are caused to be precipitated. Water is evaporated from the mixture in vacuum pans, leaving a semi-solid mass of sucrose crystals and syrup. Finally the syrup is separated from the crystals in centrifugal machines.

The resulting raw sugar is sent to a sugar-refiner (*n.*), one who refines sugar, to have certain impurities removed from it in an establishment called a sugar-refinery (*n.*). Here it is washed dissolved, filtered, and purified. In some cases the natural colouring matter is also removed before the sugar is again crystallized by evaporation.

In France and other European countries, the native sugar-beet industry was enabled to compete with cane sugar in the world's markets, by the aid of a grant of public money, known as a sugar-bounty (*n.*).

The sugar-bean (*n.*) is a variety of kidney-bean, especially *Phaseolus saccharatus*. sugarberry (*n.*) is another name for the hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), a North American tree with a sweet cherry-like fruit also called a sugarberry. The Austrahan sugar-gum (*n.*) is a large eucalyptus tree with leaves having a sweet flavour.

Maple-sugar is obtained from the sap of the sugar-maple (*n.*) or sugar-tree (*n.*)—*Acer saccharinum*—a North American tree. A grove or small plantation of such trees is known in America as a sugar-orchard (*n.*).

Sugar boiled and allowed to harden for use as a confection is known as sugar-candy (*n.*) or, simply, candy. Refined sugar moulded into the form of a large cone is a sugar-loaf (*n.*). The sugar-mite (*n.*)—*Tyroglyphus sacchari*—is a mite that infests unrefined sugar. A small sweetmeat consisting of sugar rolled into a ball is called a sugar-plum (*n.*). sugar-tongs (*n.pl.*) are a pair of small tongs used for taking lumps of sugar from a sugar-bowl (*n.*) or dish in which sugar is served at table.

A person who is employed by a confectioner to sprinkle or decorate pastries, etc., with sugar is called a sugarer (*shug' ar er, n.*).

Many people prefer their tea to be sugarless (*shug' ar les, adj.*), or without sugar.

A sugary (*shug' a ri, adj.*) substance abounds in or resembles sugar; sugary words are flattering or honeyed words. The quality or condition of being sugary is sugarness (*shug' a ri nes, n.*).

O.F. *sukere, chucore*, etc. {F. *sucré*}, L.L. *sucarum*, Sansk. *sarkarā*, Arabic *sukkar*; cp. Pers. *shakar*, L. *saccharum* Gr. *sakkharon*.

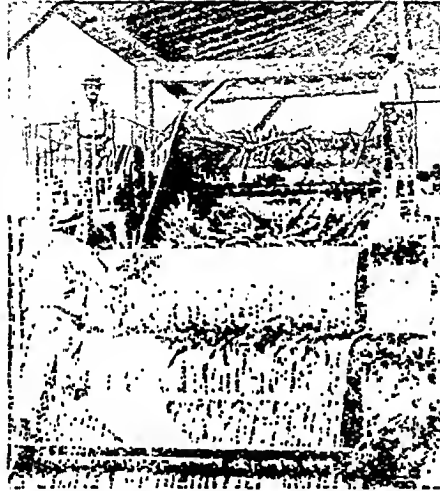
suggest (*sū jest'*), *v.t.* To cause (an idea, etc.) to arise in the mind; to call up in the mind by association of ideas; to hint; to propose as a solution or explanation; to put forward for consideration. (F. *suggérer, inspirer, proposer.*)

When a friend is in difficulties we may be able to help him by suggesting a suitable course of action. Sometimes, however, the right idea will not suggest itself, or present itself to the mind at the opportune moment. The elaborate organization of a termitary, or nest of white ants, suggests or evokes the thought of a system of civilization in which life is regulated with mechanical perfection.

William Willett, a London builder, suggested the adoption of summer time in England. This suggestion (*sū jest' chūn, n.*), or proposal, became law in 1916.—the year after its suggester (*sū jest' er, n.*) died. The insinuation of an idea, belief, plan, or impulse, into the mind is also known as suggestion. In an extended sense of the word, we may say that a sea-green frock contains a suggestion or hint of blue.

Doctors have been able to cure certain nervous diseases by suggestion, that is, by the introduction into the patient's mind of ideas of well-being. People who yield readily to suggestion while under the influence of hypnotism are said to be very suggestible (*sū jest' ibl, adj.*) subjects. Such people when hypnotized will accept fantastic ideas, suggested to them by the hypnotist, at which they would laugh when in a normal state. Certain forms of madness are due to self-suggestion or auto-suggestion. There is no suggestible remedy for a complaint when there is none that can be suggested.

A speech or sermon is suggestive (*sū jest' tiv, adj.*) if it tends to suggest ideas for us to think over. To act or speak suggestively (*sū jest' tiv li, adv.*) is to act or speak in a way which suggests something



Sugar-mill.—A Cuban sugar-mill, which crushes the cane and squeezes out the juice.

not actually done or said. The action or words then 'have suggestiveness (*sù jes' tiv nés, n.*), the quality of being suggestive.

L. suggestus, p.p. of suggerere to put under, furnish, suggest, from *sug-* = *sub* under, *gereve* to bear, bring. SYN.: Allude, hint, intimate, propose.

suicide (*sù' i sid*), *n.* The taking of one's own life purposely; a person who kills himself intentionally; an act that has a disastrous effect upon the doer. (*F. suicide.*)

In law, suicide is self-murder by a person who has reached years of discretion and is of sound mind. Attempted suicide is a punishable offence. A person may be said to commit social suicide when he performs some act that places him outside the pale. A suicidal (*sù i sid' àl, adj.*) risk is one that endangers the life of the person concerned. Some mad people are suicidally (*sù i sid' àl li, adv.*) inclined, or have suicidal tendencies, that is, they are liable to commit suicide if not watched carefully.

F., from Modern L. suicidium, suicida, from sui of oneself, -cidium a slaying, cida slayer, from caedere to kill, as in homicide, matricide, parricide, regicide SYN.: Felo-de-se.

suint (*swint; sù' int*), *n.* The natural grease containing potash salts, present in the fleeces of sheep. (*F. suint.*)

Suint washed from sheep's wool is used as a source of potash in some European countries.

O.F. suint, from suer to sweat.

suit (*sùt*), *n.* The act of suing; a request; an action in a court of law to enforce a right or claim; courtship; a set of man's outer clothes, usually a jacket, waistcoat and trousers or breeches, especially when made of the same cloth; one of the four sets in a pack of playing-cards; those cards belonging to one of these, dealt to a player; a set (of sails or other articles) used at one time. *v.t.* To fit; to adapt; to make appropriate or fitting (to); to satisfy; to meet the wishes of; to agree with; to be appropriate to. *v.i.* To agree or correspond (with); to be convenient. (*F. requête, cour, complet, couleur, jeu de voiles; ajuster, assortir, satisfaire, aller à; convenir à, s'accorder avec.*)

A suit of armour consists of those items of armour that are worn at one time. Suits of clothes are designed for various purposes. A lounge suit is intended for

ordinary daily wear: a dress suit is a formal set of black clothes worn in the evening at social gatherings, etc. Cloth having a loud pattern, such as that used for some sports suits, does not suit or befit many types of men. Sometimes women's costumes are called two-, or three-piece suits, according to the number of garments they comprise. A suit-case (*n.*) is a large, oblong case, with a single handle, in which clothes may be carried when travelling.

In whist a player is said to have a long suit when he holds more than three cards of a suit, and a short suit when he has less than four. In this and other card games it is necessary, if possible, to follow suit, that is, play a card of the same suit that has been led. When a person follows the example of a friend and adopts tennis as a recreation, he is said to follow suit.

When a man proposes marriage to a woman after courting her for some time, he may be said to press or push his suit. A person who fulfils a promise or threat immediately after making it is said to suit the action to the word. If a certain item of food does not agree with us we may say that it does not suit us.

A composer sets the words of a song to suitable (*sùt' àbl, adj.*) music when the tune and accompaniment that he provides are well suited to the spirit of the words. A suitable occasion is a convenient or proper one. The quality or state of being suitable is suitability (*sùt à bil' i ti, n.*) or suitableness (*sùt' àbl nés, n.*).

People are suitably (*sùt' àb li, adv.*) clothed if their clothes are appropriate to the occasion or conditions prevailing when they are worn. A suitor (*sù' tor, n.*) is a petitioner or plaintiff in a lawsuit, or the wooer of a woman.

O.F. suite, from suivre to follow (F. suite from suivre); perhaps from assumed L.L. sequila = secti'a, variant of secta a following, sect, from L. sequi (p.p. secutus) to follow. SYN.: *n.* Application, courtship, entreaty, petition. *v.* Adapt, agree. ANT.: *v.* Clash, disagree, dissatisfy.

suite (*swët*), *n.* The retinue of a sovereign, ambassador, or other great person; a set of rooms or furniture; in music, a set or a series of contrasted pieces, formerly always in the same key. (*F. suite, cortège, ameublement complet, série.*)

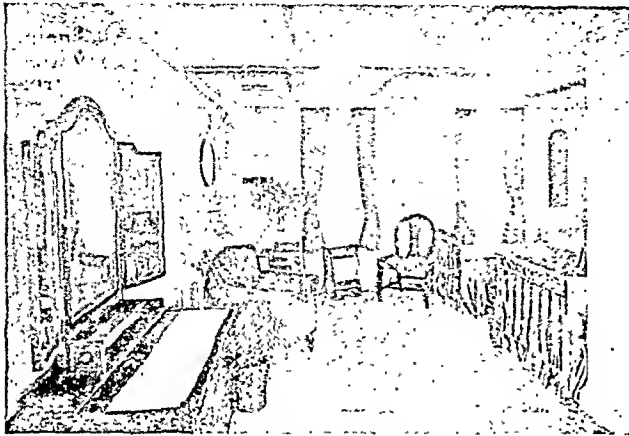
The musical suite originally consisted of dance tunes in contrasted styles, such as the saraband, gavotte, and others. The keyboard suites are important works of



Suit.—A finely decorated suit of armour, probably made in the sixteenth century.

this kind. Modern orchestral suites, such as "The Planets" by Gustav Holst, are on a much more elaborate and extensive scale, and their different movements are seldom in the same key.

F. = a following. See suit.



Suite.—The bed-room of a private suite of rooms in the Cunard liner "Aquitania."

suitor (sū' tōr). For this word see under suit.

suivez (swē' vā). In music, direction to continue to play in the same style or to adapt the playing (of a musical accompaniment) to the soloist's style. (F. *suivez*.)

F. = continue, second pl. imperative of *suivre* to follow, keep on.

sulcate (sūl' kât), *adj.* In botany and anatomy, grooved, fluted; having lengthwise furrows, or channels. (F. *silloné, cannelé*.)

L. *sulcatus*, p.p. of *sulcare* to furrow, from *sulcus* furrow.

sulk (sūlk), *v. i.* To be silently or inactively resentful or ill-tempered. *sulks*, *n. pl.* A fit of sulkiness. (F. *bouder; bouderie*.)

Ill-temper or resentment causes a person to sulk or adopt a sulky (sūlk' i, *adj.*) attitude, or remain obstinately ill-humoured. The sulky person, or one who behaves sulkily (sūlk' i li, *adv.*), refuses to speak, or respond to well-meaning people who try to cheer him up. He is said to be in the sulks, or to suffer from sulkiness (sūlk' i nēs, *n.*), that is, the state or quality of being sulky.

A kind of light, two-wheeled, horse-drawn vehicle, sometimes without a body, is called a sulky (*n.*), because it is an unsociable means of conveyance, having room for only one passenger. Sulkies are used chiefly for driving trotting-horses in speed trials.

Cp. A.-S. *ā-soien* sluggish, indifferent; North Frisian *sulke* to sulk.

sullen (sūl' ēn), *adj.* Silently and persistently resentful or unforgiving; obstinately ill-humoured; unsociable; dismal; forbidding. *sullens*, *n. pl.* A sullen state of mind. (F. *morose, renfrogné, insociable, triste, sombre, mauvaise humeur*.)

A sullen, or heavy and sour-tempered face betrays the feelings of its owner. He is to be pitied, because sullenness (sūl' ēn nēs, *n.*), the quality or condition of being sullen, is a gloomy, unresponsive state of mind. It is a persistent form of sulkiness, whereas sulkiness is merely a passing fit of the sullens.

Dark rain-clouds may be said to lower sullenly (sūl' ēn li, *adv.*) or gloomily, overhead. They are as depressing as the person who stares sullenly, or dismally and morosely, at those who try to put him in a better frame of mind.

M.E. *solein* singular, lonely, O.F. *solain*, assumed L.L. *sōlānus* solitary, from L. *sōlus* alone. SYN. Cross, gloomy, ill-natured, morose, sulky. ANT.: Bright, cheerful, good-tempered, happy, merry.

sully (sūl' i), *v. t.* To soil; to lessen the purity or magnificence of; to disgrace. (F. *souiller, ternir*.)

This word is used chiefly in poetry and poetical prose, usually in a figurative sense.

Ignoble acts may be said to sully a person's character. The detractors of a great man endeavour to sully his reputation.

O.F. *souiller* (F. *souiller*) to soil, perhaps influenced by M.E. *sullen*, A.-S. *syltan*, from *soil mīre*; cp. G. *suhle mīre*, Swed. *sōla* to bemoir. See soil [2], which is a doublet. SYN.: Defile, soil, stain, taint, tarnish.

sulph-. A prefix used before a vowel in chemical terms to indicate that sulphur is an ingredient of a compound, or that sulphur has been substituted for oxygen, or that a compound has been derived from an acid containing the radical SO₂OH. Another form, used before consonants, is sulpho-. (F. *sulf-, sulfo-*.)

Examples are sulphamic (sūl fām' ik, *adj.*) and sulphocyanic (sūl fō si ān' ik, *adj.*). Often the prefix thi-, thio- is used in place of sulph- or sulpho-.

A salt of sulphuric acid is a sulphate (sūl' fāt, *n.*), and a salt of sulphurous acid a sulphite (sūl' fit, *n.*). Sodium sulphate (Glauber's salts) and magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts) are two common sulphates. The waters of many springs and wells are sulphatic (sūl fāt' ik, *adj.*), that is, contain sulphates.

A compound of sulphur with an element or a radical, with the exception of the gaseous and halogen elements, is known as a sulphide (sūl' fid, *n.*). Many of the sulphides are important industrial chemicals. Sodium sulphide, for example, is used in the bleaching and dyeing industries.

The white crystalline compound known as sulphonal (sūl' fō nāl, *n.*) is used as an hypnotic and anaesthetic. A sulphone (sūl' fōn, *n.*) is any one of the group of compounds

containing the radical SO_2 united to two hydrocarbon radicals. A sulphonic (sül fon' ik, *adj.*) acid is one containing the radical SO_2OH , this radical being known as the sulphonic radical or sulphonic group.

Modern combining form of *L. sulphur*. See sulphur.

sulphur (sül' fūr), *n.* A pale greenish-yellow, non-metallic element, which occurs naturally in large quantities, both in the free and combined states; a name given to various pale yellow butterflies. *adj.* Pale yellow with a greenish tint. (F. *soufre*; *jaune soufre*.)

Sulphur, also called brimstone, is found in the free state in many parts of the world, chiefly in volcanic districts. It also occurs in metallic sulphides, usually called pyrites, and in sulphates, such as heavy spar (barium sulphate) and gypsum (calcium sulphate). Iron pyrites is also known as sulphur-ore (*n.*). The chemical symbol of sulphur is S.

A spring of water containing sulphur or a sulphide is known as a sulphur-spring (*n.*). Such springs occur at Harrogate and elsewhere. The sulphur-charged water of a sulphur-spring can be described as sulphureous (sül fūr' è üs, *adj.*), a word also meaning sulphur-coloured and of the blue colour of the flame with which sulphur burns. This sulphureousness (sül fūr' è üs nēs, *n.*) gives the water an unpleasant taste and often a sulphury (sül' fūr i, *adj.*) odour, making the air smell sulphureously (sül fūr' è üs li, *adv.*).

Sulphur candles are often used to sulphurate (sül' fū rāt, *v.t.*) or sulphurize (sül' fū riz *v.t.*) a room which has been occupied by a person suffering from an infectious disease, or to clear a room of insect pests. The sulphuration, (sül fū rā' shùn, *n.*), or burning of the sulphur, is carried out in a sulphurator (sül' fū rā tōr, *n.*), and the sulphuretted (sül fū ret' éd, *adj.*) air quickly kills the disease germs or the pests. Sulphuretted hydrogen, or hydrogen sulphide, is a colourless gas smelling like rotten eggs.

sulphuric (sül fūr' ik, *adj.*) acid, or oil of vitriol, is one of the most important heavy chemicals, and millions of tons are made each year. There is hardly an industry in which the acid is not used.

sulphurous (sül fūr' üs; sül' fūr üs, *adj.*) acid is obtained by bubbling sulphur dioxide through water. Many salts of this acid, which are known as sulphites, are of commercial importance. Speech or writing that is heated or profane may be described as sulphurous.

L. sulphur, sulfur; cp. Sansk. *pulvāri*.

sultan (sül' tăn), *n.* A Mohammedan title meaning sovereign or ruler; an absolute ruler; a tyrant; a breed of white-crested domestic fowl, which came originally from Turkey; a popular garden flower. (F. *sultan*.)

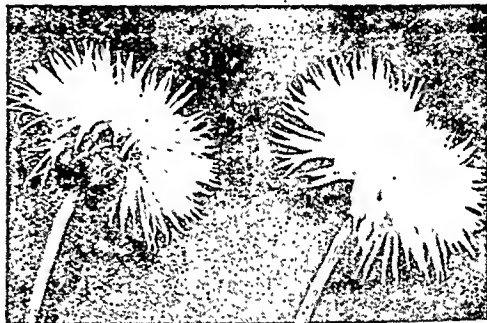
The title of Sultan was applied specially to the ruler of the Turkish Empire. There are other sultans, such as those of Zanzibar, Morocco, and Johore.

The flower sultan, usually known as sweet sultan, is purple, white, or yellow. sultan-pink (*adj.*) and sultan-red (*adj.*) mean respectively rich dull pink and rich dull red.

The wife, mother, or daughter of a sultan is a sultana (sül' ta' nā, *n.*), or—to use an old-fashioned word—sultaness (sül' tănēs, *n.*). The sultana, or sultana raisin, is a small seedless kind grown in Asia Minor. The name sultana-bird (*n.*) is given to the purple water-hens, handsome birds with blue and purple plumage, shaded with green, brown, and black. They are found in most of the warm regions of the Old World.

The word sultanate (sül' tăn āt, *n.*) means either the same as sultanhip (sül' tăn ship, *n.*), that is, the office or dignity of a sultan, or the territory ruled over by a sultan, sultanic (sül' tăn' ik, *adj.*) means of, relating to, or characteristic of, a sultan, despotic, arbitrary; and rule or conduct like that of a sultan is sultanism (sül' tăn izm, *n.*).

F., from Arabic *sultān* victorious, king, the original meaning being territory, that over which one rules



Sultan.—Flowers of the sultan, or sweet sultan, a member of the cornflower genus.

sultry (sül' tri), *adj.* Of atmosphere or weather, hot and close. (F. *suffocant, étouffant*.)

Before a thunderstorm the atmosphere is often sultry; in the stifling air we long for a breeze to cool us. The sultriness (sül' tri nēs, *n.*) usually passes when the storm is over. A very close, oppressive day may be described as sultrily (sül' tri li, *adv.*) warm.

From obsolete *E. sulter* to swelter. See swelter. SYN.: Close, heavy, oppressive. ANT.: Breezy, cool, fresh.

sum (süm), *n.* The total amount resulting from the addition of numbers or quantities; a particular amount of money; a brief statement or expression, taking details into account, but not dwelling on them; summary; substance; a question or problem in arithmetic. *v.t.* To add together; to combine or express as one total or whole; to express in a few words. *v.i.* To go over the chief points again. (F. *total, somme, résumé, calcul, problème; additionner, résumer, récapituler*.)

The answer of an addition sum is called the sum; of a subtraction sum, the remainder;

of a multiplication sum, the product; and of a division sum, the quotient. The sum of one and two is three.

The verb is generally used with the word up. A judge is said to sum up when he goes over the most important parts of the evidence and arguments for the benefit of the jury. A poet might refer to the stars as sumless (sūm' lēs, *adj.*), that is, incapable of being counted, without number. The adding together of numbers is summation (sūm ā' shūn, *n.*), and so is the summing up of a person's character.

M.E. *summe*, O.F. *sūme*, from L. *summa* chief part, amount, fem. of *summus*, highest, chief, a superlative from *sup(er)* above. SYN.: *n.* Aggregate, essence, gist, total, whole.

sumach (sū' māk; shoo' māk), *n.* A genus of poisonous trees or shrubs, some of which are used in tanning and dyeing; a preparation of sumach leaves, etc. Another form is sumac (sū' māk; shoo' māk). (F. *sumac*.)

The most important sumach of commerce is *Rhus coriaria*, cultivated for its leaves, which are dried and powdered for use in tanning. From the Venetian sumach (*R. cotinus*) comes the dye-stuff known as young fustic. Japanese lacquer is made from the varnish-tree, *R. vernicifera*.

F. *sumac* (Span. *zumaque*), from Arabic *summāq*. **summary** (sūm' ā ri), *adj.* Reduced to a few words; condensed; done quickly or without formality or ceremony. *n.* A condensed statement. (F. *abrégé*, *succinct*, *sommaire*; *résumé*.)

A summary statement, or summary, of a matter is one expressed in the fewest words possible, without giving any unnecessary details. A magistrate has summary jurisdiction in regard to some offences; he can punish them summarily (sūm' ā ri li, *adv.*), that is, in a summary manner, or at once, instead of referring the case to a higher court.

Some newspapers summarize (sūm' ā rīz, *v.t.*), that is, print a summary, or condensed account, of the news contained in each issue. The British Broadcasting Corporation summarizes the day's news in its daily news-bulletins. A summarist (sūm' ā rīst, *n.*) is one who summarizes, or makes a short or condensed statement out of a longer one.

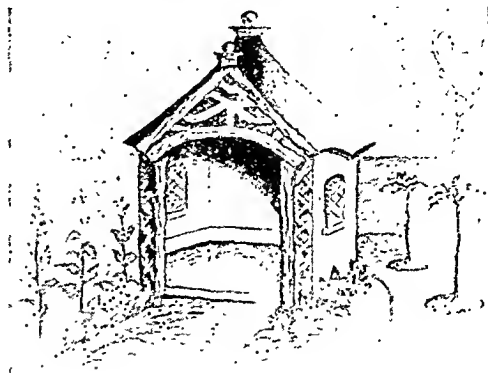
F. *sommaire* (*n.* and *adj.*); *adj.* from assumed L. *summārius* pertaining to the sum, substance, or chief thing (L. *summa*); *n.* from L. *summārium*, neuter of assumed *summārius* used as *n.* SYN.: *adj.* Brief, compendious, concise, short, succinct. *n.* Abridgment, abstract, compendium, epitome, précis. ANT.: *adj.* Diffuse, lengthy, prolix.

summation (sūm ā' shūn). For this word see under sum.

summer [1] (sūm' ēr), *n.* The second or warmest season of the year; (*pl.*) years of age or life. *adj.* Relating to, used in, or suitable for, summer. *v.i.* To pass the summer. *v.t.* To feed (cattle) during the summer; to provide summer pasture for (cattle). (F. *été*; *d'été*, *estival*; *passer l'été*; *estiver*.)

In Britain June, July, and August are popularly regarded as the summer

months. A spell of warm weather that sometimes comes about St. Luke's Day (October 18th) is called St. Luke's summer (*n.*), or St. Luke's little summer (*n.*). A warm spell about the time of St. Martin's Day (November 11th) is called St. Martin's summer (*n.*), or St. Martin's little summer (*n.*), a term sometimes applied to a season of prosperity after misfortune. Indian summer (*n.*) is a term used in America for a period of mild weather in the autumn or the early part of the winter.



Summer-house.—A summer-house is a very delightful addition to a garden.

In many gardens there is a summer-house (*n.*), a sort of rustic hut, generally open in front, used for sitting in during the summer. What is called summer-lightning (*n.*) is sheet lightning without thunder, often seen in the summer.

The word summering (sūm' ēr ing, *n.*) is used to denote spending the summer, pasturing cattle in the summer, and the summer treatment of hunters. In some country parts very early apples or pears are called summerings.

A summerless (sūm' ēr lēs, *adj.*) year is one in which the summer is wet and cold. This lack of a proper summer may be partly made up for by summerly (sūm' ēr li, *adj.*) or summery (sūm' ēr i, *adj.*), that is, summer-like (*adj.*) weather in the autumn.

summer-time (*n.*) is the season of summer. By summer time (*n.*)—without a hyphen—is meant the official time one hour ahead of Greenwich time, used from a certain date in April until the first Sunday in October, with a view to saving daylight. See under day.

A.-S. *sumer*, *sumor*; cp. Dutch *zomer*, G. *sommer*, O. Norse *sumar*, Sansk. *samā* half-year. ANT.: *n.*, *adj.*, and *v.* Winter.

summer [2] (sūm' ēr), *n.* A term used in various connexions for a framework or support, and especially for a horizontal beam supporting the joists of a floor or roof. (F. *poutre de plancher*.)

When on the face of a building, a summer is called a breastsummer, or bressummer.

O.F. *somier* pack-horse, beam. L.L. *saumārius* for *sagmārius*, from Gr. *sagma* saddle.

summering (sūm' ér ing). For this word, summerless, etc., see under summer [1].

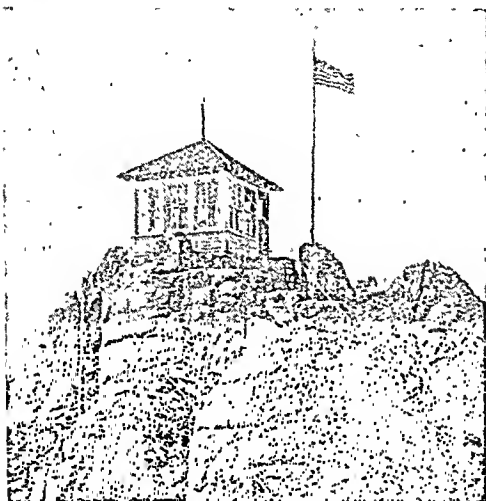
summersault (sūm' ér sawlt). This word is another spelling of somersault. See somersault.

summit (sūm' it), *n.* The highest point or degree; the highest peak or ridge. (F. *sommet*, *cime*, *apogée*, *zénith*.)

The Himalayas contain the loftiest mountain summit in the world, Mount Everest, whose summit is twenty-nine thousand and two feet above sea-level. We speak of a man reaching the summit of his ambition when he has attained the highest degree of knowledge, power, fame, or of whatever he set out to achieve.

The **summit-level** (*n.*) of a railway, road, or canal is its highest point. **summitless** (sūm' it lès, *adj.*) means without a summit.

F. *sommet*, dim. of O.F. *som* top, from L. *summum* (neuter of *summus*). SYN.: Acme, apex, peak, vertex, zenith. ANT.: Base, bottom, nadir.



Summit.—A building on the summit of Harney Peak, Harney National Forest, South Dakota, U.S.A.

summon (sūm' on), *v.t.* To command to appear at a stated time and place, especially in a court of law; to call upon (to surrender, etc.); to send for; to call into action. (F. *citer*, *sommer*, *mander*, *faire appel* *à*.)

We summon a servant by ringing the bell. We summon or summon up our courage or resolution when we have a task to perform. A summoner (sūm' on ér, *n.*) is one who summons, and especially one who takes out a summons (sūm' onz, *n.*)—*pl.* summonses (sūm' onz éz)—a notice to a person ordering him to appear in court at a certain specified time as a juror, or to answer a certain charge, or to give evidence. In ordinary language to summons (*v.t.*) a person means to cite him before a court or to serve with a summons.

From pres. stem of O.F. *somondre*, *semondre*, L.L. *summonēre* to summon, in L. to warn privately, give a hint, from *sum-* = *sub* secretly,

monēre to warn, remind. SYN.: Assemble, bid, call, cite, convoke.

sump (sūmp), *n.* A pit, well, or chamber, in which liquid is collected. (F. *puisard*.)

The sump of a mine is a pit at the lowest point of the mine, below the working levels, into which the water of the mine drains. The sump of a motor-car engine is a chamber in the bottom of the crank-case, used as a reservoir for lubricating oil. In a metal furnace a pit for collecting the metal when it is fixed for the first time is called a sump.

Low G. or M. Dutch *sump*, cp. G. *sumpf* swamp, Swed. *sump*, akin to E. *swamp*.

sumpitan (sūm' pi tăn), *n.* A long blow-pipe used by the Dyaks of Borneo for shooting arrows. See under blow-pipe.

The arrow used with the sumpitan is sometimes incorrectly called a sumpit (sūm' pit, *n.*).

Malay word.

sumpter (sūmp' tēr), *n.* A beast of burden (F. *bête de somme*.)

This word is seldom used by itself, being usually joined to the name of the animal. A sumpter-horse (*n.*) or sumpter-mule (*n.*) is one used for carrying packs on its back, as distinguished from one used for riding.

O.F. *sommeter* the driver of a packhorse; (cp. O.F. *sommier* packhorse), from assumed L.L. *sagmatarius* (L. *sagmarius*), from *sagma* packsaddle (L.L. = load, pack, burden), from Gr. *sallēn* to pack, load. Cp. E. dialect *seam* a horse-load measure, and *summer* [2] beam (so called from bearing a heavy weight).

sumption (sūmp' shūn), *n.* The major premise of a syllogism.

L. *sumptio* (acc. -ōn-em) a taking, from *sumptus*, p.p. of *sūmere* to take.

sumptuary (sūmp' tū à ri), *adj.* Serving to or intended to regulate expenditure. (F. *somptuaire*.)

In England at one time it was thought necessary to pass sumptuary laws enacting that persons should not spend more than a certain amount of money on dress, or wear very fine clothes, or eat very rich food, and so forth. Most of these laws were repealed early in the seventeenth century. Modern equivalents of sumptuary laws were the luxury taxes suggested and in a few cases instituted during and after the World War (1914-18).

L. *sumptuarius*, from *sumptus* expense, p.p. of *sūmere* to take, use, spend, from *sub* under, *emere* to take, buy.

sumptuous (sūmp' tū ūs), *adj.* Rich and costly; splendid; luxurious. (F. *somptueux*, *magnifique*, *luxueux*.)

The emperors and nobles of ancient Rome spent huge sums on very sumptuous feasts; and, like Dives, the rich man of the parable (Luke xvi, 19-31), fared sumptuously (sūmp' tū ūs li, *adv.*) every day. Oriental princes are noted for the sumptuousness (sūmp' tū ūs nēs, *n.*), or magnificence, of their apparel.

F. *somptueux*, from L. *sumptuosus*, from *sumptus* expense. See sumptuary. SYN.: Gorgeous, magnificent, rich, splendid. ANT.: Mean, plain, poor, simple.

SUN: SOURCE OF LIGHT AND HEAT

The Great Heavenly Body which is Ninety-three Million Miles Away

sun (sūn), *n.* The great heavenly body round which the earth revolves, and from which it gets warmth and light; a fixed star which is the centre of a system; the light and heat of the sun; a place so warmed or lighted; a brilliant or magnificent object; a source of splendour, honour or inspiration. *v.t.* To expose to the sun. *v.i.* To sun oneself. (F. *soleil*; *exposer au soleil*; *se chauffer au soleil*.)

This enormous body, without which life as we know it would be impossible, is distant about ninety-three million miles from the earth, and is eight hundred and sixty-four thousand miles in diameter.

The officers of a ship use a sextant to take the sun, which means to find its angle above the horizon, in order to determine longitude and latitude. For sun-and-planet gear see under planet.

A sunbeam (*n.*) is a ray of the sun. When water is sprayed from a hose, a kind of small rainbow, called a sun-bow (*n.*), may be seen in the spray. Exposure to a hot sun causes sunburn (*n.*), a darkening of the skin. We return from a summer holiday at the seaside more or less sunburned (*adj.*) or sunburnt (*adj.*), that is, tanned by the sun. A sun-burner (*n.*) is a circle of gas or electric lights under a circular reflector, throwing a strong light downwards.

When the sun shines out suddenly, we call the flood of light a sun-burst (*n.*) The sundial (*n.*), an instrument which shows the time by casting a shadow on a graduated dial, is a very old invention. sun-dog (*n.*) is a name applied to a fragment of a rainbow and also to a mock sun or parhelion (which see).

At sundown (*n.*), sunset (*n.*), or sunsetting (*n.*), the sun sinks below the horizon. Australians describe as sundowner (sūn' doun' ēr, *n.*) a tramp who arranges so that he reaches a house about sundown, and thus makes sure of a night's lodging. Meat, fish, and fruit are sun-dried (*adj.*) if preserved by being dried in the heat of the sun.

By sunlight (*n.*) we mean either daylight, or else the bright unobscured rays of the sun which make a landscape sunlit (*adj.*), and are called sunshine (*n.*). The absence of clouds gives us sunshiny (*adj.*) weather.

At sunrise (*n.*), sunrising (*n.*), or, as it is called in America, sunup (*n.*), the sun rises above the horizon in the east. A sunspot (*n.*) is a dark spot on the surface of the sun. When

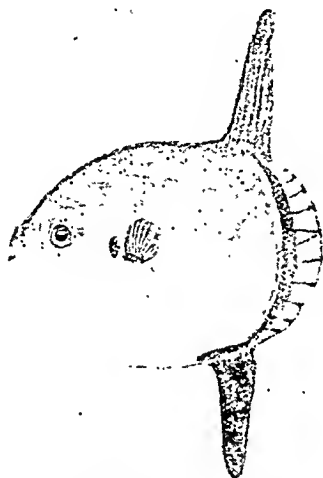
such spots are seen on the sun there may be magnetic storms on the earth. A variety of translucent feldspar which gives out brilliant red flashes is called sunstone (*n.*).

Power obtained directly from the heat of the sun is called sun-power (*n.*). It has been used on a small scale to raise steam in special boilers on which the heat of the sun is concentrated by reflectors. A sun-recorder (*n.*) is an apparatus which records the duration and strength of sunlight. This instrument burns a line on a card or discolours a photographic paper or controls an electrically-worked pen.

A day is sunless (sūn' lēs, *adj.*) if it is without sunshine. Unbroken clouds cause sunlessness (sūn' lēs nēs, *n.*), the state or quality of being sunless. A light is sunlike (sūn' lik, *adj.*) if its brilliancy suggests that of the sun. A sunny (sūn' i, *adj.*) room is one that gets plenty of sunshine; a sunny person is one with a bright, cheerful disposition, who often smiles sunnily (sūn' i li, *adv.*), that is, brightly. The state of being sunny in either sense is sunniness (sūn' i nēs, *n.*). The sunward (sūn' wārd, *adj.*) side of a house is that which faces the sun. The earth moves sunward (*adv.*) or sunwards (sūn' wārdz, *adv.*) during part of the year, and away from it at other times.

Certain animals and plants are named after the sun. The name sun-bird (*n.*) is given to the beautiful little birds forming the family Nectariniidae, of which there are many species. They have long beaks and bright plumage, much like that of the humming-birds. They are found in Africa, southern Asia, the East Indies, and Australia. The sun-bittern (*n.*)—*Eurypyga helias*—is a crane-like bird found in Brazil and Guiana. Its plumage is boldly striped with white, black, and brown. For the remarkable plant known as the sundew, see sundew.

The sun-fish (*n.*) is a huge fish with a very short, deep body and short tail. Its scientific name is *Orthogoriscus*. Other fishes are called sun-fish. The sunflower (*n.*) with its huge yellow-petalled flowers, is a well-known garden favourite (see *helianthus*). The sun-rose (*n.*), or rock-rose, is a trailing shrub with yellow flowers, known to botanists as *Helianthemum*.



Sun-fish.—The short sun-fish, a large fish of remarkable shape.

Exposing the naked body to the rays of the sun is called taking a sun-bath (*n.*). A sun-blind (*n.*) is a canopy outside a window to keep out the sun. A sun-bonnet (*n.*), like a sun-hat (*n.*) or sun-helmet (*n.*), is worn to protect the head from the sun. It is more or less sun-proof (*adj.*), that is, capable of resisting the sun's heat. The term sunshade (*n.*) is applied to a parasol and also to a sun-blind. The use of such protections lessens the risk of sunstroke (*n.*), a brain affection due to excessive heat (*see under heliosis*). A person suffering from sunstroke is sun-stricken (*adj.*) or sunstruck (*adj.*).



Sunshade.—Baby with a sunshade, enjoying herself in a Devon wheat-field.

The sun has been worshipped as a sun-god (*n.*) in many parts of the world. A person devoted to this form of religion, called sun-worship (*n.*)—*see heliolatry*—is a sun-worshipper (*n.*). A sun-myth (*n.*), more often called a solar myth, is a myth or legend the hero of which represents the sun in one or more of its various aspects.

M.E. *sonne*, A.-S. *sunne*, cp. Dutch *zon*, G. *sonne*, O. Norse, akin to *summa*, L. *sōl*.

sundae (sūn' dē), *n.* An ice-cream containing crushed fruit or flavoured with fruit-juice.

Sunday (sūn' dā; sūn' di), *n.* The first day of the week; the Christian day of worship and rest. (F. *dimanche*.)

Sunday is set aside by Christians for worship and rest in memory of the resurrection of Christ.

An event is said to be unlikely to occur in a month of Sundays if there is no prospect of its happening for a very long time to come. What is called colloquially a person's Sunday best (*n.*) is his or her best clothes, worn on Sundays. The term Sunday-closing (*n.*) means the closing on Sunday of places in which trade of any kind is done. In a more limited sense it signifies the compulsory closing of inns and other places where intoxicating liquor is sold.

Robert Raikes (1735-1811), a Gloucester

newspaper proprietor, is regarded as the founder of the Sunday-school (*n.*), a school in which religious subjects are taught on Sundays.

A.-S. *summan-daeg*; cp. Dutch *zondag*, G. *sonntag*, O. Norse *sunnudag-r*, after L.L. *diēs sōlis* day of the sun.

sunder (sūn' dēr), *v.t.* To separate, or keep separate; to sever; to split. *v.i.* To be separated. (F. *séparer*, *fendre*, *se séparer*.)

This word is commoner in books than in speaking. In conversation we should not say that the Straits of Dover *sunder* England and France. The rather rare phrase in *sunder* (*adv.*) means *asunder*, *apart*. The act of *sundering*, or the state of being *sundered*, is *sunderance* (sūn' dēr' āns, *n.*).

A.-S. *sundrian* from *sundor* apart; cp. G. *sonder* separate (*adj.*), without (*prep.*); O. Norse *sundr* *asunder*. SYN.: Disjoin, divide, separate, sever, split. ANT.: Attach, bind, join, unite.

sundew (sūn' dū), *n.* A hairy insect-eating plant of the genus *Drosera*. (F. *drosera*.)

The sundews get their name from the tiny drops of clear liquid with which the upper surface of the leaves is covered, and which glisten in the sun like dew. This sticky secretion is poured out by hairs, which are really so many tiny glands. When small insects touch these hairs they are not only held fast, but all their soft parts are gradually digested by the plant and absorbed as food.

The plants grow in damp places. The common or round-leaved sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) is the best known.

From *sun* and *dew*.

sundown (sūn' doun). For this word, *sundowner*, etc., *see under sun*.

sundry (sūn' dri), *adj.* Several; various. *n.pl.* Oddments, articles of a miscellaneous kind; items not needing special mention. (F. *plusieurs*, *divers*, *memes* *travaux*, *objets* *dépareillés*, *articles divers*.)

In book-keeping various unimportant items are sometimes grouped together as *sundries*, to avoid unnecessary detail. The expression *all and sundry* means everybody collectively and individually, each and all.

A.-S. *syndrig*, from *sundor* apart, *asunder*, severally. *See sunder*. SYN.: *adj.* Several, various.

sung (sūng). This is the past participle of *sing*. *See sing*.

sunk (sūngk). This is the past participle of *sink* and *sunken* the participial adjective. *See sink*.

sunless (sūn' lēs). For this word, *sunlight*, etc., *see under sun*.

sun (sūn), *n.* A pod-bearing plant cultivated in southern Asia for its fibres; the fibre it produces. Another form is *sunn-hemp* (sūn' hemp).

This plant is a native of India and Ceylon. It has long narrow leaves and yellow flowers. The fibre, from which cordage, sacking, etc., are made, comes from the inner bark. The plant is called *Crotalaria juncea*.

Hindi *sun*, Sansk. *sāna* of hemp.

Sunna (sūn' ā), *n.* The traditional part of the Mohammedan law, regarded by orthodox Mohammedans as having equal authority with the Koran.

The Sunna is based on the traditional sayings and deeds of Mohammed. A **Sunni** (sūn' ī, *n.*) or **Sunnite** (sūn' it, *n.*) is one who accepts both, the Sunna and the Koran. The **Sunnite** (*adj.*) view is opposed to that of the Shnites, who accept the Koran only.

Arabic *sunna* tradition.

sunny (sūn' ī). For this word, sunrise, sunshine, etc., see *under* sun.

sup (sūp), *v.i.* To drink a little at a time, as when using a spoon; to sip; to provide supper for. *v.i.* To take supper. *n.* A mouthful or small quantity (of liquor, broth, porridge, etc.); a sip. (F. *siroter*, *humer à petites gorgées*, *donner à souper à: souper: bouchée, gorgée.*)

A cat sups milk when it laps it. To have had neither bite nor sup means to have had nothing to eat or drink.

M.E. *soupen*, A.-S. *sūpan*: cp. Dutch *zurpen* G. *saufen*, O. Norse *sūpa*.

sup-. This is the form of the prefix sub- used before a *p*. See sub-.

super (sū' pēr). This is a shortened form of supernumerary, applied especially to an actor not belonging to the regular company, who appears on the stage but has no words to speak. It is also an abbreviation used by bee-keepers for a superhive, a story added to a hive.

super-. This is a prefix meaning above, beyond, over, in a higher degree, in addition, in excess, exceeding; in chemistry, present in large quantities. (F. *super-, sur-*.)

L. *super*, comparative form akin to Gr. *hyper*. Sansk. *upari*, E. *over*, *up*.

superable (sū' pēr ābl), *adj.* Capable of being overcome. (F. *surmontable*.)

Most of the ordinary difficulties of life are superable, in other words, they can be surmounted with a little determination. **superably** (sū' pēr āb li, *adv.*) means so as to be superable.

L. *superābilis*, from *superāre* to get above, surmount, from *super* above. SYN.: Conquerable, surmountable. ANT.: Insurmountable, unconquerable, unsurmountable.

superabound (sū pēr ā bound'), *v.i.* To abound exceedingly; to be too abundant to be more abundant. (F. *surabonder*.)

The writings of Sir James Barrie superabound in whimsical and delicate fantasy. Very few people possess a superabundance (sū pēr ā būn' dāns, *n.*) of wealth or fortune. A person who is very much alive is said to have **superabundant** (sū pēr ā būn' dānt, *adj.*) vitality. Another person may be **superabundantly** (sū pēr ā būn' dānt li, *adv.*) blessed with good health.

Sometimes one number or thing is added to another, and then something else is added to the result. This is to **superadd** (sū pēr ād', *v.i.*) it, or make a **superaddition** (sū pēr ā dish' ūn, *n.*). A **superaltar** (sū

pēr awl' tār, *n.*) is a portable slab of stone consecrated for use on an unconsecrated altar; also a reredos or a retable. A **superangelic** (sū pēr ān jel' ik, *adj.*) being is one who is more than angelic.

superannuate (sū pēr ān' ū āt), *v.i.* To pension or cause to retire on account of age; to disqualify or incapacitate on account of age. (F. *retraiter*, *mettre à la retraite*.)

Some large business concerns have funds to which the employees and the firm contribute certain sums of money, and in this way an employee, when he reaches a certain age, is enabled to retire with a pension or **superannuation** (sū pēr ān' ū ā' shūn, *n.*). **Superannuation**, also, means the act of superannuating.

Altered, from L.L. *superannātus* one who has lived beyond the year, from *super* beyond, *annus*, year. SYN.: Pension, retire



Superb.—A view of Grindelwald and the massive Matterhorn, a superb scene in Switzerland.

superb (sū pēr'b), *adj.* Grand, magnificent; splendid; imposing; majestic. (F. *magnifique, superbe, imposant, majestueux*.)

Anything of impressive beauty, such as a noble building, a glorious view, or a stately piece of prose or verse, may be described as superb. Jewels attract by the **superbness** (sū pēr'b nēs, *n.*) of their colour and brilliance. A house set in superb natural surroundings is **superbly** (sū pēr'b li, *adv.*) situated.

F. *superbe*, from L. *superbus*, for *superjuos*, proud; from *super* above, and stem *fu-* to be; cp. *fui* I was, Gr. *hyperphyes* of extraordinary growth. SYN.: Grand, imposing, magnificent, majestic, stately. ANT.: Ignoble, mean, poor.

super-calendered (sū pēr kāl' ēn dērd), *adj.* Of paper, highly finished. (F. *de haute calandre*.)

-Super-calendered paper gets its high finish by being passed between highly polished rollers. A supercanopy (sū pēr kǎn' ó pi, *n.*) is an arch or gable over a smaller one. The person in a merchant ship who looks after the sale, etc., of the cargo is called a supercargo (sū pēr kar' gō, *n.*). A supercelestial (sū pēr sē les' ti ǎl, *adj.*) being is one which exists above the firmament or great vault of heaven, and anything supercelestial is more than heavenly.

superciliary (sū pēr sil' i ǎ ri), *adj.* Relating to the eyebrows; situated over the eyebrows; having a marking over the eyebrows. *n.* A ridge or marking over the eyebrows. (F. *sourcilier*.)

L. supercilium eyebrow, from *super* above, *cilium* eyelid, and *E. suffix -ary* (*L. -arius*).

supercilious (sū pēr sil' i ús), *adj.* Disdainful; contemptuous; overbearing; haughty. (F. *dédaigneux, méprisant, arrogant, hautain*.)

When a person is in a supercilious mood he often raises his eyebrows, as if with contempt or surprise. To show superciliousness (sū pēr sil' i ús nēs, *n.*) or to act superciliously (sū pēr sil' i ús li, *adv.*) is a sign of arrogance, and it is a bad thing for anyone to get a reputation for being supercilious.

L. supercilium eyebrow, raised to express haughtiness, and *E. suffix -ous* (*L. -osus*). *SYN.*: Arrogant, contemptuous, disdainful, haughty, overbearing.

supercivilized (sū pēr siv' i lizd), *adj.* Excessively civilized; too sophisticated.

If one of our early ancestors were to come to life again he would probably think we were living in a supercivilized age, compared with the one he knew. In the classification of animals a superclass (sū pēr klas, *n.*) is a group comprising more than one class. The placing of one order of columns over another is an example of what is called supercolumniation (sū pēr kō lūm nǐ ǎ' shūn, *n.*) or supercolumnar (sū pēr kō lūm' nǎr, *adj.*) arrangement. To cool a liquid in such a way as to make its temperature go below freezing-point, without letting the liquid become solid, is to supercool (sū pēr kool' *v.t.*) it. In geology, supercretaceous (sū pēr krē tā' shūs, *adj.*) strata are strata situated above the cretaceous.

A person who is eminent above the usual run is supereminent (sū pēr em' i nēt, *adj.*). We could refer to his supereminence (sū pēr em' i nēs, *n.*), and say that he towers supereminently (sū pēr em' i nēt li, *adv.*) above others.

supererogation (sū pēr er ó gǎ' shūn), *n.* Doing more than is required by duty or by the circumstances. (F. *surérégation*.)

It would be a work of supererogation to dig wells in a region abounding in streams. In the Roman Catholic Church works of supererogation are good works over and above those strictly required by the

commandments of God. Such good works can be said to be supererogatory (sū pēr é rog' á tò ri, *adj.*).

L.L. supererogatio (acc. -ōn-em) excess work or payment, from *supererogāre* to pay out beyond what is due, from *super* above, -ē- out, *rogāre* to ask.

super-ethical (sū pēr eth' ik ǎl), *adj.* Above the sphere of ethics.

Love of parents for their children is super-ethical; it is not a question of ethics, or right and wrong, but is instinctive. A superexcellent (sū pēr eks' é lēt, *adj.*) clock is one that is particularly excellent; it shows its superexcellence (sū pēr eks' é lēs, *n.*), or quality of being superexcellent, by keeping time very accurately.

In the classification of animals a superfamily (sū pēr fām' i li, *n.*) is a group of more importance than a family, but below a suborder. Soap is said to be superfatted (sū pēr fāt' éd, *adj.*) if it contains a higher proportion of fats than ordinary soap.



Super-ethical.—"Mother's Darling," a painting by Joseph Clark. The subject, which is motherly love, is super-ethical.

superficial (sū pēr fīsh' ǎl), *adj.* Relating to, forming, or situated on the surface; not deep; shallow. (F. *superficiel, peu profond*.)

A wound is superficial when it goes very slightly below the surface. Superficial knowledge is knowledge that has no depth. A writer who deals with a subject superficially (sū pēr fīsh' ǎl li, *adv.*) does not go deeply into it, but merely skims the surface. Friendship that is shallow or lacks sincerity has superficiality (sū pēr fīsh i ǎl' i ti, *n.*) or superficialness (sū pēr fīsh' ǎl nēs, *n.*), the quality or state of being superficial. A surface is a superficies (sū pēr fīsh' i ēz, *n.*) —*pl.* superficies (sū pēr fīsh' i ēz.)

L.L. *superficiālis*, from L. *superficiēs* surface, from *super* above, over, *faciēs* face. SYN.: Shallow, trivial. ANT.: Deep, penetrating, profound.

superfine (sū' pēr' fīn), *adj.* Of extra fine quality; over-refined. (F. *surfin*, *superfin*, *recherché*.)

Superfine cloth is cloth made of the best material by the best methods. Superfine manners are manners that are as to be almost ridiculous. The state of being superfine is superfineness (sū' pēr' fīn nēs, *n.*).

From E. *super*-above, excessively, and *fine*.

superfluous (sū pēr' floo ūs), *adj.* More than is needed; unnecessary. (F. *superflu*.)

Poor people have no superfluous money, or, in other words, no superfluity (sū pēr' floo' i ti, *n.*) of money; they have none beyond what they need for actual necessities. Things that are not necessities are superfluities. To a traveller in the tropics a fur coat would be a superfluity; its superfluousness (sū pēr' floo ūs nēs, *n.*), or quality of being superfluous, is obvious. To be superfluously (sū pēr' floo ūs li, *adv.*) clad is to have too many clothes on.

L. *superfluus* overflowing, from *super*-above, to excess, *fluere* to flow, and E. *adj.* suffix *-ous*. SYN.: Excessive, needless, redundant, unnecessary. ANT.: Essential, necessary.

superheat (sū pēr' hēt'), *v.t.* To over-heat; to heat (steam) above boiling-point out of contact with water. (F. *surchauffer*.)

Steam in a boiler is saturated steam—it contains a quantity of moisture. If it is passed well away from the water into a chamber heated from outside, called a superheater (sū pēr' hēt' ér, *n.*), the moisture in it can be evaporated by heating it still further, and superheated steam, which is water in gas form, is produced.

A superhive (sū' pēr' hīv, *n.*), or super, as it is usually called by bee-keepers, is a story added to a hive. Strength, bravery, or endurance is superhuman (sū pēr' hū' mán, *adj.*) if far above what men ordinarily show. A man may become superhumanly (sū pēr' hū' mán li, *adv.*) strong in a time of great danger. A superhumeral (sū pēr' hū' mēr' ál, *n.*) is a term for a vestment worn over the shoulders, such as an amice or a pallium.

In colour-printing, printers sometimes superimpose (sū pēr' im pōz', *v.t.*) colours, that is, place one on top of another. The act of superimposing and the state of being superimposed are superimposition (sū pēr' im pō zīsh' ūn, *n.*). The word superincumbent (sū pēr' in kūm' bēnt, *adj.*) means lying or resting on something else. To superinduce (sū pēr' in dūs', *v.t.*) anything is to

bring it in or develop it as an addition, and the action of so doing is superinduction (sū pēr' in dūk' shūn, *n.*). The institution of an incumbent to a benefice to which another clergyman has already been instituted is a super-institution (sū pēr' in sti tū' shūn, *n.*).

superintend (sū pēr' in tend'), *v.t.* To have the management of; to direct. (F. *surveiller*, *régir*.)



Superintend. — Boys directing a hose while an officer of the Fire Brigade superintends.

Any person who superintends is a superintendent (sū pēr' in ten' dēt, *n.*), and holds a superintendent (*adj.*) position. The word is used especially of a person who presides over a Sunday-school, of a Wesleyan Methodist minister who has control over a circuit, and of a Lutheran minister in charge of a district. The post of superintendent is a superintendentship (sū pēr' in ten' dēt ship, *n.*). A building is generally erected under the superintendence (sū pēr' in ten' dēns, *n.*), or supervision, of an architect.

O.F. *superintendant*, from L.L. *superintendens* (acc. *ent-em*), pres. p. of *superintendere* to superintend, from *super* over, *intendere* to give attention to. SYN.: Control, direct, manage, oversee, supervise.

superior (sū pēr' i ór), *adj.* Higher in position, rank, dignity, quality, or degree; of a quality above the average; not to be influenced; arrogant or disdainful. *n.* One higher than another in rank or other respect; a thing of higher value or quality than another; the head of a monastery, convent, or other religious house. (F. *supérieur*, *plus étendu*, *arrogant*; *supérieur*.)

Leather is superior to canvas as a material for shoes, because it lasts longer. A superior person is one who claims to be better than the general run. In the classification of animals and plants a genus is superior to a species, for it may include many species. The captain of a company is his lieutenant's

superior officer. An honest man is superior to bribery—he is above taking or receiving bribes.

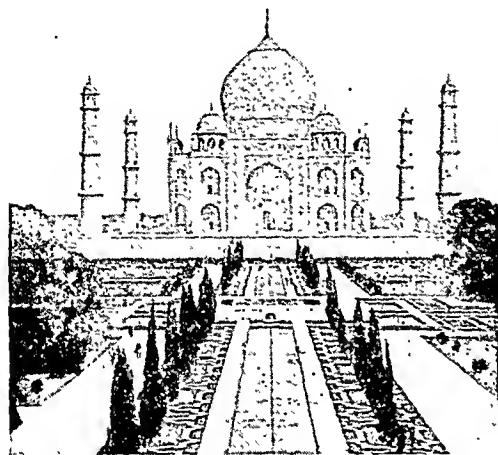
A **superioress** (sū. pēr' i ōr' ès, *n.*) is the head of a religious house for women. We should endeavour to prove our **superiority** (sū pēr' i ōr' i ti, *n.*) by our conduct rather than by talking about it. **superiorly** (sū pēr' i ōr' li, *adv.*) means in a superior manner.

Earlier **superiour**, O.F. **superieur**, from L. **superior** (acc. *ōr-em*) higher, comparative of **superus** one who is above (*super*). **Syn.**: *adj.* Better, excellent, higher, predominant, upper. **Ant.**: *adj.* Inferior, lower, poor, subordinate, worse.

superjacent (sū pēr' jā' sènt), *adj.* Lying on or above. (F. *superposé*.)

This word is chiefly in scientific use.

L. **super** above, and **jacens** (acc. *-ent-em*), pres. p. of **jacere** to lie.



Superlative.—The stately Taj Mahal near Agra, a superlative example of Indian architecture.

superlative (sū pēr' lā' tiv), *adj.* Surpassing all others; supreme; of an adjective or adverb, expressing the highest or utmost degree of quality, quantity, etc. *n.* The superlative degree; a word expressing this degree; (*pl.*) exaggerated language. (F. *supérieur*, *suprême*, *superlatif*; *superlatif*, *enflure*.)

When an adjective or adverb consists of one syllable and sometimes when it has two syllables, we form the superlative by adding *-est* to the positive. Otherwise the superlative is formed by placing the adverb *most* before the positive. We say fullest, happiest, merriest, but most splendid, most beautiful. People who are given to exaggeration are said to talk or write in superlatives.

Helen of Troy, according to the legend, had superlative beauty; Cleopatra was superlatively (sū pēr' lā' tiv li, *adv.*) fascinating; and there is no question as to the superlativeness (sū pēr' lā' tiv nēs, *n.*), that is, the brilliant quality, of Napoleon's generalship.

F. **superlatif**, L. **superlātivus**, from **superlātus** carried beyond, excessive, used as p.p. of

super-ferre, *-tollere*, from **super** beyond, **ferre** to bear, **tollere** to raise, bear. **Syn.**: *adj.* Consummated, supreme.

superman (sū' pēr' măn), *n.* An imaginary superior human being. (F. *surhomme*.)

As imagined by the German philosopher, F. W. Nietzsche (1844-1900), the superman will be a ruthless being developed from the normal human type, uninfluenced by the usual religious, moral, social, or political considerations.

The word **supermedial** (sū pēr' mē' di āl, *adj.*) means situated over the middle. A number of molecules combined together and acting as a physical unit form a supermolecule (sū pēr' mol' è kūl, *n.*). Desires are **supermundane** (sū pēr' mūn' dān, *adj.*) which relate to things above those of this world.

The word **supernaculum** (sū pēr' nāk' ū lūm, *adv.*) is a modern Latin rendering of the German *auf den nagel*, on to the nail. A person drinking **supernaculum** emptied the last drain—from his cup on to his thumb-nail. If there was more than a drop, the liquor ran off, and he had to drink again. A **supernaculum** (*n.*), or a **supernacular** (sū pēr' nāk' ū lār, *adj.*) wine, means a wine that one drinks to the last drop, that is, a very fine one.

supernal (sū pēr' nāl), *adj.* Heavenly; divine; lofty. (F. *céleste*, *divin*.)

O.F. **supernel**, from L. **supermus** above, upper, with E. suffix *-al* (L. *-ālis*).

supernatant (sū pēr' nā' tant), *adj.* Floating on the surface. (F. *qui surnage*.)

This word is used especially to describe a liquid that floats on the surface of a heavier one.

L. **supernatans** (acc. *-tant-em*) pres. p. of **supernatāre** to swim, float above, from **super** above, **natāre** to swim.

supernatural (sū pēr' nāch' ūr āl; sū pēr' nāt' yūr āl), *adj.* Pertaining to powers above the forces of nature; outside the sphere of natural laws; miraculous; out of the natural or ordinary course of things; abnormal. *n.* That which is supernatural. (F. *sur-naturel*.)

By the word **supernaturalism** (sū pēr' nāch' ūr āl-izm; sū pēr' nāt' yūr āl-izm, *n.*) is meant either supernatural character, a system of supernatural events, or belief in the supernatural. "One who believes in the supernatural is a supernaturalist (sū pēr' nāch' ūr āl-ist; sū pēr' nāt' yūr āl-ist, *n.*). According to the supernaturalistic (sū pēr' nāch' ūr āl-ist; sū pēr' nāt' yūr āl-ist, *adj.*) view miracles are explained as being due to the divine power of God. The rationalist, on the other hand, refuses to supernaturalize. (sū pēr' nāch' ūr āl-iz; sū pēr' nāt' yūr āl-iz, *v.t.*) them, that is, to regard them as having supernaturalness (sū pēr' nāch' ūr āl- nēs; sū pēr' nāt' yūr āl- nēs, *n.*), the quality of being supernatural, or of having been performed supernaturally (sū pēr' nāch' ūr āl- li; sū pēr' nāt' yūr āl- li, *adv.*).

If a man is deaf in one ear his power of hearing with the other ear may be **supernormal** (sū pēr' nōrm' āl, *adj.*), that is, above the normal. This word is also used

by those interested in psychical research for phenomena, which are quite different from those of ordinary everyday life. A **super-numerary** (sū pēr nū' mēr à ri, *adj.*) clerk, or **supernumerary** (*n.*), is an extra clerk.

At a theatre a **supernumcrary**—usually called a **super**—is a person employed in addition to the regular company, who appears on the stage but has no speaking part. **Supernutrition** (sū pēr nū trish' ūn, *n.*) means over-feeding or extra feeding.

The **superoctave** (sū pēr ok' tāv, *n.*) of an organ is a stop which sounds two octaves above the principal stop. **Superorder** (sū pēr ōr dēr, *n.*) is a term used by biologists for a group of animals coming above an order but below a class; **superordinal** (sū pēr ōr' di nāl, *adj.*) means relating to such a division. A **superordinary** (sū pēr ōr' din à ri, *adj.*) thing is one above the ordinary. The soul of man is **superorganic** (sū pēr ōr gān' ik, *adj.*), that is, something above his quality of being an animal organism. By the **superoxygenation** (sū pēr oks i jē nā' shūn, *n.*) of air is meant giving it more oxygen than it has naturally.

A **superparasite** (sū pēr pār' à sīt, *n.*) is a parasite that lives on another parasite; its existence can be described as **superparasitic** (sū pēr pār à sīt' ik, *adj.*). A **superphosphate** (sū pēr fos' fāt, *n.*) is a phosphate containing the largest possible amount of phosphoric acid. **Superphosphate of lime** is a valuable fertilizer. A **superphysical** (sū pēr fiz' ik āl, *adj.*) happening is one that cannot be explained by the known laws of nature.

To **superpose** (sū pēr pōz', *v.t.*) is to place on or over. To **superpose** a triangle on another means to suppose it to be placed on another, especially in such a way that the **superposition** (sū pēr pō zish' ūn, *n.*), that is, the act of superimposing, makes the two triangles coincide exactly.

A **super-royal** (sū pēr roi' āl, *adj.*) sheet of paper is one larger than the size called royal.

A part of the body above the sacrum bone is **supersacral** (sū pēr sā' krāl, *adj.*). To **supersaturate** (sū pēr sāt' ū rāt, *v.t.*) water with salt, as much salt as it will take up is dissolved in it, while cold, and then more salt is added while it is heating. The water is then in a state of **supersaturation** (sū pēr sāt ū rā' shūn, *n.*), and will deposit some salt as it cools. We may say that we

superscribe (sū' pēr skrib, *v.t.*) our address and the date, that is, write them at the head of our letters, or that we superscribe our letters with our address and the date. The term **superscription** (sū pēr skrip' shūn, *n.*) is used chiefly for a piece of writing at the head of a document, such as a doctor's prescription.

supersede (sū pēr sēd'), *v.t.* To put in place of; to set aside; to take the place of. (*F. supplanter, remplaceur.*)

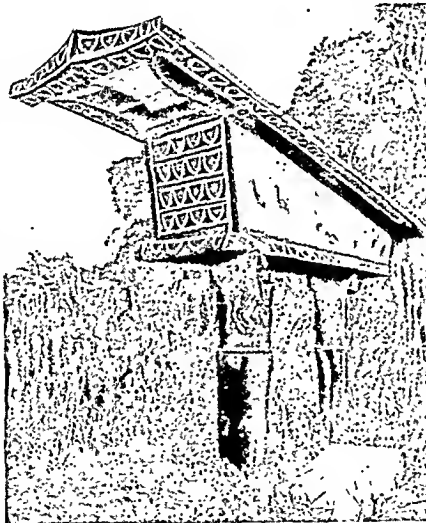
A remarkable feature of the modern age is the way in which the motor has superseded the horse. To such a degree has this supersession (sū pēr sesh' ūn, *n.*), or—to use two uncommon words—**supersedence** (sū pēr sēd' ēns, *n.*) or **supersedure** (sū pēr sē' dyūr, *n.*), been carried that it is now very unusual to see any large amount of horse traffic on the roads. **Supersedeas** (sū pēr sē' dē ās, *n.*) is the name given to a writ, the object of which is to stay proceedings in a court of law.

Anything that is **supersensible** (sū pēr sen' sibl, *adj.*), **supersensual** (sū pēr sen' shu āl; sū pēr sen' sū āl, *adj.*), or **supersensuous** (sū pēr sen' sū ūs, *adj.*) is beyond the reach of the senses. A person who is extremely or excessively sensitive is said to be **supersensitive** (sū pēr sen' si tiv, *adj.*). **Supersolar** (sū pēr sō' lār, *adj.*) means above the sun. A **supersolid** (sū pēr sol' id, *n.*) is a solid of more than three dimensions. It is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to imagine such a figure, but its properties can be ascertained by means of mathematics. A person thought too spiritual is called **superspiritual** (sū pēr spir' i tū āl, *adj.*), and shows **superspirituality** (sū pēr spir i tū āl' i ti, *n.*)

superstition (sū pēr stish' ūn, *n.*) Unreasonable belief in or fear of the mysterious, or the unknown; a religion, practice, or notion founded on such. (*F. superstition.*)

Belief in witchcraft was once a very common superstition. A practice is **superstitious** (sū pēr stish' ūs, *adj.*) if it results from, involves, or savours of superstition, and a person is **superstitious** if he is inclined to believe in or attach importance to superstitions.

Many people are **superstitiously** (sū pēr stish' ūs li, *adv.*) afraid of sitting down thirteen at a table, walking under a ladder, spilling salt, and of doing many things that



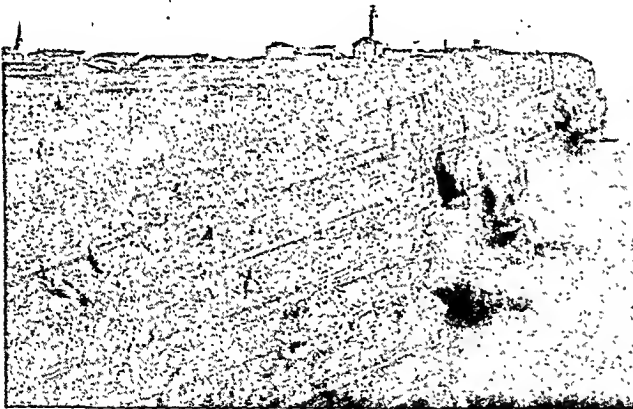
Superstitious.—A shrine in the Solomon Islands behind which the superstitious natives never pass.

are considered unlucky. Others show their superstitiousness (sū pēr stish' ūs nēs, *n.*) by wearing so-called lucky stones, and so on.

F. from *L. superstitiō* (acc. (*ōn-em*) lit. standing above or near a thing in fear or wonder, especially anything divine or supernatural, from *super* above, *stātum* supine of *stāre* to stand.

superstratum (sū pēr strā' tūm), *n.* A stratum or layer resting on another. *pl.* superstrata (sū pēr strā' tā). (F. *couche superposée*.)

This word is used chiefly in geology. In some districts the prevailing soil is chalk with a superstratum of gravel. The superstructure (sū pēr strūk' chūr, *n.*) of a bridge is the part of it above the foundations or piers. Its roadway is a superstructural (sū pēr strūk' chūr āl, *adj.*) part, that is, belongs to and forms part of the superstructure. The word supersubstantial (sū pēr sūb stān' shāl, *adj.*), as used of God, means above or transcending material substance. It is also applied to the eucharistic bread. A distinction is supersubtle (sū pēr sūt' l, *adj.*), and has the quality of supersubtlety (sū pēr sūt' l ti, *n.*), if it is too subtle.



Superstrata.—Cliffs of the island of Heligoland, showing superstrata, several layers, or strata, resting one upon the other.

supertax (sū' pēr tāks), *n.* A tax levied in addition to ordinary income-tax on incomes over a certain figure.

The supertax was first put into force in 1909, at the rate of sixpence in the pound on incomes over £5,000, the first £3,000 not being counted. In April, 1914, it was applied to all incomes over £3,000, and on a scale which rose with the size of the income. During and after the World War (1914-18) it was greatly increased. A supertax-payer (*n.*) is one who has to pay supertax.

From *E. super* and *tax*.

supertelluric (sū pēr tel ūr' ik), *adj.* Above the earth.

This word is not often used. The super-temporal (sū pēr tem' pōr āl, *adj.*) parts of the skull are those in the upper part of the temporal region, that is, the region about the temples. Supertemporal also means

above or transcending time. Superterrene (sū pēr ter' ēn, *adj.*) and superterrestrial (sū pēr tè res' tri āl, *adj.*) have the same meaning as supertelluric, and also mean heavenly. The supertonic (sū pēr ton' ik, *n.*) of a musical scale is the note next above the tonic or fundamental note, as D in the scale of C. One sometimes sees supertuberation (sū pēr tū bër ā' shūn, *n.*) in potatoes, which is the forming of new tubers on other tubers.

supervene (sū pēr vēr'), *v.i.* To come as something additional; to follow as a consequence or contrast; to follow closely. (F. *survenir*.)

If a man is badly bruised in falling from his horse, fever may supervene, and the injury may prove fatal. Supervention (sū pēr ven' shūn, *n.*) is the act or fact of supervening.

L. supervenire to come after something else, from *super* beyond, *venire* to come.

supervise (sū pēr vīz'), *v.t.* To direct or watch over with authority; to superintend. (F. *surveiller*.)

A headmaster's work consists chiefly in supervising—he has the general supervision (sū pēr vīzh' ūn, *n.*) of the work done at his school. A supervisor (sū' pēr vīz ōr, *n.*) is one who supervises; an inspector or superintendent. His duties are supervisory (sū pēr vī' zō ri, *adj.*), that is, concerned with supervising.

L.L. supervīsus, p.p. of *supervīdere* to oversee, from *super* over, *vidēre* to see. *SYN.*: Control, direct, manage, oversee, superintend.

supinate (sū' pi nāt), *v.l.* To turn the palm (of the hand) upward.

The forearm contains two muscles whose work is to supinate the hand, or perform the act of supination (sū pi nā' shūn, *n.*). Each of these muscles is a supinator (sū' pi nā tōr, *n.*).

L. supīnātus, p.p. of *supīnāre* to bend backwards, from *supīnus* on one's back. *See* supine. *ANT.*: Pronate.

supine (sū pīn', *adj.*; sū' pīn, *n.*), *adj.* Lying on the back with the face upwards; without energy; lethargic; lazy. *n.* In Latin grammar, a verbal noun, formed from the stem of the past participle, and having the accusative ending in -um and the ablative in -u. (F. *couché sur le dos, nonchalant, paresseux; supin.*)

The hand is supine when supinated or turned palm upwards. A person is supine in the literal sense of the word when lying flat on his back, face upwards. This is the reverse of being prone. In a figurative sense, a supine person is one who is disinclined to exert himself, especially to look after his own interests. One cannot feel much sympathy for those who meet difficulties supinely

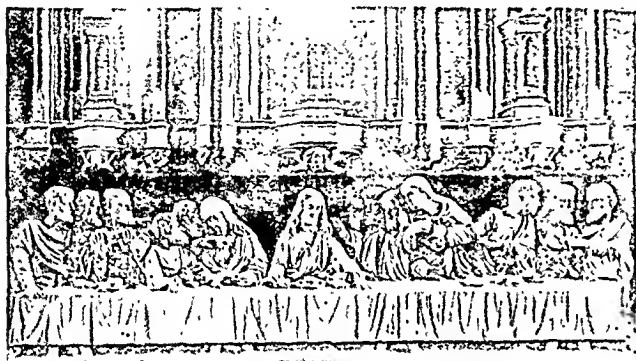
(sū pin' li, *adv.*), or in a supine manner, and display supineness (sū pin' nēs, *n.*), that is, lethargy or indolence, when energy is needed.

L. supinus lying on one's back, hence, lazy, from assumed *sup* = *sub* under, up to. The grammatical supine is said to be so called because, although it resembles a noun in its terminations, it depends on the verb. *SYN.*: *adj.* Apathetic, idle, indolent, listless, torpid. *ANT.*: *adj.* Active, alert.

supper (sūp' ér), *n.* A meal taken at the end of the day, unless late dinner is the last. (*F. souper.*)

To be supperless (sūp' ér lēs, *adj.*) is to have no supper.

M.E. and O.F. *soper*, *super*, originally infinitive = to sup, take a meal or soup, from Low G. *surpen*. See *sup*.



Supper.—Jesus and His disciples at the Last Supper, as represented on the reredos of Durham Cathedral.

supplant (sū plant'), *v.t.* To oust, or take the place of, especially by craft or treachery; to supersede. (*F. supplanter, évincer.*)

On Canadian farms, large mechanical reapers and binders are now supplanting, or taking the place of, the older harvesters.

Jacob is a famous example of a supplanter (sū plant' ér, *n.*), one who displaces or dispossesses another by underhand means. In Genesis (xxvii, 15-29) we read how he impersonated and supplanted his brother Esau.

F. supplanter, from *L. supplantare* to trip up, put something under the sole of the foot, from *sup* = *sub* under, *planta* the sole of the foot.

supple (sūp' l), *adj.* Easily bent; pliant; submissive; flattering; fawning. *v.t.* To make supple. *v.i.* To become pliant. (*F. souple, flexible, soumis, servile; assouplir; s'assouplir.*)

The leather used for boots requires to be very supple; stout, stiff footwear can, however, be supplied by use. Physical drill keeps the limbs supple, and five-finger exercises on the piano supple the fingers. In a figurative sense, a person who is artfully accommodating, or who behaves obsequiously to serve his own ends, is said to be supple; so also is one who yields readily to persuasion.

Various climbing shrubs with tough but supple stems have been given the name of supple-jack (*n.*), including a species of

clematis (*Clematis aristata*) growing in Australia, and certain South American climbers of the genus *Paullinia* and allied genera. From the latter, walking-sticks—also known as supple-jacks—are sometimes made.

Fishing-rods require great suppleness (sūp' l nēs, *n.*), that is, pliancy. Cats move supplely (sūp' li, *adv.*) or supplely (sūp' l li, *adv.*), that is, in a supple or lissom manner.

F. souple, from *L. supplex* bending (the knees) under, submissive, from *sup* = *sub* under. *placare* to fold. *SYN.*: *adj.* Flexible, lissom, lithe, pliable, pliant. *ANT.*: Rigid, stiff, stubborn, unbending.

supplement (sūp' lè mēt, *n.*; sūp lè mēt', *v.*), *n.* Something added to supply deficiencies; an additional number or part of a periodical, or book, etc.; the angle that added to another makes the sum of two right angles. *v.t.* To make additions to; to complete by additions. (*F. supplément; ajouter, suppléer.*)

The leading newspapers sometimes issue special supplements, complete in themselves, and additional to the regular publication. Some people supplement their incomes by doing work in their spare-time.

A supplemental (sūp lè men' tál, *adj.*) or supplementary (sūp lè men' tál ri, *adj.*) volume of a book is one that contains matter that extends the scope of, or completes, some publication previously issued. The supplementation (sūp lè men' tál shùn, *n.*) of missing words in an inscription is the act of supplementing them, or adding them to complete the wording of it.

F., from *L. supplementum*, from *supplere* to fill up, from *sup* = *sub* up, and *plere* to fill, with suffix *-mentum*.

suppleness (sūp' l nēs). For this word see under *supple*.

suppliant (sūp' li ánt), *adj.* Entreating; beseeching humbly; expressing supplication. *n.* A humble petitioner. (*F. suppliant.*)

One of the most moving scenes in the plays of Shakespeare occurs in "Coriolanus" (v, iii). The banished Roman returns with an army of Volscies, determined to bring about the destruction of the city that treated him unjustly. In his tent in the Volscian camp, Coriolanus is visited by his mother, his wife, and his son. They come before him suppliant, kneel suppliantly (sūp' li ánt li, *adv.*) or beseechingly at his feet, and beg him to be faithful to his country. Although Coriolanus remains obdurate, and the suppliants return without success to the city, he is eventually softened by their prayers, and Rome is saved. The word supplianee (sūp' li áns, *n.*) means the action of a suppliant or the state of being suppliant.

F. pres. p. of supplier to entreat humbly, from *L. supplicare*. See *supplicate*. *SYN.*: *adj.* Begging, entreating, supplicating.

supplicate (sŭp' li kât), *v.t.* To beg or ask earnestly and humbly for; to address in prayer. *v.i.* To make a humble petition (for). (F. *supplier; implorer; supplier; faire des supplications.*)

When Calais surrendered through starvation to Edward III in 1346, his queen, Philippa of Hainault, supplicated him, or besought him supplicatingly (sŭp' li kât ing li, *adv.*), that is, in a supplicating manner, not to destroy the town as he had threatened. Touched by her supplication (sŭp li kâ' shŭn, *n.*), or earnest petition, he spared the city and incidentally avoided a brutal act that would have been greatly to his discredit. Any humble prayer addressed to God is a supplication. A supplicatory (sŭp' li kâ tó ri, *adj.*) request is one expressing supplication.

L. *supplicatus*, *p.p.* of *supplicare* to beseech, from L. *supplex* (acc. -*plic-em*). See *supple*. SYN.: Beg, crave, implore, petition.

Early in each year the House of Commons considers the estimates of expenditure for the various public services, and for the navy and army. When engaged on this work the House is known as a Committee of Supply.

Trading is based upon the economic law of supply and demand, which is the chief factor in regulating prices. Supply means the quantity of goods or material for sale at a certain price, and demand the readiness of people to pay that price. If supply increases and demand decreases, prices fall; but a decrease in supply and an increase in demand send prices up.

A supplier (sŭ pli' er, *n.*) is one who supplies or provides what is needed.

O.F. *suppléier, soupleer, supplier*, from L. *supplere*. See *supplement*. SYN.: *v.* Afford, furnish, give, provide, yield. ANT.: *v.* Withdraw, withhold.

supply [2] (sŭp' li). For this word see *under* *supple*.

support (sŭ pŏrt'), *v.t.* To bear the weight of; to hold up; to keep from yielding or giving way; to give strength or endurance to; to supply with necessities; to provide for; to aid (a friend or party); to back up; to speak on behalf of; to tend to establish (a statement); to endure (pain, distress) without yielding; to act or sustain (a part); to carry on (a war, argument). *n.* The act of supporting; the state of being supported; a person or thing that supports; a prop; assistance; subsistence. (F. *soutenir, supporter, appuyer, entretenir, venir en aide à, endurer, jouer le rôle de; support, soutien, secours, subsistance.*)

Foundations of great strength are needed to support a New York skyscraper. A life-buoy supports a non-swimmer until he is rescued. The arches of a bridge support the roadway and are themselves supported by towers. Witnesses are called to support evidence given in court. Men support or keep their families by working for them. Proper nourishment is needed to support life. A person is said to be without visible means of support if he is apparently destitute.

Grief is made more supportable (sŭ pŏrt' äbl, *adj.*), that is, able to be borne, by the sympathy of friends. A statement is not supportable if it cannot be maintained or proved. We might say that an engine whistle is just supportably (sŭ pŏrt' äb li, *adv.*) shrill, that is, its shrillness is barely tolerable.

A supporter (sŭ pŏrt' er, *n.*) is one who, or a thing which, gives support in various senses of the word. In heraldry a supporter is a figure shown at the side of a shield as if supporting or guarding it. A person or



Supply.—Natives of Mozambique, a seaport of Portuguese East Africa, bringing a supply of ground maize into camp.

supply [1] (sŭ pli'), *v.t.* To provide with what is wanted; to furnish (with); to serve instead of; to fill (a vacancy, etc.) as a substitute; to make up for (a deficiency). *n.* The act of supplying things needed; that which is supplied; a stock or sufficiency; one who acts as substitute; (*pl.*) necessary stores, provisions, etc.; money voted by Parliament for cost of government; a money allowance. (F. *fournir, pourvoir, remplacer, remplir; provision, matériel, remplaçant, vivres, subsides.*)

The service-pipe of a house supplies the house with water from the main. The water-supply of London is greatly superior to that of many European cities. A thing is said to supply a need if it meets it. A householder lays in a good supply of coal before winter comes. An army is at a great disadvantage if it runs short of supplies—food, guns, ammunition, clothes, etc.

A school-teacher who is kept available to fill temporary vacancies in different schools is said to be on supply, and is known as a supply.

thing is supportless (sù pōrt' lès, *adj.*) i without any support, or unsupported.

F. supporter, from *L. supportāre* to convey, in *L.L.* to sustain, endure, from *L. sup- = sub* under, *portāre* to carry. *SYN.*: *v.* Assist, bear, confirm, endure, tolerate. *ANT.*: *v.* Abandon, betray, desert, drop, overthrow.

suppose (sù pōz'), *v.t.* To assume to be true; to lay down without proof; to imagine; to believe; to take for granted; to accept as probable; to require or involve as a condition. (*F. supposer, croire, être persuadé de.*)

For purposes of argument, it is sometimes necessary to suppose that certain things are true in order to keep the discussion within reasonable limits. We may suppose or presume the existence of life on Mars, but we have no justification for supposing that its inhabitants are like human beings. When we ask a friend what he supposes will happen in certain circumstances we want to know what he thinks will happen.

Sometimes the word is used simply as a means of introducing a proposal, as when someone says "suppose we go for a drive." Its present participle is also used in the sense of "if": for example, supposing it rains we shall have to stay indoors.

The statement that creation supposes or implies a Creator arises out of our conception of the nature of creation.

A supposable (sù pōz' ābl, *adj.*) case is one that is imaginable, presumable, or that may be assumed for the sake of argument. We may introduce a theory by saying "it is supposable that the facts are thus."

The supposed Prester John is a romantic character, who is thought to have existed, but, as we show by using this qualifying word, with no real certainty. A supposed Old Master is one that is possibly a fake. It is supposedly (sù pōz' éd li, *adv.*), the work of some great painter, that is, it is considered to be his work by way of supposition (sùp ó zish' ún, *n.*), which means the action of supposing. A supposition is something supposed or implied, or an uncertain belief, that may be false or mistaken. Statements are suppositional (sùp ó zish' ún āl, *adj.*), and are made suppositionally (sùp ó zish' ún āl li, *adv.*), if put forward as mere suppositions.

F. supposer, from *L. sup- = sub* under, *F. poser* to put, place, influenced by *L. supponere* (p.p. *-posit-us*) with same meaning. *See* compose, pose. *SYN.*: Conjecture, fancy, imagine, presume, surmise. *ANT.*: Know.

supposititious (sù poz i tish' ús), *adj.* Substituted for the real thing; not genuine. (*F. prétendu, supposé.*)

Supposititious writings, or spurious ones, are sometimes attributed to celebrated authors. Such works are suppositiously (sù poz i tish' ús li, *adv.*) produced, and have the quality of suppositiousness (sù poz i tish' ús nès, *n.*).

L. suppositivus fraudulently substituted, from *sup- = sub-* under, secretly, by trickery, *pōnere* (p.p. *posit-us*), to put, place, and suffix *-it-i-ous*. *See* suppose.

suppositive (sù poz' i tiv), *adj.* Of the nature of, or based on supposition; supposed. (*F. suppositif.*)

F. suppositif, from *L.L. suppositivus*, from *L. sup-positus*, p.p. of *supponere*, from *sup- = sub* under, *pōnere* to place.

suppress (sù pres'), *v.t.* To subdue; to put down; to overcome; to keep in or back; to restrain; to conceal; to withhold or withdraw from circulation. (*F. subjuguer, réprimer, retenir, cacher, étouffer, supprimer.*)

Sir James Brooke (1803-1868), better known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak, led a most adventurous life in the Eastern Archipelago. He was very successful in suppressing piracy, and also had some success as the suppressor (sù pres' ór,

n.) of head-hunting. The latter offence he made punishable by death, and showed that, however deeply rooted the custom was, it was nevertheless suppressible (sù pres' ibl, *adj.*) or capable of being suppressed.

His attempts at the suppression (sù presh' ún, *n.*), or putting down, of opium-smuggling, were vigorously resisted by the Chinese. Brooke, however, defeated them on several occasions, and, as a result of these and other reforms, he greatly increased the prosperity and welfare of Sarawak.

We endeavour to suppress or repress our feelings when it is inappropriate to give vent to them. A suppressed laugh, however, is a subdued one: it is audible, although the attempt is made to stifle it. In countries not enjoying freedom of the press, a book unfavourable to the government is instantly suppressed or prevented from being published. Much military and naval news was suppressed in Great Britain during the World War.

An advocate of suppression in the above senses may be called a suppressionist (sù presh' ún ist, *n.*). Such people favour suppressive (sù pres' iv, *adj.*) measures or those which tend to suppress. In botany, the absence of an organ or part normally present in a plant is termed suppression.



Suppress.—Sir James Brooke (1803-68), who suppressed a rebellion in Sarawak and was given the title of Rajah.

L. suppressus, p.p. or *supprimere*, from *sup-* = *sub* under, *primere* to press. SYN.: Check, overpower, quell, repress, stifle. ANT.: Encourage, express, free, reveal, show.

suppurate (sŭp' ū rāt), *v.i.* To fester; to form pus. (F. *suppurer*.)

A boil suppurates when it comes to a head, by generating pus—a process known as suppuration (sŭp ū rā' shŭn, *n.*). A suppurative (sŭp' ū rā tiv, *adj.*) preparation or a suppurative (*n.*) is one that causes suppuration. A suppurative affection, however, is one attended by suppurating.

From *L. suppŭrātus*, p.p. of *suppŭrāre* to suppurate, fester underneath, from *sup-* = *sub* underneath, and *pŭs* (gen. *pŭr-is*) matter.

supra-. This is a prefix meaning higher than, over, above; before, beyond, besides, more than. (F. *supra-*.)

This prefix is used in the formation of a very large number of anatomical words, in the same way as the prefix *super-*. The supraclavicular (sŭ prā klāv' vik' ū lār, *adj.*) muscles, for instance, are situated immediately above the clavicle or collar-bone.

The upper jaw-bone is termed the supramaxillary (sŭ prā māk's' il ā ri, *adj.*) bone or supramaxillary (*n.*).

The prefix *supra-* is also used in the sense of beyond. It is the reverse of *infra-*. Many of the words in which it occurs have a more usual alternative form in which the prefix *super-* is employed. Thus *supramundane* (sŭ prā mŭn' dān, *adj.*) means the same as *super-mundane*, that is, superior to, or above, the world.

L. supŕa, for *superā*, ablative fem. of *superus* above (with *parie* part understood).

supreme (sŭ prēm'), *adj.* Highest in authority, power, degree or importance; utmost; extreme; greatest possible; final. *n.* The highest amount or degree (of); a title of God. (F. *suprême*.)

God is called the Supreme Being, or the Supreme, because He is omnipotent or supreme in power. The supreme Pontiff is a title of the Pope. The greatest artists, musicians, and writers are the supreme or highest exponents of their art.

The Supreme Court of Judicature is the highest court of law for England and Wales. It consists of the Court of Appeal, the High Court of Justice. The chief court in the United States is also called the Supreme Court.

The condition of being supreme in

authority, power, or rank is known as supremacy (sŭ prem' ā si, *n.*).

We may speak of the supremacy of a great athlete, that is his supreme position by reason of outstanding achievements over other athletes. Reason may be said to have supremacy over superstition, for it is a superior quality of the mind.

We are supremely (sŭ prēm' li, *adv.*) happy when we experience happiness in what seems the highest possible degree. A supremely inefficient person lacks efficiency to a supreme extent.

F. from *L. suprēmis*, superlative of *superus* above, upper, from *super* above, higher. SYN.: *adj.* Foremost, highest, paramount, peerless, unrivalled. ANT.: *adj.* Inferior, minor, secondary, subordinate.

sur-. This is a prefix, used chiefly with words of French origin, meaning above, over, extra, excessively.

F. sur, *L. super* See *super*.

sura (soo' rā), *n.* A chapter of the Koran. Another spelling is *surah* (soo' rā). (F. *surate*.)

Arabic = step, degree.

surah (sŭ' rā), *n.* A soft, twilled silk fabric. (F. *surah*.)

The flimsy material known as *surah* was formerly used for women's dresses.

Perhaps from Surat in India.

surat (sŭ rāt'), *n.* A kind of coarse, short cotton gown in the Bombay Presidency, India; a coarse cotton cloth woven from this,

and usually uncoloured. (F. *toile de Surate*.)

See *surah*.

surcease (sēr sēs'), *n.* Cessation. *v.i.* To cease. (F. *cessation*; *cesser*.)

We might say that a true enthusiast shows no surcease of fervour, and pursues his life's work without surcease.

O.F. sursis, fem. *sursise*, p.p. of *surseoir* to suspend, defer, delay, also as noun = delay, from *L. supersedere*. Not connected with *E. cease*. See *supersede*.

surcharge (sŭr charj'), *v.t.* To overload; to overburden; to overcharge; to subject to an extra charge; to impose payment of (a sum) or on (a person), especially of an additional charge for making a false income-tax return, etc.; to show an omission of credit in an account; to saturate or fill to excess; to overprint a fresh value, etc., on the face of (a postage-stamp, etc.). *n.* An overload; an overcharge; an additional charge made as a fine for false returns of taxable property; the showing in an account of an omission for



Photo: Vandyk.

Supreme.—King George V, the supreme ruler of a mighty Empire.

which credit has not been given; an amount to be refunded by a person through being disallowed in an official account; a value printed on a postage-stamp, etc., differing from its original value. (F. *surcharge*, *surcharge*; *surcharge*, *excédent*.)

If a letter is not stamped sufficiently, the receiver of it is surcharged. He has to make up the proper value of the postage, and also pay a surcharge equal to the amount that was short.

If an invoice shows £5 to be due for goods, and does not allow for certain of them having been returned, there is a surcharge or overcharge, and an accountant examining it would surcharge it with the value of the returned goods.

When there is a shortage of postage-stamps of a particular value, a government may surcharge a number of stamps of another value, so that they can be used in the place of those that are exhausted until new supplies of the latter are available. Some stamps with surcharges are very valuable.

F. from *sur* (= L. *super*) over, above, and *charge* load. See *charge*.

surcingle (sēr' sing gl), *n.* A girth or belt to put round the body of a horse, etc., for holding a blanket or cloth on its back; the girdle of a cassock. *v.t.* To gird or fasten with a surcingle. (F. *surfaix*, *sangle*, *ceinture*; *sangler*.)

O.F. *sursangle*, *surcingle* girth, from *sur* = L. *super* above, and L. *cingulum* belt, girdle.

surcoat (sēr' kōt), *n.* A loose garment worn over armour; an outer jacket worn by women from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century. (F. *colle d'armes*, *surcol*.)

A knight's surcoat often had emblazoned on it his own arms or those of his order. The Crusader's surcoat had a red cross.

O.F. *surcole*, from *sur* (= L. *super*) above, over and *cole* coat.

surd (sērd), *adj.* In mathematics, irrational; in phonetics, sounded with the breath and not with the voice. *n.* A consonant uttered in this way; an irrational number. (F. *irrationnel*, *sourd*: *quantité irrationnelle*, *consonne sourde*.)

Surd consonants, such as *p*, *f*, *s*, are uttered with the breath without vibration of the vocal chords, and not with the voice as are the sonant consonants or voiced sounds *b*, *v*, *z*. In mathematics, a surd quantity is one that cannot be expressed in rational numbers. A radical sign, indicating that the root of a given number is to be extracted, is required in some cases to determine the value of a surd. **Surdity**

(sērd' i ti, *n.*) is a scientific term for deafness.

L. *surdus* deaf, noiseless, hence deaf to reason, irrational. The mathematical sense is explained as due to a mistranslation of Gr. *alogos* without speech, without reason.

sure (shoor), *adj.* Certain; having no doubts (of); confident; positive; trusting confidently (that); reliable; safe; trusty; unfailing; certain to find or keep (success, etc.). *adv.* Surely. (F. *sûr*, *assuré*, *certain*, *confiant*, *positif*, *loyal*, *infaillible*, *assurément*.)

We should be sure of a person's honesty before trusting him with large sums of money. When we feel sure of success we are confident of gaining it. A sure victory is one that is certain to be achieved. An accurate marksman is sometimes described as a sure shot. To be sure that a thing is right is to be positive of it.

If we have been out expecting to meet a friend, and return to say that he was there sure enough, we mean that he was actually there, in reality and not in mere expectation. In conversational language we sometimes say "to be sure" instead of "of course," or "without doubt." The old proverb, "look before you leap," bids us to make sure, that is, to find out exactly what things are, before we take an important step.

Mules and goats are very sure-footed (*adj.*) animals, that is, they are able to keep their foothold in very difficult places.

A mountain goat plants its feet surely (shoor' li, *adv.*), that is, securely, or without risk of slipping, on rocky ledges. To say to a person, "surely you are wrong," is to imply that, according to one's own knowledge or belief, there is a probability that he has made a mistake.

The state or quality of being sure or certain is known as sureness (shoor' nēs, *n.*) or surety (shoor' ti, *n.*). A person who makes himself responsible for another in some way is said to be or stand surety for that person if he goes bail for him, or guarantees that the other will pay a sum of money or perform an engagement. The pledge is also called a surety, and the state of being a surety, or the obligation of a surety, is suretyship (shoor' ti ship, *n.*).

O.F. *segur*, *seür*, from L. *sēcūrus*. See *secure*, a doublet of *sure*. **SYN.**: Confident, infallible, positive, stable, trustworthy. **ANT.**: Doubtful, fallible, uncertain, unstable, untrustworthy.

surf (sērf), *n.* The swell of the sea breaking on a beach or rocks, etc.; the foam of this. (F. *ressac*.)



Surcoat.—The surcoat as worn (left) by a soldier and (right) as a woman's garment.

The surf is very heavy on sloping shores directly exposed to great ocean rollers. The disturbed and surging state of the water makes it impossible for passengers to be landed from ships in ordinary boats. In such circumstances, passengers are fetched off in a surf-boat (*n.*), which is a large, strong, and very buoyant open boat. The surf-boatman (*n.*) is experienced in handling boats in surf (*sĕrf' i, adj.*) water.

The sport called surf-riding (*n.*) comes from the South Sea Islands, and is popular among bathers in places where a heavy surf breaks on the beach. The person taking part in it swims out to sea with a large flat board. On this he then stands, kneels, or lies, and is carried ashore on the crest of a wave.

The surf-bird (*n.*)—*Aphriza virgata*—is related to the turnstone and sandpiper, and frequents the western shores of America.

Formerly spelt *suffe*, both forms in reference to the coast of India, but perhaps the same as *sough*. See *sough*.

surface (*sĕr' fās*), *n.* The outside part of anything that has length and breadth; any of the boundaries of a material body; such a boundary considered in regard to its texture, etc.; in geometry, that which has length and breadth, but not thickness; outward appearance. *v.i.* To put a smooth or polished surface on (paper, etc.); to plane. (*F. surface, dehors; calendrer, dégauchir, raboter, laquer.*)

Most roads and railways are constructed on the surface of the ground. A diver comes to the surface when he rises to the top of the water. Granite has a rough surface. Many articles which are good on the surface, that is, at first view, are really of poor quality.

In mining, a surface-man (*n.*) is a workman employed at the surface, that is, above ground or in the open air. A railway surface-man keeps the permanent way in order. Printing from a raised surface, such as ordinary type and wood-blocks in relief, is called surface-printing (*n.*), as opposed to printing from plates that hold the ink in lines engraved into them.

A drop of water retains its form owing to the surface-tension (*n.*) of the liquid, which is a condition of the surface molecules, causing them to act together as a stretched elastic membrane. This tends to contract to its minimum area and so holds together the interior molecules.

Rain-water collecting on the surface of the ground is called surface-water (*n.*). The word surfaced (*sĕr' fāst, adj.*) is used only in combination with qualifying words, as smooth-surfaced, or rough-surfaced, to indicate the kind of surface possessed by an object.

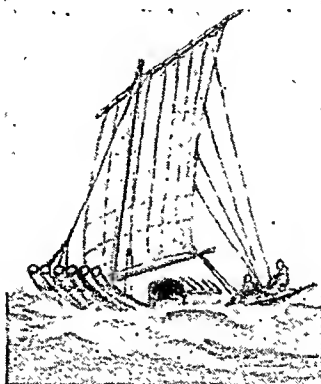
F. = upper face, from *sur* (= *L. super*) above, *face* (= *L. faciēs*) face. The same as *L.* and *E. superficiēs*. *SYN.*: *n.* Appearance, aspect, exterior, face, outside. *ANT.*: *n.* Inside, interior.

surfeit (*sĕr' fit*), *n.* Excess, especially in eating or drinking; a feeling of oppression resulting from this; satiety. *v.i.* To feed to excess; to overload; to satiate with; to cloy. *v.i.* To overfeed. (*F. excès, rassasiement; rassasier, soûler, saturer; se gorger.*)

An old chronicler states that King Henry I (1068-1135), a son of William the Conqueror, died of a surfeit of lampreys. People who neglect to take recreation sometimes surfeit themselves with work.

O.F. surfait, sorfait excess, *p.p.* of *sorfaire* to do or make too much, from *sor* = *sur* = *L. super* above, to excess, *faire* = *L. facere* to make. *SYN.*: *n.* Excess, glut, nausea, satiety. *v.* Cram, gorge, satiate.

surf (*sĕrf' i*). For this word see under *surf*.



Surf-boat.—A Chinese surf-boat, designed to pass safely through the surf.

surge (*sĕrj*), *v.i.* To move up and down or to and fro; to heave. *n.* A large rolling wave; a swell; waves; the heaving motion imparted by waves to a ship. (*F. s'enfler, se soulever, tanguer; lame, houle, ondes, tangage.*)

A crowd of people surges forward when it moves in a great wave. Emotions surge up in, or surge through, one's mind when one experiences a surge, or wave, of strong

feeling. A sweep of liquid from one side of a tank to the other is called a surge.

O.F. surgir, from *L. surgere* to rise, from *sur* = *sub*- up, from under, *-igere* = *regere* to direct. See *source*.

surgeon (*sĕr' jōn*), *n.* A medical man who treats injuries, deformities, and diseases by performing manual operations on those affected; a medical practitioner holding the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, but not the degree of M.D.; a general practitioner; a medical officer of the navy, the army, or a military hospital; a surgeon-fish. (*F. chirurgien.*)

The work of a surgeon, in the strict sense of this word, is known as surgery (*sĕr' jĕr i, n.*), which is the department of medicine in which operative or manipulative treatment is employed in checking and curing disease. The consulting-room of a general practitioner, as well as that of a surgeon, is called a surgery. Some surgical (*sĕr' jik āl, adj.*) operations require great surgical skill, that is, skill on the part of the surgeon.

A surgical fever sometimes follows an operation and is caused by sepsis, due to surgery. Many internal complaints are now treated and cured surgically (*sĕr' jik āl li, adv.*), that is, by means of surgery, which were thought in former times to be incurable.

The surgeon-fish (*n.*), or surgeon (*Acronurus*), is a sea-fish having a sharp, lancet-shaped spine on each side of its tail. It frequents coral reefs and islands and feeds on polyps and vegetable substances.

Contraction of *chirurgien* (no longer in use), as O.F. *surgien* of *chirurgien*, from Gr. *kheirourgia* handiwork, from *kheir* hand, *ergon* work, *ergein* to work; F. suffix *-en*, L. *-anus*.

suricate (sūr' i kât), *n.* A small South African mammal resembling the weasel. (F. *suricate*, *surikate*.)

The suricate (*Suricata tetradactyla*) is a slender, graceful little animal, allied to the civets, with long, soft, grey fur. In South Africa it is often kept as a pet, and is a good mouser.

Probably a native name, confused with Dutch *katje*, dim. of *kat* cat.

Surinam toad (sū ri nām' tōd), *n.* A large South American species of toad, whose young are nursed in the back of the female.

The Surinam toad (*Pipa americana*) frequents the damp forests of Brazil and Guiana, the Dutch part of which is known as Surinam. The animal is chiefly remarkable for the way in which the eggs are carried and hatched. The female first deposits them in the water, in the usual way. Then the male toad places them one by one on the female's back, which becomes soft at spawning time. The eggs sink into separate cells in her skin, which grows over them. There they are hatched, develop into tadpoles, and finally, as perfectly formed toads, burst through the skin and escape. The mother then sheds her skin.

Surinam toads spend most of their lives in the water. During the dry season, they sleep, or aestivate, buried in the mud.

surlily (sēr' li li). For this word see under surly.

surloin (sēr' loin). This is an old form of sirloin. See sirloin.

surly (sēr' li), *adj.* Churlish; displaying an unfriendly temper; uncivil. (F. *maussade*, *bourru*.)

Surly people answer questions surlily (sēr' li li, *adv.*), or in a rude, grudging manner. A display of surliness (sēr' li nēs, *n.*); the quality of being surly, does not encourage friendliness on the part of others.

M.E. *serly*, *syly*; *-ly* = A.-S. *-lic* like; the first element has been explained as (1) *sir*, *sir*-like = like a sir or lord, haughty, (2) A.-S. *sūr* sour =

sourish, ill-tempered. SYN.: Gruff, ill-tempered, rude, sullen: ANT.: Civil; friendly, gay, good-humoured.

surmaster (sēr' mas tēr), *n.* A master next in rank to the headmaster in some schools. (F. *surveillant général*.)

The second master at St. Paul's School, London, is called the surmaster.

From *sur* = L. *super* over, and *master*.

surmise (sūr miz'), *n.* A supposition on evidence; a suspicion of the existence of something, or a guess as to its nature; a conjecture. *v.t.* To guess or imagine with little evidence; to conjecture; to suppose. *v.i.* To

make a guess or conjecture on slight evidence. (F. *conjecture*, *soupçon*; *se douter de*, *s'imaginer*, *conjecturer*, *soupçonner*.)

In a famous sonnet, "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer," John Keats (1795-1821) compares his emotions with those of the Spanish adventurers who first set eyes upon the Pacific, and:—

Look'd at each other
with a wild surmise—
Silent, upon a peak in
Darwin.

Anyone who first takes up the "Iliad," or the "Odyssey," may rightly surmise that there is a feast of adventure awaiting him. Whatever is surmised, however, is merely a suspicion, for we make a surmise only when our knowledge is too small to form a definite opinion about a thing. Most results are surmisable (sūr miz' ābl, *adj.*), for they can be conjectured, or guessed, but few can be predicted with certainty.

O.F. = accusation, fem. of *surmis*, p.p. of *surmettre* to put upon, accuse of, from *sur* = L. *super* above, F. *mettre* to put, L. *mittere* to send, put. SYN.: *n.* Conjecture, supposition, suspicion. *v.* Conjecture, divine, guess, infer. ANT.: *n.* Certainty, conviction, knowledge. *v.* Know.

surmount (sūr mount'), *v.t.* To overcome; to lie or be on the top of; to be above. (F. *maîtriser*, *surmonter*.)

Courage and determination will help us to surmount, or get over, most difficulties, provided, of course, that they are surmountable (sūr mount' ābl, *adj.*), or capable of being overcome. There are many mountain peaks surmounted or capped with snow in Norway. In heraldry, an ordinary is said to be surmounted by another, when the other ordinary is situated above it.

O.F. *surmonter*, from *sur* (= L. *super*) above, *monter* to mount (from L. *mons*, acc. *mont-em* mountain). SYN.: Cap, conquer, overcome, vanquish.



Suricate.—The suricate, a small weasel-like animal found in South Africa.

surmullet (sûr mûl' èt), *n.* A species of red mullet. See *under* mullet. (F. *surmulet*, *rouget*.)

F. *surmulet*, from *saur(e)* brownish-yellow, reddish and *mulet* mullet. See *mullet*, *sorrel*.

surname (sêr' nām), *n.* A descriptive name formerly given in addition to a baptismal or personal name; a person's family name. *v.t.* To give a surname to; to call by a surname. (F. *surnom*, *nom de famille*; *surnommer*.)

Formerly, the various Johns, say, in a community were distinguished from one another by descriptive or allusive surnames, which were often mere nicknames. John, the blacksmith, would be called John Smith. A very tall John came to be known as John Longfellow. Most surnames commemorate the occupation, residence, father's Christian name, or a peculiarity of some ancestor.

F. *sur* (= L. *super*) over and above, and *nom* (L. *nōmen*), altered to E. *name*.

surpass (sûr pas'), *v.t.* To excel in size, amount, or quality; to outdo. (F. *surpasser*, *l'emporter sur*.)

The greatness of the Roman Empire is surpassed, or exceeded, by that of the British Empire. When we meet with a success that surpasses our expectations, we experience one that goes beyond anything we anticipated.

The rose is hardly surpassable (sûr pas' âbl, *adj.*), capable of being surpassed, in sweetness of scent. The Taj Mahal, near Agra, in India, is a building of surpassing (sûr pas' ing, *adj.*), that is, extraordinary, beauty. People have to play surpassingly (sûr pas' ing li, *adv.*), or exceedingly, well to become renowned as musicians.

F. *surpasser*, from *sur* (= L. *super*) above, beyond, *passer* to pass. See *pass*. SYN.: Exceed, outdo, outstrip.

surplice (sêr' plis), *n.* A loose, white linen vestment, with full sleeves, worn at divine service by clergy and choristers, usually over a cassock. (F. *surplis*.)

A surplice may reach to the hips, the knees, or the ankles. A surplice-choir (*n.*) is one that is surpliced (sêr' plist, *adj.*), or dressed in surplices. A fee paid to a clergyman for baptisms, funerals, and other occasions on which he has to don his surplice specially, is called a surplice-fee (*n.*).

O.F. *surpliz*, *surplis*, from L.L. *superpelliceum*, from *super* above, over, *pelliceum* fur coat, made of skin (L. *pellis*). See *pelisse*.

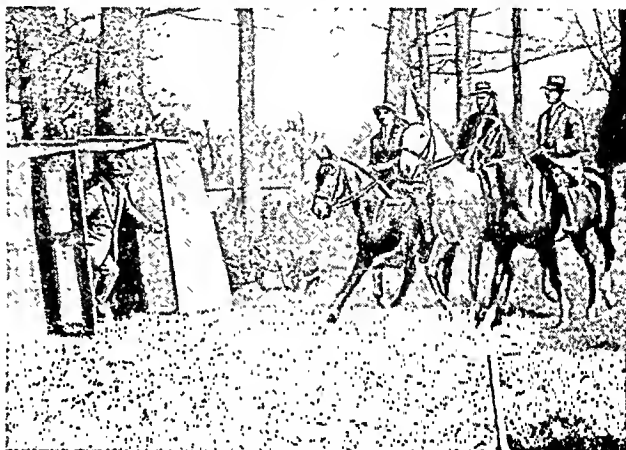
surplus (sêr' plis), *n.* That which remains over when needs have been satisfied; what is not required for the purpose at issue; a balance after all debts have been paid; an excess. (F. *surplus*, *excédent*.)

A skilled tailor's cutter uses his cloth so as

to leave little surplus. The surplus of an estate is the residue, or amount remaining, after all debts and legacies have been paid. A Chancellor of the Exchequer plans his budget so that it will yield enough revenue to leave a surplus, or surplusage (sêr' plus ij, *n.*), when all national expenditure has been met.

F., from L.L. *superplūs*, from L. *super* above, over, *plūs* more. SYN.: Excess, overplus, remainder, residue. ANT.: Deficit, lack, shortage.

surprise (sûr prîz'), *n.* The act of attacking or assailing unawares; the feeling aroused by something sudden or unexpected; astonishment; something that causes astonishment; something unexpected. *v.t.* To take unawares; to come upon suddenly; to capture by sudden and unexpected attack; to strike with wonder, astonishment, or disgust; to be contrary or different from what is expected; to lead or drive unawares (into doing something). (F. *coup de main*, *surprise*, *étonnement*; *surprendre*, *prendre au dépourvu*, *étonner*.)



Surprise.—One of the methods of training police horses not to take fright when surprised.

An important part of the art of war is the taking of the enemy by surprise, or when they are unprepared. An unexpected present is a pleasant surprise, and the recipient shows that he is full of surprise. It is sometimes possible to surprise a dishonest person into an admission of guilt by suddenly accusing him of his crime.

A person who is shocked by some action of a friend may declare that he is surprised at his friend's behaviour. To be surprised in the act is to be caught unawares while doing something. A fancy dish designed to arouse surprise is often known as a surprise.

A surprisal (sûr prîz' âl, *n.*) is an act of surprising, but this word is seldom used. A surprising (sûr prîz' ing, *adj.*) event gives rise to wonder or astonishment. Dogs are sometimes surprisingly (sûr prîz' ing li, *adv.*) intelligent, that is, so intelligent as to cause surprise.

O.F. fem. of *surpris*, p.p. of *surprendre* to surprise, take unawares, from *sur* (= L. *super*) upon, *prendre* (L. *prehendere*) to take, seize. SYN.: *n.* Amazement, astonishment, shock, wonder. *v.* Amaze, astonish.

surrebut (sūr é büt'), *v.i.* In law, to reply to a defendant's rebutter. (F. *tripliquier*.)

A plaintiff surrebuts when he returns a surrebutter (sūr é büt' ér, *n.*), or reply to the defendant's rebutter.

From F. *sur* (= L. *super*) upon, in answer to, and *rebut*. See *rebut*.

surrejoin (sūr rè join'), *v.i.* In law, to reply to a defendant's rejoinder. (F. *dupliquer*.)

When a plaintiff replies to a defendant's rejoinder, he surrejoins, or delivers a surrejoinder (sūr rè join' dër, *n.*).

From F. *sur* (= L. *super*) upon, in answer to and *rebut*. See *rejoin* [r].



Surrender.—"Hands up!" A body of Germans surrendering to the Cameron Highlanders near Langemarck during the World War (1914-18).

surrender (sū ren' dër), *v.t.* To give up possession of, especially on demand or under compulsion; to give over to the power or control of another; to give (oneself) up to an influence, emotion, etc. *v.i.* To give oneself up or to yield something into the power of another; to accept a demand for submission from an enemy; to appear in court at the appointed time after being allowed bail. *n.* The act of surrendering; the state of being surrendered. (F. *rendre, livrer, s'abandonner; se rendre; reddition, capitulation*.)

In 1871 the French had to surrender Paris to the Germans after a long siege. Some pessimistic people surrender, or abandon themselves, to despair very easily. A prisoner let out on bail has to be surrendered by his surety when the time of the bail expires. He then surrenders to bail. The surrender of an insurance policy is the giving up of claims to benefit on it for an agreed sum.

O.F. *surrendre*, from *sur* (= L. *super*) above, over, *rendre* (L. *reddere*) to give back. See *render*. SYN.: *v.* Abandon, deliver, yield. ANT.: *v.* Oppose, resist.

surreptitious (sūr ép tish' us), *adj.* Done by stealth or fraud: kept secret. (F. *subreptice*.)

A surreptitious act is one done on the sly. Surreptitious glances are made surreptitiously (sūr ép tish' us li, *adv.*), that is, stealthily, or even craftily.

L. *surreptitius*, *furtivus*, from *surreptus*, p.p. of *surripere*, from *sur-* = *sub-* secretly, *rapere* to snatch, seize. SYN.: Clandestine, crafty, sly, stealthy, underhand. ANT.: Frank, obvious, open

surrogate (sūr' ó gât), *n.* A deputy, especially of a bishop or his chancellor; a substitute. (F. *délégué*.)

An ecclesiastical surrogate is appointed by a bishop to grant marriage licences and probates. His office is called a surrogateship (sūr' ó gât ship, *n.*).

L. *surrogātus*, p.p. of *surrogare* to substitute, put in someone else's place, from *sur-* = *sub-* instead of, *rogare* to ask, propose, choose.

surround (sū round'), *v.t.* To lie or be situated all round; to encircle; to invest. *n.* The bare part of a floor round a carpet, frequently stained and polished. (F. *environner, entourer, cerner*.)

Besiegers surround a town when they set up their siege-works all round it, and cut off its communications. The environs of a place are the surrounding parts. English fields are usually surrounded, or enclosed, by hedges. The pleasantness of a house as a residence depends largely on its surroundings (sū round' ingz, *n.pl.*), that is, the buildings or grounds situated round

it. Most people are affected by their surroundings, or the external influences that come into their lives.

O.F. *surround* to overflow, from L.L. *super-undare*, from L. *super* over, *undare* to flow, from *unda* wave. The modern sense is due to confusion with *round*. SYN.: *v.* Encircle, enclose, encompass, environ, invest.

surtax (sēr' taks, *n.*; sēr taks', *v.*), *n.* An additional tax; a supertax. *v.t.* To put a surtax on. (F. *surtaxe*.)

From *sur* = L. *super* above, in addition, and *tax*. **surtout** (sēr' too), *n.* A man's overcoat, especially of frock-coat shape.

F. = over all.

surveillance (sūr vā' lāns; sūr vā' lyāns), *n.* A close watch; supervision. (F. *surveillance*.)

F., from *surveiller* to watch over, from *sur* = L. *super* over, *veiller* = L. *vigilare* to watch, from *vigil* awake. SYN.: Inspection, invigilation, supervision.

survey (sūr vā', *v.*; sēr' vā, *n.*), *v.t.* To look over; to take a general or comprehensive view of; to form a general idea of

the outstanding features and arrangement of; to examine and determine the condition, value, etc., of; to make accurate observations and measurements of the boundaries, size, position, contours, etc., of a country, coast, etc.). *n.* The act or process of surveying; a general view; an official inspection (of stores, buildings, roads, etc.); the operations involved in surveying land, etc.; a map or plan showing results of this; the persons or a department carrying on such work. (F. *inspecter, examiner, expertiser, arpenter; examen, expertise, arpentage, plan, agent voyer.*)

When we look at a scene from a commanding position we may be said to survey it. Often we have cause to take a mental survey of a series of incidents.



Survey.—An explorer using a theodolite in making a survey.

A scene may be said to be surveyable (*sûr vâ' âbl, adj.*), or capable of being surveyed, from a height.

Until recently surveying (*sûr vâ' ing, n.*), that is, the process or art of making surveys of the earth's surface, was always carried out with tapes and chains, and with instruments measuring angles. Surveys are now also made from aeroplanes, a series of aerial photographs being taken of a district and joined together to form a map. A surveyor (*sûr vâ' ôr, n.*) is one who surveys, or inspects, especially a person professionally engaged in land-surveying. An ordnance survey may mean a government map of a district, or else the surveying, or observation and measurement, on which it is based. Surveyors of taxes are officials who superintend their collection. A surveyorship (*sûr vâ' ôr ship, n.*) is the office of surveyor.

O.F. *surveoir, surveier*, from L.L. *supervidere* to look over, supervise, from L. *super* over, *videre* (p.p. *vis-us*) to see. SYN.: *v.* Contemplate, examine, inspect, superintend, view. *n.* Contemplation, inspection, supervision.

survive (*sûr vîv' , v.t.* To outlast or outlive; to live through; to continue to live or exist in spite of. *v.i.* To remain alive; to continue to exist. (F. *surpasser en durée, survivre à; survivre, vivre*)

When a man lives longer than his friends he is said to survive them. Noah and his family survived the deluge, for they remained alive after it had passed. In adventure story-books, the hero always survives the worst perils, that is, he comes safely through them. Many old customs have survived, or lasted on, in spite of changing fashions. One such survival (*sûr vîv' âl, n.*) is the holiday, called Furry Day, which is still observed at Helston, in Cornwall.

In biology, the process or result of natural selection is termed the survival of the fittest. Those forms of life that are best adapted to their surroundings are preserved; those less well suited become extinct.

When only one person is saved from a fire or shipwreck he is termed the sole survivor (*sûr vî' vôr, n.*), that is, one who survives. In law, the survivor of a joint tenancy or other interest, and who is entitled to take over the whole tenancy, is said to possess a right termed survivorship (*sûr vî' vôr ship, n.*), which also means the fact of one person surviving another.

F. *survivre*, from *sur* (= L. *super*) over, beyond, and *vivre* (= L. *vivere*) to live. SYN.: Continue, outlast, outlive, persist. ANT.: Disappear, predecease.

susceptible (*sû sep' tibl, adj.* Capable of being influenced or affected; sensitive or impressionable; admitting (of); liable (to). (F. *susceptible, passible, sujet à, exposé à.*)

A susceptible person is readily affected by some emotion. His disposition or tendency to respond to outside influences is termed his susceptibility (*sû sep' ti bil' i ti, n.*), susceptibility (*sû sep' tiv nês, n.*), or susceptibility (*sûs sep' tiv' i ti, n.*). We should avoid offending the susceptibilities, or sensitive feelings, of our neighbours.

An artistic person is susceptible (*sû sep' tib li, adv.*), or in a susceptible manner, interested in some object of great beauty. Children are said to be susceptible to, or susceptible (*sû sep' tiv, adj.*) of, measles, for they are subject to that disease. Our work is susceptible of improvement if it is capable of being improved.

F., from L.L. *susceptibilis*, from *susceptus*, p.p. of *suscipere* to take up, from *sus* = sub-under, up, *capere* to take, and suffix *-ibilis*. SYN.: Impressionable, sensitive, susceptible, touchy. ANT.: Insensitive, insusceptible, unimpressionable.

suslik (*soos' lik*). This is another spelling of souslik. See souslik.

suspect (*sûs pekt' , v. ; sûs' pekt or sûs pekt' , adj. and n.*), *v.t.* To think to exist; to be inclined to think (that); to have an impression of the presence of, but without certainty; to believe to be guilty,

but without certainty; to doubt or mistrust. *v.i.* To be suspicious. *adj.* Suspected; subject to suspicion; suspicious; doubtful. *n.* A person believed to be guilty of an offence. (F. *se douter de, soupçonner, suspecter, se méfier; avoir des soupçons; suspect, douteux; personne suspecte.*)

When the police have to deal with a person suspected of crime they keep the suspect under surveillance in the hope that some careless action will afford proof of his guilt. It is a good rule to be slow to suspect people, for suspicions that are unfounded do a great deal of harm. It is better to suspect, or mistrust, the genuineness of insinuations made against others until we have actual proof of their truth. suspectable (*sûs pekt' abl, adj.*) evidence is open to suspicion.

F., from L. *suspectus*, p.p. of *suspiciere* to look up from under, mistrust, from *sus-* = *sub* under, *specere* to look. SYN.: *v.* Believe, conjecture, distrust, doubt, surmise. ANT.: *v.* Know, trust.

suspend (*sûs pend'*), *v.t.* To hang up, by attaching to some support above; to sustain particles, etc. in a fluid; to cause to cease for a time; to keep undecided, or put in abeyance temporarily; to defer; to debar temporarily from an office or privilege, or from taking part in some activity; in music, to prolong (one or more notes of a chord) into the chord that follows. (F. *pendre, surseoir, différer, suspendre.*)

When a sunbeam penetrates a darkened room, countless particles of dust, suspended in the air, are revealed by its light. Eventually this dust settles and can be swept up. A stationary airship may be said to be suspended in mid-air. A meeting is suspended when it is adjourned. A judge suspends judgment when he defers his decision. A bank is said to suspend payment when it cannot meet the calls made upon it and has to close its doors.

In some sports, players are sometimes punished for breaking rules by being debarred or suspended from taking part in the game for certain periods of time.

A person or circumstance that puts a stop to something, especially for a time only, may be called a suspender (*sûs pend'er, n.*). This word, however, generally means

an object or apparatus from which something is suspended. For instance, a device gripping round the leg, etc., and attached to the top of a sock in order to keep it up, is called a suspender. In this sense, the word is commonly used in the plural. In shops, braces are sometimes termed suspenders. Particles of matter are susceptible (*sûs pen' sibl, adj.*) in water if they are capable of being suspended in it. They then have susceptibility (*sûs pen si bil' i ti, n.*), that is to say, the capability of being susceptible.

F. *suspendre*, from L. *suspendere*, from *sus-* = *sub* under, *pendere* to hang. SYN.: Adjourn, defer, hang, postpone, stop.

suspense (*sûs pens'*), *n.* A state of doubt, uncertainty, waiting, or anxious expectation; in law, the temporary cessation of a right. (F. *incertitude, suspens, sursis.*)

A really good adventure story keeps the reader in suspense until the very end. In other words, he remains full of expectance, and rather apprehensive as to what will

finally happen. Less pleasant is the suspense, or mental state of anxiety, that one experiences when awaiting news of a friend who is ill.

The act of suspending or the condition of being suspended is termed suspension (*sûs pen' shûn, n.*).

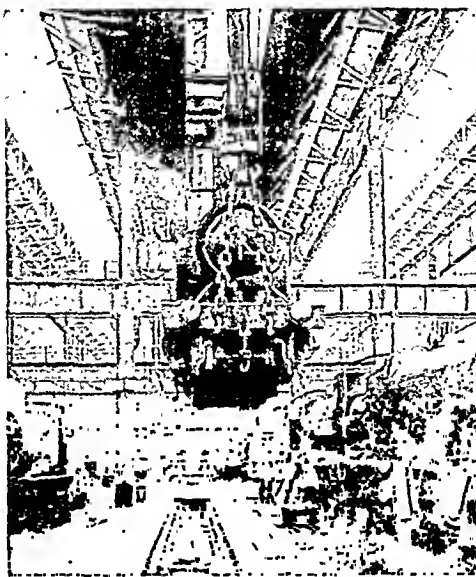
The waters of some rivers carry a great deal of silt in suspension. When this is deposited it forms banks and shallows, which obstruct navigation.

In music, a discord produced by holding on a note from a previous chord is termed a suspension. Usually the suspended note then proceeds to a note consonant with the new chord, and

so is resolved. The suspension, or prolonging in this way, of whole chords is a feature of modern music.

A bridge having its roadway suspended from wire cables passing over towers and anchored in the ground at each end is called a suspension-bridge (*n.*). Such a bridge has no supports underneath its span.

In law, a suspensive (*sûs pen' siv, adj.*) condition is one whose operation is suspended until the occurrence of some event. It is suspensively (*sûs pen' siv li, adv.*) conditional. A suspensive veto applies for a time only. In surgery, a bandage that



Suspend.—A Great Western Railway locomotive suspended by chain tackle from a powerful hundred-ton overhead crane.

acts as a support for a diseased or injured part is known as a suspensory (sūs pen' sō ri, *adj.*) bandage or as a suspensory (*n.*).

F. *suspense*, fem. p.p. of *suspendre*, from L. *suspensus* uncertain, doubtful, p.p. of *suspendere*. See *suspend*. SYN.: Anxiety, apprehension, expectation, indetermination, uncertainty. ANT.: Decision, determination, execution, finality, settlement.



Suspense.—A faithful hound anxiously awaiting his master's arrival. From the painting, "Suspense," by Sir Edwin Landseer.

suspicion (sūs pish' ūn), *n.* The act or feeling of one who suspects; being suspected; a partial belief that someone is guilty, or that something is wrong; mistrust; doubt; a very slight amount. (F. *soupçon*.)

A suspected person is under suspicion. Perhaps his guilt shows itself in his actions, which may then be said to arouse suspicion. If we think that an opponent is cheating we should obtain some definite proof of our suspicion before accusing him. An honest or trusted friend is above suspicion, or too obviously honourable to deserve it. A salad may be said to contain a suspicion of garlic if it is very slightly flavoured with that vegetable.

Policemen are on the watch for people behaving in a suspicious (sūs pish' ūs, *adj.*) manner or suspiciously (sūs pish' ūs li, *adv.*), that is, in a way that excites suspicion. Suspicious circumstances are such as to justify suspicion. Some people are suspicious or mistrustful when we offer to do them a kindness, others are suspicionless (sūs pish' ūn lēs, *adj.*), or unsuspecting.

A disposition to suspect others is called suspiciousness (sūs pish' ūs nēs, *n.*).

O.F. *suspicion*, *souspeçon*, from L. *suspiciō* (acc. -ōn-em), from L. *suspiciere*. See *suspect*. SYN.: Distrust, doubt, mistrust, soupçon. ANT.: Certainty, conviction, knowledge.

sustain (sūs tăn'), *v.t.* To hold up or keep from falling; to bear the weight of; to bear up against or under; to enable to

endure; to give strength to; to maintain; to uphold; to establish by evidence; to corroborate; to confirm; to keep up (a part or character); to experience. (F. *appuyer*, *étayer*, *supporter*, *entretenir*, *soutenir*, *corroborer*, *confirmer*, *éprouver*.)

This word is now seldom used in the literal sense of support, although it is common in its figurative senses. We may say, however, that a globe of glass is capable of sustaining or bearing great pressure. A person is said to sustain injuries when he experiences them. Some people can sustain or stand great cold. An argument is sustainable (sūs tăn' ābl, *adj.*) if it can be sustained, or shown to be sound or correct, by its sustainer (sūs tăn' ēr, *n.*), or the one who supports it.

We all require food to sustain us or keep us going. Thus it is that food and nourishment, or the means of sustaining life, are known as sustenance (sūs' tē nāns, *n.*).

The maintenance or upkeep of an institution or establishment is termed its sustentation (sūs tēn tā' shūn, *n.*). A sustentation fund (*n.*) is a fund for

assisting poor clergy.

M.E. *susteinen*, *sustenen*, from O.F. *sus-*, *sos-*, *sos-*tenir from L. *sustinere* to hold up, from *sus-* = *sub-* from under, *tenere* to hold. SYN.: Encourage, strengthen, substantiate, support, uphold. ANT.: Drop, weaken, yield.

susurrant (sū sūr' ānt), *adj.* Rustling; whispering; murmuring. Another form is *susurrous* (sū sūr' ūs). (F. *qui murmure*.)

L. *susurrans* (acc. -ant-em), pres. p. of *susurrare* to whisper.

sutler (sūt' lēr), *n.* One who follows an army and sells food and drink to the soldiers. (F. *vivandier*, *cantinier*.)

Formerly an army on the march had to rely very largely on sutlers for its provisions. Modern conditions of warfare make it impossible for these camp-followers to carry on their operations, and sutlery (sūt' lēr i, *n.*), as this business of supplying troops with food and wine was called, is now a thing of the past. In olden days many a man spent a comfortable old age on the profits of his sutlership (sūt' lēr ship, *n.*).

Of Dutch origin. O. Dutch *soetalaar*, Dutch *zoetalaar* scullion, petty camp trader, from *zoetelen* to carry on a sutler's trade or some menial office; cp. G. *sudeln* to do dirty work, mess, cook messily, akin to E. *suds*.

sutra (soo' trā), *n.* One of a collection of short rules for ritual, etc., in Sanskrit literature. (F. *soutra*.)

The books of rules and religious teachings of the Brahmins are called Sutras.

Sansk. *sūtra* thread, string; cp. L. *suere* to sew.

suttee (sù tē'), *n.* The Hindu custom whereby a widow burned herself on the funeral pyre with the body of her husband; such a widow. (*F. suttée, suttie, sâti.*)

The Government of India made suttee illegal in 1829 after it had been followed for many centuries. Under sutteism (sù tē' izm, *n.*), or the custom of suttee, the widow was believed to make atonement for the sins of her husband and attain reunion with him in another world.

Sansk. *sâtî* true or faithful wife, fem. of *sat* being, real, true, pres. p. of *as* to be, exist.

suture (sū' chūr), *n.* The immovable junction of two parts as if by sewing; the line formed by the cohesion of two parts or bones; the pulling together of the edges of a wound by stitching. *v.t.* To unite by a suture. (*F. suture; suturer.*)

The sutures of the skull are the lines of junction of the bones of which it is composed. Surgeons have to suture, or stitch together, the wounds caused by operations. For internal wounds catgut is generally used as the sutural (sū' chūr āl, *adj.*) material, because it is gradually absorbed. Silkworm gut is used for the suturation (sū chūr ā' shūn, *n.*) of a surface wound. Peas and beans may be said to be sutured (sū' chūr'd, *adj.*), the pods of each being divided sutureally (sū' chūr āl li, *adv.*), that is, by a suture, or seam.

F., from L. *sūtūra*, from *sūtus*, p.p. of *suere* to sew.

suzerain (sū' zè rān; sū' zè rēn), *n.* A ruler with supreme power; a feudal lord; a sovereign or a state exercising authority over another. (*F. suzerain.*)

In the Middle Ages this term was applied to the vassals-in-chief who held their land directly from the king and in turn had sub-vassals holding of them. To-day certain states, though having their own government, are unable to act independently of a suzerain, or supreme state which controls their policy, Great Britain exercises this kind of suzerainty (sū' zè rān tī; sū' zè rēn tī, *n.*) over the native states of India.

F. from *sus* above, L. *sū(r)-sum*, from *sub* under and *versum* neuter p.p. of *vertere* to turn, that is, turned upwards, above, superior; formed on the analogy of *F. souverain*. *SYN.*: Overlord, sovereign. *ANT.*: Dependant, vassal.

svelte (svelt), *adj.* Supple; lissom; slender. (*F. svelte, élancé.*)

A woman with a graceful willowy figure is svelte.

F., from Ital. *svelto* loose, slender, p.p. of *svellere* to uproot.

swab (swob), *n.* A mop for cleaning floors, ships' decks, or like surfaces; a small piece of cotton-wool or sponge used

to absorb moisture; a clumsy, unmannerly person. *v.t.* To clean, mop, or wipe with a swab or mop. (*F. fauber, faubert, tampon, louredaud; fauberter.*)

If a doctor thinks a child has diphtheria, he will rub the inside of its throat with a small cotton-wool swab, which he will place immediately in a plugged tube. This swab will then be sent to a competent authority, such as the local medical officer of health, and will be examined for germs of the disease.

Formerly the sailor of low rank, whose work it was to swab, or clean, the decks, was called a swabber (swob' ér, *n.*). Now the terms swab and swabber are sometimes applied to a person who has rough and clumsy ways, like a sailor who has not been long aboard.

Of Dutch or Low G. origin, perhaps imitative Dutch *zwabben* to swab, G. *swabben*, Low G. *schwappen* to splash, Swed. *svabla*; also Swed. *svabb* a mop, a dirty person.

Swabian (swā' bi ān), *adj.* Of or relating to Swabia, a mediæval German duchy. *n.* An inhabitant of Swabia. Another form is Suabian (swā' bi ān). (*F. souabe.*)

The Swabian lands lay along the upper courses of both the Rhine and the Danube, taking in the eastern and northern parts of what is now Switzerland.

From L.L. *Suābia*, G. *Schwaben*; cp. L. *Suebi*.

swaddle (swod' l), *v.t.* To wind or swathe in bandages, wraps, or clothes. (*F. emmailloter.*)

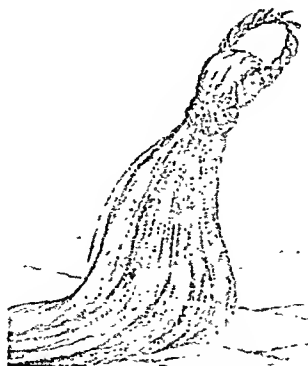
It was, once an almost universal custom to swaddle new-born babies with many yards of material in order to prevent them using their arms and legs. This unhealthy practice has now been given up in most civilized countries. In a figurative sense, to swaddle is to restrict.

When the Three Wise Men came to see our Lord they found Him in a manger wrapped in swaddling-clothes (*n.pl.*), sometimes called swaddling-bands (*n.pl.*). Figuratively, we may speak of a young inexperienced person or some very new thing or idea as being still in swaddling clothes.

Frequentative or dim. from *swathe*; cp. A.-S. *swethel* swaddling-band. See *swathe*. *SYN.*: Enwrap, swathe, wrap.

swag (swäg), *n.* Stolen booty; dishonest gains; a pack or bundle; cheap trashy goods; a festoon. (*F. butin, paquet, feston.*)

The proceeds of a burglary and also a bribe or other unlawful money payment are sometimes spoken of as swag. In Australia the same term is applied to the bundle of clothes which a tramp or miner



Swab.—A deck swab made of old rope yarns.

in search of work carries on his journey through the bush. A **swagman** (swäg' mán, *n.*) may be either a tramp or one who keeps a **swag-shop** (*n.*); where he trades in swag or trashy articles.

Probably of Scand. origin, cp. O. Norse *svæija* to bend, swing about, Norw. *svagga*, E. *sway*. It probably means a bundle that is made unsteady through its weight. **SYN.**: Luggage, haul, loot, plunder, spoil

swage (swāj), *n.* A tool used for shaping iron or other metal under the hammer. *v.t.* To shape with a swage. (F. *étampe*; *étamper*.)

A swage is a die in two pieces. One of them fits into the anvil, and the other is mounted on a handle. The metal to be shaped is laid on the bottom swage, and the top swage is then laid on the metal and struck with a sledge-hammer. A blacksmith uses a **swage-block** (*n.*), which is a massive cast-iron block with holes through it, and grooves of different sizes and shapes round the edges.

M.E. *swage* ornamental moulding or border, from O.F. *souage*, F. *suage* moulding round the base of a column, etc., from O.F. *seue* rope.

swagger (swäg' ér), *v.i.* To strut about in a vain or defiant manner: to brag; to bluster. *v.t.* To bluff (a person) into doing something. *n.* A swaggering walk or speech; dash; a self-confident manner. *adj.* Smart; fashionable. (F. *plastronner*, *crâner*; *bluffer*; *rodomontade*, *suffisance*; *chic*.)

A person may swagger, or behave in an insolent overbearing way, in order to conceal his real nervousness. Children love to see a regiment of Guards in their swagger uniforms, and we all rather admire these smart soldiers, who walk with a slight swagger, throwing out their chests and swaying their shoulders.

A person who talks swaggeringly (swäg' ér ing li, *adv.*), or boastfully, is despised by his fellows, and such a **swaggerer** (swäg' ér ér, *n.*) seldom gets the envy or admiration which he hopes to gain by his self-confident ways

Of Scand. origin. Frequentative of *swag* (*v.i.*) to sway. See *swag*, *sway*. **SYN.**: *v.* Boast, brag, strut. *n.* Bravado, dash, gasconade.

swagman (swäg' mán). For this word and **swag-shop** see under *swag*.

Swahili (swa hē' li), *n.* A mixed Arab and Bantu race living in the island of Zanzibar and on the adjoining mainland; the language spoken by this race.

Swahili is now spoken in a large part of Africa, having become a sort of universal tongue among many different races. It contains a great number of Arabic, Indian, and European expressions.

Arabic *suwāhili* belonging to the coasts.

swain (swān), *n.* A country lad or lover; a male lover. (F. *pastoureau*, *galant*.)

This word originally meant a servant attending on a knight. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was a common term in pastoral poetry for a shepherd or country boy. In this sense it is still used by poets, and we often speak humorously of any lover as his lady's swain.

Of Scand origin. O. Norse, *svain* boy, servant; cp. Swed. *sven* swain, youth, O.H.G. *swain* swine-herd, A.-S. *swān* herdsman, swine-herd, E. *boatswain*, *coxswain*. **SYN.**: Gallant, sweetheart, wooer.

swallow [1] (swol' ō), *n.* A small, migratory, long-winged bird of the genus *Hirundo*. (F. *hirondelle*.)

The swallow, a yearly visitor to our country, is known by its forked tail, its steely-blue back, and reddish throat. Its note is a low musical twitter. Early in April pairs or small flights arrive from Africa, etc., and in May the birds begin to build their cup-shaped nests.

The swallow-fish (*n.*), or sapphirine gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*), owes its name to its large pectoral fins. Swallow-wort (*n.*) is the popular name for the greater celandine (*Chelidonium majus*) and certain American perennial plants of the genus *Asclepias*.

When we speak of a swallow-tail (*n.*), we mean a deeply-forked tail, or anything that has this characteristic. The name is applied to a variety of humming-bird, to various species of butterfly, to a kite with its tail cut in this way, a flag or pennon with a two-pointed end, often called a burgee, and also the coat of a man's dress suit. Anything of this shape is swallow-tailed (*adj.*).

M.E. *swalewe*, A.-S. *swale*-(*e*)we; cp. Dutch *zwaluw*, G. *schwalbe*, O. Norse *swala*.

swallow [2] (swol' ō), *v.i.* To take into the stomach; to suck in; to engulf; to overwhelm; to accept (statements, opinions, etc.) eagerly or without examination; to accept (an affront or slight);

to retract or take back. *v.i.* To perform the act of swallowing. *n.* The gullet; the amount taken at once; a swallow-hole. (F. *avalier engloutir*, *gober*; *gosier*, *gorgée*.)



Swahili.—The wife of a wealthy Swahili trader of Zanzibar.

We swallow when we receive food as nourishment into the stomach through the mouth and the alimentary canal. An earthquake may swallow, or engulf, a whole city. The expenses of an illness may swallow up, or use up, a person's savings. When Napoleon I was at the height of his power, France seemed likely to swallow up all the other states of western Europe.

A stupid person will usually swallow any improbable rumour, and a person with no courage or pride will swallow an insult; such a one will swallow, or recant, his own expressed opinion rather than offend an influential friend.

One who swallows in any sense in which the verb is used is a *swallow* (swol' ò ér, *n.*), and anything that can be swallowed is *swallowable* (swol' ò ábl, *adj.*). A *swallow-hole* (*n.*), or *swallet* (swol' ét, *n.*), is an opening in limestone into which a stream disappears from sight.

M.E. *swelwen*, *swelghen*, A.-S. *sw(e)olgan* to swallow, absorb, devour; cp. Dutch *zwelgen*, G. *schwelgen*, O. Norse, *swelga*. SYN.: *v.* Absorb, consume, devour, engross, recant.

swam (swām). This is the past tense of swim. See swim.

swamp (swomp), *n.* A tract of land saturated with water. *v.t.* To cause (a boat) to fill with water; to plunge in or as in a swamp; to overwhelm with superior numbers, troubles, or difficulties. *v.i.* To be filled with water; to be submerged. (F. *marais*, *marécage*; *faire couler*, *enfoncer dans un marais*, *accabler*; *s'emplir d'eau*.)

Swamps are usually unhealthy places, breeders of disease. A heavy sea may swamp a vessel, and houses on a river bank are often swamped by a rising tide. Many kinds of trees, as, for example, mangroves and willows, grow in swampy (swomp' i, *adj.*) land. One political party is said to swamp another when it gains a very large majority of seats at an election.

Cp. A.-S. *swamm*, G. *schwamm*, Dutch *zwam*, O. Norse, *svöpp-r*, Swed. *svamp*, all meaning sponge, fungus, or both; also Gr. *somphos* spongy. See sump. SYN.: Marsh, morass, slough.

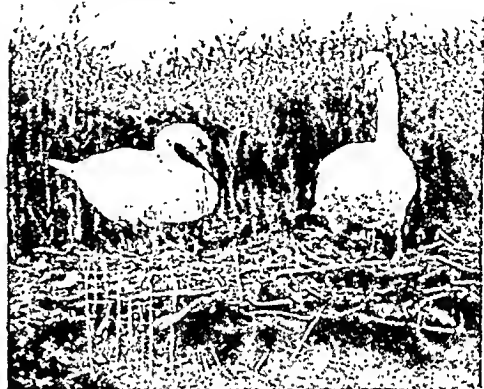
swan (swon), *n.* A large web-footed, long-necked water bird belonging to the genus *Cygnus*; the northern star-group *Cygnus*; figuratively, a poet or a singer. (F. *cygne*.)

The tame swan (*Cygnus olor*), with its spotless white plumage, and reddish-bill, surmounted by a black knob at the base of the upper mandible, is the mute swan; the wild swan (*Cygnus musicus*), quite as white, but with a lemon-yellow bill, is the whistling swan or whooper. A male swan is called a cob-swan.

There is no truth in the old belief that the swan sings before its death, but we still speak of the last or dying work of a poet or other artist as a swan-song (*n.*), and the poet himself as a swan; Shakespeare is often

spoken of as the Swan of Avon. In old folk-legends we read of swan-maidens (*n.pl.*), who, by means of magic robes of swans' feathers, were able to take the form of swans.

Because of the swan's graceful carriage in the water, swanlike (*adj.*) has come to mean having grace of movement. The word swan-necked (*adj.*) means long-necked. A swan-neck (*n.*) is a pipe or rail curved like a swan's neck. Natural swansdown (swonz' down, *n.*) is the soft under-plumage of the bird, but the name is also given to thick, soft, woollen cloth, and to a thick, cotton cloth with a nap on one side. Swanskin (*n.*) may be either a swan's skin with the feathers, or a soft, fine-twilled flannel.



Swan.—A pair of swans building their large nest at the water's edge.

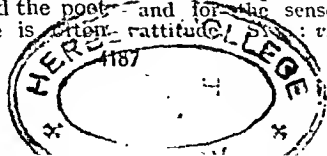
The place where swans breed is a swannery (swon' ér i, *n.*), and part of the duty of the swanherd (*n.*), who has charge of the swans, is to attend to the swan-marks (*n.pl.*), which usually take the form of a notch on the upper bill, by which the owner of the swan is known. Some public bodies appoint an official swan-marker (*n.*) to mark the young swans each year. Swan-marking (*n.*) is sometimes called swan-upping (*n.*), or, incorrectly, swan-hopping (*n.*). Swan-shot (*n.*) are about the size of buck-shot.

A.-S.: cp. Dutch *zwaan*, G. *schwan*, O. Norse *svan-r*, perhaps akin to L. *sonus*, E. *sound*, L. *sonāre*, Sansk. *svan* to resound.

swap (swop), *v.t.* and *i.* To exchange; to barter. *n.* An exchange (F. *échange*, *troquer*; *échange*, *trac*.)

Most boys and girls love to collect something, whether they are interested in postage-stamps, cigarette pictures, or birds' eggs. The great fun of collecting is that it is usually possible to swap duplicate specimens with friends, and everybody knows the joy of securing a bargain by means of a swap. Although this word is now very colloquial, it has long been in use.

M.E. *swappen* to strike, move quickly, probably imitative; cp. Low G. *swaps* the noise of a slap, and for the sense cp. E. *strike* a bargain, *attitude* *CLERGE* *v.* and *n.* Barter, exchange.



sward (swôrd), *n.* Land covered with short grass; turf. (F. *gazon*, *pelouse*.)

Swarded (swôrd' éd, *adj.*), or **swardy** (swôrd' i, *adj.*), means grassy or turfey.

A.-S. *sweard* hide, rind, skin (the original meaning), covering; cp. Dutch *zwoord*, G. *schwarze*, O. Norse *svôrth-r* skin of the head, surface or covering of the earth.

sware (swâr). This is the archaic past tense of swear. See swear.

swarm [1] (swôrm), *n.* A large body of insects, small animals, or people, particularly when moving about in a disorderly way; a cluster of bees leaving a hive for a new home, under the direction of the queen; a great number of people or things. *v.i.* To collect together in readiness for something; to throng or crowd together; to be very numerous; to leave the hive in a swarm. (F. *foule*, *nuée*, *essaim*, *multitude*; *grouiller*, *s'attrouper*, *fourniller*, *essaimer*.)



Swarm.—A swarm of bees from a hive building combs in the open, which is very unusual.

During a hot summer English gardens are often infested by swarms, or large numbers, of ants, and we often read of the damage done by swarms of locusts. Every bee-keeper knows the curious habit bees have of leaving the hive with their queen and remaining hanging in a swarm until a new home is found for them. The Roman Empire fell to pieces in the fifth century A.D., because the Emperor's troops were not strong enough to withstand the swarms of barbarians, who never ceased to swarm over the frontiers.

In biology, a **swarm-cell** (*n.*), or **swarm-spore** (*n.*), is a spore having independent motion; it is also called a zoospore.

A.-S. *swearm*; cp. Dutch *zwerf*, G. *schwärm*, O. Norse *svarm-r*; perhaps from root *swer* to hum, cp. G. *schwirren* to buzz, Sansk. *sva* to sound. Some connect it with *swerve* to move wildly. *SYN.*: *n.* Crowd, mass, multitude, throng. *v.* Cluster, congregate, mass.

swarm [2] (swôrm), *v.t.* To climb (a tree or post) by clinging to it with arms and legs. *v.i.* To climb in this manner. (F. *grimper*.)

Sometimes at country fairs a prize is given to anyone who can swarm or climb up a greasy pole and fetch down something hanging at the top.

Cp. obsolete E. *swarve* to climb = *swerve*.

swarthy (swôr' thi), *adj.* Dark; dusky; having a dark complexion. (F. *brun*, *basané*.)

Oriental people usually have swarthy complexions, and so, in a less degree, have the inhabitants of certain parts of the south of Europe. Bright sunshine colours even a fair complexion swarthyly (swôr' thi li, *adv.*), and at the end of a hot summer many people show a degree of swarthy (swôr' thi nés, *n.*), which they lose in the winter.

Altered from *swarty* a derivative of M.E. *swart*, A.-S. *swært* black; cp. Dutch *zwart*, G. *schwarz*, O. Norse *svart-r*, L. *sordēs* dirt, *sordidus* dirty. *SYN.*: Dark, dusky.

swash (swosh), *v.i.* To make a noise as of water washing about; to splash about; to bluster. *v.t.* To strike violently. *n.* A washing or splashing of water; bluster; a shoal in a tideway at the mouth of a river. (F. *clapoter*, *éclabousser*, *fanfaronner*; *frapper fort*; *clapatis*, *fanfaronnade*.)

On some coasts the sea swashes continually against the foot of the cliffs. Fighting men of olden times were apt to swash, or lash out, with their swords on all occasions, and the air was often rent with the swashing of a sword against an opponent's buckler. Such swaggering bullies or bravos were known as swashbucklers (swosh' bûk lérz, *n.pl.*).

Some machines have a rod moved up and down by a swash-plate (*n.*), which is a circular plate mounted slantwise on a revolving shaft.

Imitative; cp. Swed. dialect *svasska*, Norw. *svakka* to make a swashing noise, Swed. *svassa* to use bombastic language. See *swish*.

swastika (swäs' ti kâ), *n.* A primitive symbol in the form of a cross with all its ends continued at right angles. (F. *svastika*.)

The origin of the swastika—which is also known as the *fyflot* and the *gammadion*—is uncertain. It has been found on ancient remains in Asia Minor, China, Mexico, Peru, and India, and may be connected with sun worship. It appears in mediaeval ecclesiastical art and in heraldry.

Sansk., belonging to *svasti* good fortune.

swath (swawth), *n.* A line or ridge of grass or grain, cut and thrown together by a scythe or mowing-machine; the track cut by a scythe or mowing-machine in one course. (F. *andain*.)

This word is not often used to-day, but in Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida," Nestor describes the "strawy Greeks" as falling before the sword of Hector "like the mower's swath" (v, 5).

A.-S. *swaeth*, *swathu* footprint, track; cp. Dutch *zwaad*, G. *schwad*. The original meaning was perhaps a shred. See *swathe*.

swathe (swāth), *v.t.* To bind or wrap in a bandage, cloth, or the like. *n.* A bandage; a band; a wrapping. (F. *emmailloter*; *bandage*.)

A.-S. *swathian*, from *swath*- bandage, shred, piece of cloth. SYN.: *v.* Envelop, enwrap, swaddle. *n.* Bandage, fold.

sway (swā), *v.i.* To move backwards and forwards; to swing; to waver or be unsteady. *v.t.* To cause to waver or swing; to direct the course of; to control; to influence; to prejudice. *n.* Rule or control; the act of swinging or swaying. (F. *osciller, balancer, vaciller*; *ballotter, branler, gouverner, régir, influencer*; *empire, oscillation*.)

The sway, or rule, of the King extends all over the British Empire. Trees sway when there is a strong wind blowing, and sometimes we are swayed, or led to alter our opinions, by the talk of a friend.

A horse that has its back hollowed or strained by carrying too heavy a load is described as being **sway-backed** (*adj.*), or **swayed** (swād, *adj.*).

Perhaps Low G. *swajen*. See *swag*. SYN.: *v.* Fluctuate, influence, oscillate, vacillate. *n.* Authority, dominion, influence, suzerainty.

swear (swār), *v.i.* To affirm or make a solemn declaration with an appeal to God or some sacred being in confirmation; to take an oath; to give evidence on oath; to promise on oath; to use profane language. *v.t.* To affirm, declare, or promise with an oath or a solemn appeal to God for the truth of what is said; to cause to take an oath; to bind by an oath; to utter profanely. *p.t.* **swore** (swör)—archaic, **sware** (swār); *p.p.* **sworn** (swörn). (F. *jurer, préter serment, sacrer*; *jurer, assermenter*.)

Witnesses in a court of law are required to swear that their evidence is "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." A person telling an unlikely tale may be asked if he will swear, or make a solemn declaration, as to its truth. In early feudal times every vassal was required to swear allegiance to his lord before taking possession of his lands, and, having sworn, was obliged to support his lord, even against the king.

It is the custom to-day to swear in, that is, administer an oath to, all sailors, soldiers, airmen, and magistrates and most public officials, before they enter on their duties. A man may be said to swear by people, firms, and articles in which he expresses great

confidence. A person swears off bad habits if he states solemnly that he gives them up.

One who swears, in any sense, is a **swearer** (swār'ēr, *n.*), but more especially this word means one given to the use of bad language.

A.-S. *swerian*; cp. Dutch *zweren*, G. *schwören*, O. Norse *swerja*. The original sense seems to have been to speak (cp. *answer*); perhaps akin to *swarm*.



Swathe.—A woman of Brittany, France, holding her baby, swathed like a papoose.

sweat (swet), *n.* A moisture given off from the skin of an animal body; moisture forming on cold surfaces; the act of sweating; toil or exertion; a state of anxiety or panic. *v.i.* To give off moisture from the pores of the skin; to give off moisture; to toil; to be in a state of anxiety or panic. *v.t.* To cause to sweat; to ooze; to make (people) work for miserably low wages; to subject (people) to extortion; to join (soldered parts) by heating; to ferment (hides, tobacco, etc.). (F. *sueur, peine, transe*; *transpirer, suer, suinter, trimer*; *faire suer, exploiter, souder, faire fermenter*.)

All healthy persons sweat when heated by exertion. Fear sometimes makes us break out in a cold sweat. The walls of a new house often sweat, or give off moisture, some months after the plaster is seemingly dry. Dishonest people sweat coins by shaking them in a greased leather bag. The particles of metal chipped off stick to the grease and are melted out of it. If we are asked to undertake a specially difficult or hard task we may say it is a great sweat.

One who or that which sweats or causes to sweat in any sense of the word is a **sweater** (swet'ēr, *n.*). Of recent years laws have been passed to ensure the payment of a fair wage to workers in most trades, and sweaters of labour are now happily rare. The garment called a sweater is a woollen jersey worn before and after games to prevent chills.

A vapour-bath for causing profuse sweat is sometimes called a **sweating-bath** (*n.*). In a Turkish bath a **sweating-room** (*n.*) is a room heated with hot air so as to cause sweat; in a cheese factory it is a room for sweating the moisture from cheeses. A **sweating-iron** (*n.*) is an instrument used for scraping the sweat from horses.

An epidemic form of malaria that appeared first in England in 1485, was called the **sweating-sickness** (*n.*). The same name is now given to an epidemic which occurs in India, allied to the worst form of cholera.

A life of ease and idleness may be said to be sweatless (swet' lès, *adj.*). Hard, physical exercise usually makes us sweaty (swet' i, *adj.*). To work sweatily (swet' i li, *adv.*) is to work so as to be moist with sweat. A person in a state of-sweatiness (swet' i nés, *n.*) should always rub himself down with a rough towel to avoid getting a chill.

A.-S. *swāetan* (v.), from *swāt* (n.); cp. Dutch *weet*, G. *schweiss*, O. Norse *sveiti*, L. *sudāre* (v.), Gr. *idiein* (v.), Sansk. *svid* (v.). SYN.: *n.* Fatigue, heat, labour, perspiration. *v.* Exude, ooze, perspire.

Swede (swēd), *n.* A native of Sweden; swede, a Swedish turnip. (F. *suédois*, *rutabaga*.)

Swedes, or Swedish turnips, are largely cultivated in England for cattle-food, and are sometimes served as a table vegetable.

From Swed. *Svi-ar*; the *d* is explained by A.-S. *Swēo-thēod*, O. Norse *Svi-thjóth* Swedish people; cp. Dutch *Zweed*, G. *Schwede*, F. *Suédois*.

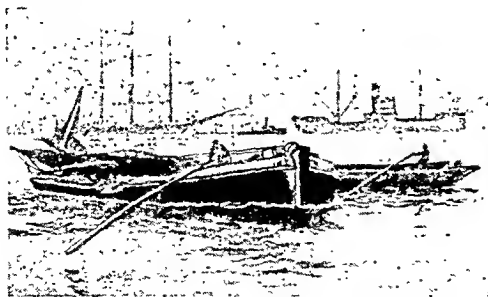
Swedenborgian (swē dēn bōr' ji ān), *adj.* Of or relating to the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg. *n.* A follower of his teaching. (F. *swedenborgien*.)

Swedenborg (1688-1772) was a celebrated Swedish scientist, philosopher, and theologian. He claimed that God had commissioned him to disclose the spiritual sense of the Scriptures by a reconciliation of natural and spiritual things. He also stated that his soul had been allowed to enter heaven, hell, and the intermediate state between them.

The New Jerusalem Church, which accepts Swedenborgianism (swē dēn bōr' ji ān izm, *n.*) as Swedenborg's religious teaching is called, was started in 1787, and has grown steadily, especially in America.

Swedish (swē' dish), *adj.* Of or relating to Sweden and its people. *n.* The language of that country. (F. *suédois*.)

From E. *Swede* and suffix *-ish*; cp. G. *schwedisch*.



Sweep.—Sweeps are used mainly for guiding a vessel when drifting with the tide.

sweep (swēp), *v.i.* To clean away dirt and dust with a broom or brush; to pass swiftly over or along; to extend in an unbroken line or slope; to move in a stately manner; of the eyes, to range over a view or sight. *v.t.* To clean with a broom or brush; to traverse swiftly and powerfully; to carry away or along with violence; to range over; to survey quickly with the eye; to rake with gun- or rifle-fire; to

drive or push in front; to touch in passing; to propel with sweeps or oars. *p.i.* and *p.p.* swept (swept). *n.* An act or motion of sweeping; a curving stretch of road or beach; a wide expanse; the range or compass of anything with a sweeping motion; violent destruction or riddance; a long oar used to move barges or small ships in a calm; a pump-handle; a sweep-stake; one who sweeps chimneys. (F. *balayer*, *voler*, *s'étendre*, *se pavaner*; *balayer*, *ramoner*, *parcourir*, *enlever*, *embrasser du regard*, *enfiler*, *chasser*, *effleurier*, *mener à l'aviron*; *balayage*, *cours*, *étendue*, *aviron de galère*, *brimbale*, *poule*, *ramoneur*.)

A strong wind sweeps over a plain; a swollen river often sweeps over its bed and floods the surrounding country. An avalanche sweeps all before it, and an epidemic may sweep off thousands of the population of a country. An officer directing artillery fire will first sweep the district with his eyes through his glasses, and then order his men to sweep the enemy's lines with gun-fire.

Butterfly hunters use one kind of sweep-net (*n.*); poachers drag another kind over the ground to catch partridges. Fishermen use a third kind, also called a sweep-seine (*n.*), which is a very long kind of seine.

People who take part in a sweepstake (swēp' stāk, *n.*), which is a method of gambling, put their money into a common pool and draw numbered tickets. All the money is divided among those who draw the tickets bearing the winning names.

A sweeper (swēp' ēr, *n.*) is one who sweeps, or a machine for sweeping, such as a road-sweeper or carpet-sweeper. A scythe makes a sweeping (swēp' ing, *adj.*), in the sense of a circular, movement. A sweeping statement is comprehensive and general and covers many points. Things swept up by a broom, brush, or sweeper are sweepings (*n.pl.*); we often use this word to mean refuse or litter. The sweepings of a population are its dregs or worst elements. Some people express their opinions too sweepingly (swēp' ing li, *adv.*), or widely, giving them too much sweepiness (swēp' ing nés, *n.*), the quality or state of being comprehensive or general.

Probably from A.-S. *swāep*- modified stem of *swāpan*; cp. G. *schweifen* to ramble, sweep along. O. Norse *sveipa*. See swipe, swoop. SYN.: *v.* Brush, clean, dust, rake. *n.* Clearance, curve, reach, space.

sweet (swēt), *adj.* Tasting like sugar or honey; not sour, bitter or stale; having a pleasant smell or sound; attractive to the eye; fresh and wholesome; pleasing to the mind; agreeable; charming; pretty. *n.* A dish having a sweet taste; a sweet person or thing; (*pl.*) confectioneries; pleasures; pleasant experiences. *adv.* Sweetly. (F. *sucré*, *doux*, *agréable*, *fruits*, *charmant*; *entremet doux*, *mignon*, *sucrerie*, *agrément*; *doucement*.)

Most people like to listen to a sweet singer, that is, one with a sweet, or melodious, voice. Rest is sweet, or delightful, after a hard day's work, although work in which we are interested is itself sweet, or pleasant. Little children with agreeable manners are sometimes said to be sweet and are often given sweets. Most of them have a sweet tooth, that is, they like sweet-tasting dishes better than savoury ones. Quite small children often call a sweet a sweetie (swēt' i, *n.*). A sweetmeat (swēt' mēt, *n.*) may be either an ordinary lollipop, a sweet made almost entirely of sugar, a chocolate, a sugar plum, a fruit candied with sugar, etc.

The sweet potato (*n.*) is the root of a climbing American plant (*Batatas batatas*); the sweet-root (*n.*) is better known as liquorice-root; the sweet-sop (*n.*) is a kind of custard-apple. The sweet-water (*n.*) is a variety of white grape with a sweet, watery juice; the sweet-lime (*n.*) is the fruit of an Asiatic tree of the Citrus family; and the sweeting (swēt' ing, *n.*), is a sweet and very juicy variety of apple.

Many plants are sweet-scented (*adj.*), that is, give out a pleasant smell from their flowers, leaves, stems, or roots. Among them is the rose called sweet-brier (*n.*) on account of the fragrance of its leaves. The sweet-flag (*n.*), or sweet-rush (*n.*), has a fragrant root, which is used in medicine and confectionery. The sweet-gale (*n.*), also called sweet-willow (*n.*) and bog myrtle, is valuable for its fragrant leaves. The sweet-john (*n.*) is a narrow-leaved variety of the sweet-william (*n.*), a perennial plant, called by scientists *Dianthus barbatus*, which gardeners love on account of the sweet scent of its flowers.

In almost every garden is found the sweet-pea (*n.*), which produces beautiful flowers of many colours, and is related to the garden pea. In the spring we eagerly gather the sweet-violet (*n.*), or wood-violet. The sweet-wood (*n.*), is the true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), which gives out a peculiar odour when crushed. The same name is sometimes applied to other trees and shrubs of the same family.

The sweetbread (swēt' bred, *n.*), which is the pancreas of a calf or sheep, is eaten as a delicacy. The word sweetheart (swēt' hart, *n.*) means a lover, either male or female; and to sweetheart (*v.i.*) is to indulge in love-making. The sweet-oil (*n.*) used for salads is olive oil.

A sweet-tempered (*adj.*) person is good-tempered and lovable. Sugar is used in enormous quantities to sweeten (swēt' en, *v.t.*) food, that is, make it sweet. Fruits sweeten (*v.i.*), or become sweet, as they ripen. In old days honey was used as a sweetener (swēt' en ér, *n.*), or sweetening (swēt' en ing, *n.*), that is, a substance which gives sweetness to what it is mixed with.

Carrots have a sweetish (swēt' ish, *adj.*), that is, a rather sweet, taste; and there is a sweetishness (swēt' ish nēs, *n.*), which is the quality of being sweetish, about the flavour of a ripe tomato.

Birds sing sweetly (swēt' li, *adv.*), that is, in sweet tones, in the spring, and fill our gardens and woods with the sweetness (swēt' nēs, *n.*), which is the sweet nature, of their songs. The sweetness of an article of food generally means its sugar-like taste, but may mean freshness.

Common Indo-European word. M.E. *swete*, also *(sw)olc*, A.-S. *swēte* (for *swōti*); cp. Dutch *zoet*, G. *süss*, Goth. *suī-s*, O. Norse *soet-r*, L. *suāvis* (for *suāvis*), Gr. *hēdys* (for *swādys*), Sansk. *svādu*, from *svād* to taste, please, sweeten. SYN.: *adj.* Amiable, dulcet, fragrant, fresh, wholesome. ANT.: *adj.* Acid, discordant, displeasing, fetid, stale, unwholesome.



Sweet.—An out-of-doors sweetmeat seller in a town of Syria.

swell (swel), *v.i.* To grow larger; to dilate; to expand; to increase by addition; to rise above the surrounding level; to heave; to be puffed out; to bulge; to become larger in amount; figuratively, to show elation, or to be inflated with rage. *v.t.* To increase the size, bulk or strength, numbers, or intensity of; to inflate. *n.* The act of swelling; gradual increase; dilation; elevation; rise; the heave of the sea after a storm; a billow; increase of power or intensity; an increase of sound followed by a decrease; a swell-organ; a bulging part in a surface; a dandy; a person of importance. *adj.* Showy; dandified; distinguished; fashionable. *p.p.* swollen (swō' lēn) or swelled (sweld). (F. *s'enfler*, *se dilater*, *augmenter*, *s'élever*, *se gonfler*, *faire saillie*, *grandir*, *bouffir d'orgueil*, *bouffir de colère*; *agrandir*, *enfler*; *gonflement*, *accroissement*, *élévation*, *houle*, *renflement*, *bombement*, *gandin*, *gros bonnet*; *royant*, *élégant*, *fashionable*.)

Rivers swell after heavy rain or snow; sails swell in a wind; our hearts may swell, that is, feel like bursting, with anger or pride. Extravagance swells expenditure, and immigration swells the population of a country.

A boy who gets his cap for cricket or football at school is considered a swell. Such a one may probably show his importance by wearing swellish (swel' ish, *adj.*), that is, somewhat dandified, clothes and by putting on a swagger.

One section of a large organ called the swell-organ (*n.*) is enclosed in a case named the swell-box (*n.*). The front of the box is made up of a number of pivoted shutters, each of which is a swell-blind (*n.*). These, when closed, make the sound of the pipes inside almost inaudible. The organist can open them and so increase the volume of sound by pressing on a pedal.

The swell mob (*n.*) means well-dressed swindlers or pick-pockets, and sweldom (swel' dôm, *n.*) means swells, in the sense of dandies, collectively, or the fashionable world.

A heavy blow on the body causes a swelling (swel' ing, *n.*), that is, a swollen condition, in the part struck.

A.-S. *swellan*; cp. Dutch *zwellen*, G. *schwellen*, O. Norse *swella*, also Swed. *svall* swell of the sea, disturbance. The sense well-dressed or important person is derived from the idea of swelling or being puffed up with pride. SYN.: *v.* Augment, distend, enhance, inflate, magnify, wax. ANT.: *v.* Abate, decrease, diminish, subside, wane.

swelter (swel' tēr), *v.i.* To be oppressed and faint with heat; to sweat profusely; of the weather, to cause oppression, languor, or faintness. *v.t.* To cause to faint; to overpower (as with heat). *n.* A hot or sweltering condition. (F. *être excédé de chaleur*, *ruisseler de sueur*; *accabler de chaleur*; *chaleur étouffante*.)

We swelter if we have to wear heavy clothes in hot weather, but blazing sunshine which swelters us delights our visitors from India and other hot countries. The air just before a heavy thunderstorm is usually sweltry (swel' tri, *adj.*), or oppressively hot. English people who go to live in the tropics must be prepared to live swelteringly (swel' tēr ing li, *adv.*) most of the year.

Frequentative of M.E. *swelten* to die, A.-S. *sweltan* to die; cp. O. Norse *svelta*, Goth. *swiltan* to die, O.H.G. *schwelzan* to burn.

swept (swept). This is the past tense and past participle of sweep. See sweep.

swerve (swerv), *v.i.* To turn to one side; to leave the regular or proper course. *v.t.* To cause to diverge. *n.* The act of swerving. (F. *faire un écart*; *écarter*; *écart*.)

A motor-car sometimes swerves suddenly to avoid a collision. A person swerves from

the right path when he does something wrong.

In cricket some bowlers are able to make the ball swerve in the air. A ball that does this is called a swerver (swerv' ēr, *n.*). In Rugby football, a player who suddenly changes his direction to avoid being tackled, is said to swerve, and the act is a swerve.

A.-S. *sweorfan* to scrub, file (hence to turn aside rapidly); cp. Dutch *swerven* to swerve, rove, Dan. *svirre* to whirl round, Icel. *sverfa* to file. Swed. *svarfva* to turn. SYN.: *v.* Deviate, diverge.

swift (swift), *adj.* Moving with great speed; rapid: fleet; quick; ready:

prompt; coming or passing quickly; brief. *adv.* Swiftly. *n.* A swallow-like bird belonging to the genus *Cypselus*, especially the common swift (*C. apus*); a genus of swift-flying moths. (F. *rapide*, *vite*, *vif*, *prompt*, *soudain*; *vite*: *martinet*, *hépiale*.)

The race is not always to the swift, staying

power and perseverance being sometimes as valuable as swiftness (swift' nēs, *n.*), or fleetness. So swift is the greyhound that it can outrun a hare, swift-heeled (*adj.*) or speedy as the latter may be. Swift trial and punishment are meted out to the spy caught in war-time. In James (i, 19), the apostle writes: "let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath."

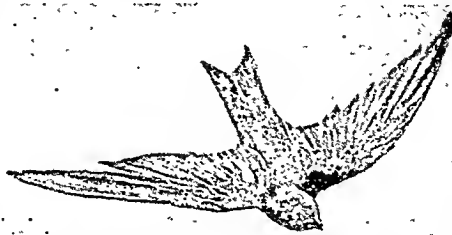
One of our kings, the son of Canute, was called Harold Harefoot, because he ran so swiftly (swift' li, *adv.*), or was swift-footed (*adj.*). Swift-winged (*adj.*) or swift-handed (*adj.*) vengeance is that which speedily overtakes its victim, and, in poetical language, swift-winged nights are those which pass quickly.

The bird known as a swift gets its name from the rapidity of its flight, a small species being called the swiftlet (swift' lēt, *n.*). The quick-flying moths that belong to the genus *Hepialus* are popularly called swifts. One kind, the ghost-moth, is noted for hovering and swaying over one spot.

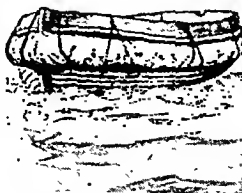
Sailors give the name of swifter (swift' ēr, *n.*) to a rope used to fasten, hold, or tighten something, and to a fender round a boat.

A.-S. *swift*, from *swifan* to move quickly; cp. O. Norse *svifa* to sweep, turn, rove. E. *sweep*, *swoop*. Final *t* is an *adj.* suffix. SYN.: *adj.* Prompt, quick, rapid, ready, speedy. ANT.: *adj.* Slow, tardy.

swill (swil), *v.t.* To rinse; to flush (out); to cause water to flow over; to drink greedily. *v.i.* To run freely; to flow over a surface; to drink to excess. *n.*



Swift.—The common swift, a bird like the swallow, but related anatomically to the humming-birds.



Swifter.—A swifter fixed round a boat.

SOME FINE SWIMMERS AMONG THE LOWER ANIMALS



Swimmer.—The twelve swimmers illustrated are as follows: 1. Manatee. 2. Hammer-headed shark. 3. Edible frog. 4. Darter, seen below the surface. 5. Darter following its prey. 6. Otter. 7. Trout. 8. Red-breasted merganser. 9. Sea-lion. 10. Sea-horse. 11. Polar bear. 12. Moose.

Hog-wash; semi-liquid food for animals, especially swine. (F. *rincer, laver à grande eau, inonder, boire avidement; couler, déborder, s'envoyer, lauver d'éuelles.*)

Dishes after being washed are rinsed or swilled in cold water. The sink may be swilled out when the task is finished by letting water from the tap swirl or flow over it.

Kitchen slops or refuse, known as swill or swillings (swil' ingz, *n. pl.*), are often collected and used, mixed with meal, for pig-food. A person who swills, or guzzles, drinking grossly and greedily, may be described as a swiller (swil' er, *n.*).

A.-S. *swillan* to wash; cp. *swill* swillings hogwash (hence to drink like a pig), also an excessive amount of liquor. SYN.: *v.* Pour rinse, wash.

swim (swim), *v. i.* To float on or in a liquid; to move through the water by making strokes with arms and legs, tail, fins, wings, etc.; to go along smoothly or glidingly; to be drenched or flooded (with liquid); to appear to whirl; to have a reeling sensation; to feel dizzy. *v. t.* To traverse or accomplish by swimming; to compete thus in (a race); to compete with thus; to cause (a horse, etc.) to swim; to float (a ship, etc.). *n.* A spell of swimming; a part of a stream where fish are numerous; the main current of business, public affairs, etc. *p. t.* swam (swām); *p. p.* swum (swūm). (F. *flotter, nager, filer, être trempé, avoir des vertiges, tourner; traverser à la nage, faire nager, lancer: tour de natation, mouvement des affaires.*)

Horses and dogs swim with their limbs; fishes with their fins and tails. Certain flat-fish swim along by moving the body with a curious undulating motion. Some birds use their wings when swimming under water. When a horseman swims his horse across a stream he may swim beside it.

Emotion makes the eyes swim with tears. Weakness may cause the head to swim, so that one feels dizzy, and has a whirling or reeling sensation, things appearing to swim before one's eyes.

The swim-bladder (*n.*), or sound, of a fish is an air-bladder which enables it to rise or sink in the water. Some streams are swimmable (swim' ābl, *adj.*), or capable of being swum, only by a powerful swimmer (swim' er, *n.*). A swimmeret (swim' er' èt, *n.*) of a crustacean is one of several members with which it propels itself through the water. A jelly-fish swims by opening and closing its conspicuous umbrella-like swimming-bell (*n.*).

Many people learn how to swim by taking lessons in a swimming-bath (*n.*), which is a pool, either under cover or in the open, large enough to swim in. Some may be glad of the aid of a swimming-belt (*n.*), which serves to keep them afloat. Affairs go or swimmingly (swim' ing li, *adv.*) when they go forward easily.

A.-S. *swimman*; cp. Dutch *zwemmen*, O.H.G. *swimman*, G. *schwimmen*, O. Norse *svimma*. For the sense of being giddy; cp. A.-S. *swima* dizziness, giddiness, Dutch *zwijm*, G. *schwinde*, dizziness *schwinden* to disappear, O. Norse *svimi* dizziness, *svina* to subside, disappear. In this sense the word is perhaps of different origin. SYN.: *v.* Float. ANT.: *v.* Sink.

swindle (swin' dl), *v. t.* and *i.* To defraud or cheat grossly. *n.* A fraudulent scheme; the act of swindling; a deception (F. *escroquer: escroquerie.*)

This word is used for those who cheat people by tricks or by misrepresentations swindling money out of them perhaps by selling them articles that are worthless. Fraudulent advertisements, by which dishonest people sought to swindle the public were once not infrequent. Reputable advertisers and the newspapers have combined to make things hard for those who thus

sought to obtain money by a swindle, or swindlingly (swin' dling li, *adv.*), so that a swindler (swin' dler, *n.*) of this kind is now seldom met with.

G. *schwindeln* to be dizzy act recklessly swindle, *schwindler* swindler, from O.H.G. *swintan* to waste away. See swim. SYN.: *v.* Cheat defraud. *n.* Cheat, deception, fraud.

swine (swin), *n.* A pig; a hog; any animal belonging to the family Suidae especially to the genus *Sus*; a greedy bestial person. *pl.* swine (swin). (F. *porc pourceau, cochon.*)

Swine may be described as omnivorous animals, since they feed on substances of a varied nature and are not disposed to be dainty or particular in their food. Swine are turned into beech or oak forests to feed on the mast or acorns. A person who tends swine was called a swine-herd (*n.*).

People of piggish or gluttonous habit are said to be swinish (swin' ish, *adj.*), or to behave swinishly (swin' ish li, *adv.*); conduct of this kind is described as swinishness (swin' ish nēs, *n.*).

Swine are apt to suffer from an infectious disease of the lungs, called swine-fever (*n.* or swine-plague (*n.*); the disease known as swine-pox (*n.*) is a form of chicken pox. The truffle is called swine-bread (*n.*).



Swim.—A swimmer swimming in the sea.

or sow-bread, because greatly relished by swine; the dandelion is called swine's-snout (*n.*) from the shape of the receptacle to which its plumed seeds are attached.

A.-S. *swin* (sing. and pl.); cp. Dutch *zwijn*, G. *schwein*, O. Norse *svin*, originally an adjective form, akin to L. *suinus* pertaining to swine, from *sūs* pig. See sow [2]. SYN.: Hog, pig.

swing (swing), *v.t.* To move with an oscillating or to-and-fro motion when suspended or fixed by a point or side; to sway; to oscillate; to rock; to wheel; to hang so as to be free to sway or oscillate; to turn about a centre; to use a swing; to move with an easy, swaying gait. *v.i.* To cause to move to and fro, oscillate, sway, or vibrate; to suspend; to wheel (a company, etc.); to cause to turn as on a pivot or about a centre; to wave; to brandish; to cause to move to and fro while seated in a swing; to dangle (the legs, etc.). *p.t.* **swung** (swung) or, rare, **swang** (swäng); *p.p.* **swung**. *n.* The act of swinging; an oscillation; a swinging movement; the extent or duration of this; a pendulum-like tendency to alternation of movement, vacillation; free course; a swaying gait; a seat slung on ropes; a spell of swinging in this. (F. *se balancer, osciller, vibrer, pendiller, tournoyer, faire osciller, faire vibrer, tourner, agiter, brandir, se balancer; balancement, oscillation, va et vient, courbe décrite, vacillation, balançoire.*)



Swing.—A girl enjoying herself on a swing erected in a garden.

A pendulum of just over 39 inches in length swings once a second. Its swing may be made long or short in sweep, but the duration is not affected. A pendulum is swung or suspended by a flexible spring.

A ship swings at her anchor when she moves round it with the tide or current. A good walker swings along at four miles an hour, and swings his arms rhythmically as he goes. An officer wheels or swings his company into line, the company swinging or wheeling round to face the new direction. A factory is said to be in full swing when all sections of it are working.

In golf, the to-and-fro movement of the club in preparing to strike the ball is called swing, a term also applied to a similar movement of the bat or racket in other sports.

The swing-back (*n.*) of a camera is an arrangement which enables the plate to be kept upright when the lens is pointed upwards or downwards. Many visitors to fairs take a ride in a swing-boat (*n.*), a boat-shaped carriage swinging from a frame

overhead, in which a pair of persons swing themselves by pulling alternately at ropes.

One type of bridge, called a swing-bridge (*n.*), is pivoted at one end, and is free to swing horizontally through a quarter-circle. When swung across a waterway, road vehicles may use it; when it swings back to allow ships to pass gates swing to and bar the roadway. A swing-plough (*n.*) is a plough without wheels.

A swinger (swing'ér, *n.*) is one who swings himself or another, or who causes things to swing or oscillate. Children like to swing from the handles of a giant stride, or swing one another in a swing rigged up for them. A song goes swingingly (swing'ing li, *adv.*), that is, with a swing, when sung in a lively way, in good time; a vigorous walker goes along swingingly.

A.-S. *swingan* to scourge, flutter; cp. G. *schwingen* to soar, swing, brandish, Swed. *svinga* to swing, whirl. SYN.: *v.* Hang, oscillate, suspend, sway, vibrate. *n.* Oscillation, vacillation.

swinge (swinj), *v.t.* To strike hard; to beat. (F. *cingler, étriller.*)

This word is an old-fashioned word, not often used nowadays. We sometimes talk, in a colloquial way, of a swingeing (swinj'ing, *adj.*), or thumping victory, and a jury in a libel case is said to award swingeing damages to a plaintiff when they award him a large sum.

A.-S. *swengan* to shake, causal of *swingan* to swing. See swing.

swingingly (swing'ing li), *adv.* In a swinging manner: liltingly; easily. See under swing.

swingle (swing'gl), *n.* A wooden instrument used to beat flax and separate the fibre from the woody part. *v.t.* To clean (flax) by beating it with a swingle. (F. *battre le lin.*)

The swingle was a sword-shaped implement with which the workman beat the flax when swingling it. The coarser part of the flax fibre obtained by swingling is called swingling-tow (*n.*). This process is now carried out by machinery.

The swingle-bar (*n.*) or swingle-tree (*n.*) of a cart or of a plough is a cross-bar, pivoted at the middle, to which the traces are attached.

M.E. *swingle*, M. Dutch *suringhel*; cp. A.-S. *swingele* whip, instrumental *n.* from *swing*.

swinish (swin'ish). For this word, *swinishness*, etc., see under swine.

swipe (swip), *v.t.* To give a very hard or reckless hit at (a cricket ball, etc.); to slog; of anchors, to raise or drag up; to

drink greedily or at a gulp. *v.i.* To make such a hit; to slog. *n.* A very hard or reckless hit or endeavour to hit (at cricket, etc.); a slog.

This word is used chiefly in cricket. Swipes (swips, *n.pl.*) is a term for inferior beer, or for beer generally.

A.-S. *swipian* to beat, akin to *sweep*. *SYN.* *v.* and *n.* Slog.

swirl (swêrl), *v.i.* To form eddies; to whirl about. *v.t.* To carry (along, etc.) with an eddying motion. *n.* An eddy; a whirling motion; the swift rush of a fish, or a vessel, through water; the disturbance so caused. (F. *tourbillonner, tournoyer, emporter en tourbillon; tourbillon, tournoiement*.)

In his "Water Babies," Kingsley speaks of fish swirling or rushing at a fly as an oar-blade swirls in a boat-race. At the foot of a waterfall, or where currents meet, swirls or eddies are formed in the water, and objects are swirled round or swirled down stream by the current.

Of Sc. origin. Cp. Norw. *svirla* to whirl, frequentative of *sverra*, Swed. *svirra*, G. *schwirren* to whiz, whirl. *SYN.* *v.* Eddy, whirl. *n.* Eddy.

swish (swish), *v.i.* To make a whistling or rustling noise in cutting the air; to move with such a noise. *v.t.* To make this movement with (a cane, etc.); to cut (off) with such a movement; to flog with the birch. *n.* A whistling sound of, or as of, a cane or lash passing swiftly through the air; a stroke with a birch, cane, etc. (F. *siffler; faire siffler, cingler, fouetter; sifflement, coup de verges*.)

In the days when corporal punishment was more frequent boys were swished with the birch, and the swish or noise made by its passage through the air, like the swish of the cane in use to-day, made its hearers flinch.

Imitative.

Swiss (swis), *adj.* Of or relating to Switzerland. *n.* A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; the people of that country. *pl.* Swiss (swis). (F. *Suisse; Suisse*.)

Switzerland, the territory of the Swiss, is a mountainous country lying between France, Germany, Italy and Austria, with an area of about sixteen thousand square miles. The Swiss Confederation comprises twenty-two cantons, or states, and the languages spoken vary in different districts, so that a Swiss may speak German, French, or Italian.

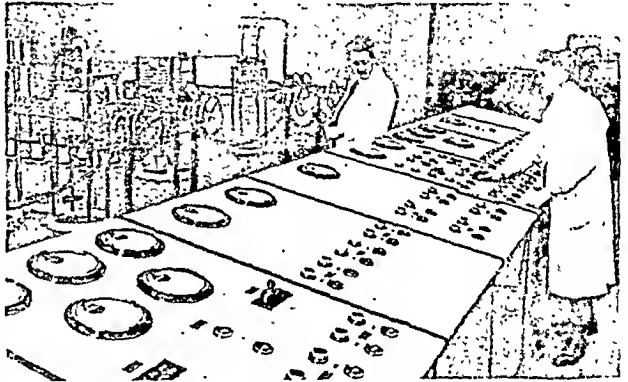
Swiss soldiers were formerly employed as body-guards to various European courts. The Papal Guard, or Swiss Guard, at the Vatican consists of Swiss officers and men.

F. *Suisse*, M.H.G. *Swiz*, from the canton Schwyz.

switch (swieh), *n.* A pliant twig or shoot cut from a tree; a tapering rod; an artificial tress of hair tied at one end and used in

hairdressing; a device used to connect and disconnect railway lines, etc., and so divert trains from one track to another; a device for completing or breaking an electric circuit, or for transferring current from one circuit to another. *v.t.* To beat with a switch; to whisk or snatch; to turn or swing round suddenly; to divert (a train) from one track on to another; to turn (on or off) or transfer to another circuit with a switch. *v.i.* In telephoning, to cut off connexions. (F. *baguette, tresse, aiguille, commutateur; fouetter, enlever vitement, tourner vitement, aiguiller, gaver; couper*.)

One who drives cattle may cut a switch from the hedge with which to urge them on. Children are switched, or punished by blows from a switch, or thin stiek. A woman who, through illness, is obliged to have her tresses cut, may get them made up by a hairdresser into a switch; which she can use until her hair grows long again. We switch on electric



Switch-board.—The high-frequency switch-board of the powerful broadcasting station at Zeesen, near Berlin, Germany.

light or power by a turn of the switch, or switch on our wireless apparatus.

At a telephone exchange each group of lines is connected to a switch-board (*n.*), so that the operator may interconnect one subscriber's line with another, switching on a user to the person with whom he desires to converse, and switching him off when he has completed his conversation. Switchboards of special construction are used in power stations. A cow switches or whisks its tail to and fro to switch away flies.

One of the chief attractions at some amusement fairs is the switchback (swieh' bāk, *n.*), which is an elevated train that travels by its own momentum in a series of dips and inclines.

Railway tracks are provided with switches at cross-overs and sidings. Switches or points are manipulated by a switch-man (*n.*), or pointsman.

Of Flem. or Low G. origin; cp. M. Dutch *swich* whip, Low G. *swutsche, zwukse* a thin rod, *zwuksen* to swish. See swish, twich. *SYN.* *n.* Rod, shoot, tress, twig. *v.* Divert, turn.

swivel (swiv' l), *n.* "A device comprising a ring and pivot; or other mechanism, used to connect two parts in such a way that one can revolve freely; a support allowing free motion horizontally. *v.t.* and *i.* To turn on or as on a swivel. (F. *tourniquet*; *pivoter*.)

In a common type of swivel a link is furnished with a headed pin or stud, which passes through a loop of the adjacent link. The hook on a dog-lead is connected with the strap by a swivel, so that the hook may be revolved without twisting the strap.

A turn-table swivels round its central support, and rowlocks are often made to swivel or turn on a pivot. A **swivel-gun** (*n.*) is a gun mounted in a pivoted crutch, which allows it to be swivelled or turned in any direction. A gun of this kind is used in wild-fowl shooting on our rivers and broads.

Most cranes lift their loads with a **swivel-hook** (*n.*), the shank of which turns in an eye attached to the lifting rope or chain; a **swivel-joint** (*n.*) between two parts allows one to turn while the other is stationary.

A.-S. *swifan* to move rapidly, to revolve; cp. Icel. *sveifla* to spin round. Akin to *swift*.

swob (swob). This is an old spelling of swab. See swab.

swollen (swō' lən). This is the past participle of swell. See swell.

swoon (swoon), *v.i.* To sink into a fainting fit. *n.* A faint; syncope. (F. *s'évanouir*; *évanouissement*, *syncope*.)

M.E. *swounen*, *swoghenen*, from A.-S. *geswōgen* senseless (from a swoon) p.p. of *swōgan* to move noisily, sigh, sigh. See *sough*. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Faint.

swoop (swoop), *v.i.* To come (down) with a rush, as a bird of prey; to descend or rush swiftly upon prey; to make a sudden attack from a distance. *v.t.* To dash upon and seize while on the wing; to snatch (up). *n.* A swooping movement; a sudden attack; a sudden snatching or carrying off of many things at once. (F. *s'abattre*, *fondre*; *happer au vol*; *action de fondre*, *coup*.)

A peregrine will sometimes swoop upon a grouse or pheasant which has been wounded by a sportsman, and carry it away. In Shakespeare's "Macbeth" (iv, 3), Macduff laments that he has lost his wife and children at one fell swoop, slaughtered by Macbeth's soldiers.

A.-S. *swāpan* to sweep along; cp. G. *schweifen* to rove, ramble, O. Norse *sveipa* to swoop, sweep. See sweep. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Plunge, pounce, snatch.

swop (swop). This is another form of swap. See swap.

sword (sōrd), *n.* A weapon of offence, consisting of a sharp-edged blade of metal set in a hilt, and used for cutting or thrusting, or both; military power; sovereignty; destruction by the sword; war; death. (F. *épée*, *glaiive*.)



Swivel.—
The swivel
of a chain.

Swords are among the most ancient of weapons, and are of many shapes. Bronze Age swords were leaf-shaped, with a small grip. Those of the ancient Greeks and Romans were short, straight, and double-edged weapons, adapted for thrusting.

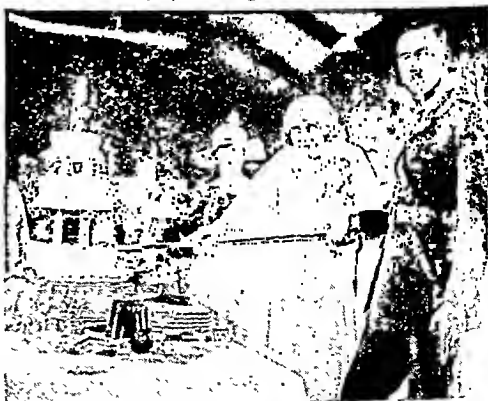
Modern swords include the scimitar, a curved Eastern weapon with its cutting edge on the convex part, and the sabre, a heavy cavalry weapon having a blade with a strong back, adapted both for thrusting and cutting. The court sword of to-day is a rapier.

The sword was at one time the most important weapon of the soldier. It is a symbol of military might and power, the emblem of judicial authority, and also of sovereign power vested in the king.

On the dome of the Central Criminal Court, London, stands a great gilded figure of Justice holding up in her right hand the sword of justice.

The Lord Mayor of London, the chief City magistrate, has his sword-bearer (*n.*), who, with the bearer of the mace, precedes him when he attends the sessions. A sword of state is borne before a sovereign on ceremonial occasions.

The expression, fire and sword, means rapine, or the destruction wrought by invaders. In the fierce and bloodthirsty warfare of long ago, many of the populace, together with captured soldiers, were put to the sword, or slaughtered, by victors, especially if a lengthy resistance had been made by the vanquished. Since a sword is usually wielded in the right hand, the sword-arm (*n.*) means the right arm, and the sword-hand (*n.*) the right hand.



Sword.—A bride and bridegroom cutting their wedding-cake with a sword.

A **sword-bayonet** (*n.*) is a bayonet with a sword-shaped blade. A sword is hung from a sword-belt (*n.*); its blade is a sword-blade (*n.*); a cut made with a sword, or the scar it leaves, is a sword-cut (*n.*). The hand of one who uses a sword is protected by a sword-guard (*n.*) on the hilt; a knot or tassel of ribbons attached to the hilt is called a sword-knot (*n.*). A sword-cane (*n.*), or sword-stick (*n.*), is a cane, hollow for the

greater part of its length, enclosing and serving as a sheath for a long, pointed blade.

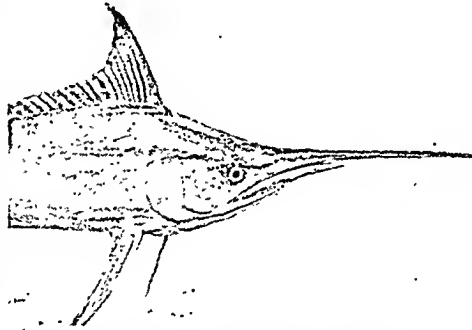
Fencing with swords is sword-play (*n.*); one who takes part in it is a sword-player (*n.*), or swordsman (*sördz' män, n.*); and the skill with which he handles his weapon is swordsmanship (*sördz' män ship, n.*). Figuratively a smart interchange of repartee or argument is called sword-play.

A person carrying or armed with a sword is sworded (*sörd' ed, adj.*). Modern soldiers are for the most part swordless (*sörd' lés, adj.*), that is, without swords, though they carry a more or less swordlike (*sörd' lik, adj.*) bayonet. The armour worn by knights was designed to be swordproof (*sörd' proof, adj.*)—that is, able to resist cuts or thrusts from a sword.

One kind of sword-dance (*n.*) is a dance performed by one or two people over two swords laid crosswise on the ground. Another is a dance in which the male dancers clash their swords together.

A South American species of hummingbird is called the sword-bill (*n.*), on account of its long sword-shaped (*adj.*) bill.

One of the most formidable of sea-fish is the sword-fish (*n.*), which has its upper jaw lengthened into a smooth, horny spike, sometimes three feet long. The European species, *Hippias gladius*, is occasionally taken in British waters. Whales and large fish form the prey of the sword-fish, these being pierced and killed by its swordlike weapon.



• Sword-fish.—With its long and spiky upper jaw a sword-fish will attack a whale.

Among plants named after the sword are the sword-flag (*n.*)—the yellow flag or marsh flag—and the sword-lily (*n.*), or gladiolus. Sword-grass (*n.*) is a name given to sedges and other plants with sword-shaped leaves; the sword-bean (*n.*)—*Canavalia ensiformis*—is a climbing leguminous plant with curved scimitar-shaped pods about a foot long. It grows in tropical countries.

A.-S. *sweord*; cp. Dutch *zwaard*, G. *schwert*. O. Norse *sverth*. SYN.: Blade, brand, death, steel.

swore (swör). This is the past tense and sworn (swörn) the past participle of swear. See swear.

swum (swüm). This is the past participle of swim. See swim.

swing (swüŋg). This is the past tense and past participle of swing. See swing.

Sybarite (sib' á rit), *n.* An inhabitant of Sybaris, an ancient Greek colony in south Italy, noted for the effeminaey and luxury of its people; (sybarite) an effeminate and luxurious person. (F. *sybarite*.)

Sybaris, situated on the Gulf of Tarentum, was founded by emigrants from Greece in the eighth century B.C.; the city was famed for its luxury and riches.

One who is effeminate and leads a life of luxury is now called a sybarite, or said to be sybaritic (sib á rit' ik, *adj.*) in his ways, this manner of life being described as sybaritism (sib' á rit izm, *n.*).

L. *Sybarita*, Gr. *Sybaritēs*.

sybil (sib' il). This is an incorrect form of sibyl. See sibyl.

sycamine (sik' á min), *n.* The black mulberry-tree (*Morus nigra*). (F. *murier noir*.)

L. *sycaminus*, Gr. *sykaminon*, probably from Heb. *shiqmah* (pl. *shiqmim*) sycamore.

sycamore (sik' á mör), *n.* A bushy fig-tree (*Ficus sycomorus*) of Egypt and Syria; a timber tree, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, allied to the maple. (F. *sycamore*, faux *platane*.)

The Egyptian sycamore, or sycamore-fig (*n.*), is a tree common in Palestine. Its fruit is inferior in flavour to and is smaller than that of the common fig.

The British tree known as the sycamore,

or sycamore - maple (*n.*), is a fairly large one, with a straight, smooth trunk and spreading branches. Its leaves have five lobes. The wood, which is firm and of a fine grain, takes a high polish, and is used for cabinet work and many other purposes.

Formerly *sycamore*. L. *sycomorus*, Gr. *sykomoros*, as if fig-mulberry (from *sykon* fig, *moron* mulberry), but probably of Semitic origin, as *sycamine*.

syce (sīs), *n.* In India, a groom.

Hindustani from Arabic *sārs*.

sycee (sī sē'), *n.* Ingots of silver used in China as a medium of exchange.

Sycee—or to use the full name, sycee silver (*n.*)—bears the stamp of an assayer or banker, denoting its weight and purity. Its value is reckoned in Chinese taels, and varies with the current price of silver.

Chinese *sai sze* fine silk, because when pure it can be drawn out into fine threads.

sychnocarpous (sik nó kar' pús), *adj.* In botany, bearing fruit several times before dying; perennial.

From Gr. *sykhnos* frequent, *harpos* fruit; E-ous.

syconium (sī kō' ni ūm; si kō' ni ūm), *n.* A multiple fruit like that of the fig. *pl.* *syconia* (sī kō' ni á; si kō' ni á). *syconus* (sī kō' nús; si kō' nús)—*pl.* *syconi* (sī kō' ni; si kō' ni)—has the same meaning. (F. *sycone*.)

This type of fruit consists of a hollow receptacle containing a number of very small flowers which produce tiny ovaries.

Modern L. from Gr. *sykon* fig.

sycophant (sik' ó fánt), *n.* A flatterer; a parasite; a toady. (F. *sycophante*, *flagorneur*, *léche-pieds*.)

In ancient Greece the word sycophant was used of a person who gave information against people who broke the laws of the state, and so came to have its later meaning of one who seeks to gain favour. Sycophancy (sik' ó fán si, *n.*) means flattery or toadying. Meantly obsequious or cringing flattery is said to be sycophantic (sik' ó fán' tik, *adj.*), or sycophantish (sik' ó fán tish, *adj.*) behaviour.

L. sycophanta, Gr. *sykophantēs*, from *sykon* fig. *phainō* to show, but no certain explanation of the name has been suggested. It has possibly something to do with the sacred fig-trees. *SYN.* : *n.* Flatterer, toady.

syenite (sí' ē nít), *n.* A granular crystalline rock, composed of feldspar, hornblende, and often mica, with or without quartz. (F. *syénite*.)

The granite from Syene in Upper Egypt, which contains hornblende, was originally called syenite, but the name is now applied to igneous rocks, consisting essentially of dominant feldspar, which are commonly classed as syenitic (sí' ē nít' ik, *adj.*).

syl-. This is a form of the prefix *syn*. See *syn-*.

syllable (sil' ábl), *n.* A single sound forming a word or part of a word and containing a vowel sound with or without consonants; the smallest particle or least amount of speech. *v.t.* To pronounce by syllables; to utter. (F. *syllabe*; *syllaber*.)

A syllable must contain a vowel or vowel sound, as *l*, but need not contain a consonant, although many syllables consist of a vowel and one or more consonants. It is sometimes said of someone who will not divulge information that we cannot get a syllable from him. Syllabled (sil' ábl, *adj.*) means having syllables. The words *I*, *at* and *strength* are one-syllabled, or mono-syllabic.

To pronounce or articulate by syllables is to syllabize (sil' á biz, *v.t.*) this action or process being called syllabification (si lāb i fí kā' shūn, *n.*). Syllabic (si lāb' ik, *adj.*) means consisting of a syllable or syllables, and is opposed to alphabetic. Our language is alphabetic, but Chinese is syllabic. A mono-syllabic word is one consisting of one syllable. To utter words in a syllabic

manner, or syllabically (si lāb' ik ál li' adv.) is to articulate or pronounce each syllable distinctly. A syllabary (sil' á bā ri, *n.*) is a list of characters representing syllables. In some languages a syllabary serves as an alphabet.

O.F. *sillabe*, L. *syllaba*, Gr. *syllabē* that which holds or is taken together and forms a single sound, from Gr. *syl-* = *syn-* together, *labanein* (stem *lab-*) to take. The last of the three *l*'s is intrusive; cp. E. *principle* from L. *principium*.

syllabub (sil' á búb). This is another spelling of syllabub. See syllabub.

syllabus (sil' á bús), *n.* An abstract or summary; an outline; a table of contents. *pl.* syllabuses (sil' á bús' ez). (F. *sommaire*, *abrégé*, *table des matières*.)

A college generally issues a syllabus, giving an abstract of the main headings of its courses of instruction. In the Roman Catholic Church the syllabus is the summary of points decided by the Curia, especially a list of heretical doctrines, practices or institutions appended to the encyclical of Pius IX in 1864.

See syllable. *SYN.* : Abstract, summary.

syllipsis (si lep' sis), *n.* The application of a word in two different senses at once. *pl.* syllepses (si lep' séz). (F. *syllèpse*.)

Syllipsis occurs when one word is used in both a literal and a metaphorical sense. Of Charles I Evelyn said that he was "circled with his royal diadem and the affections of his people." The word "circled" is here sylleptic (si lep' tik, *adj.*), and is used sylleptically (si lep' tik' ál li' adv.).

Syllepses occur also in sentences in which a verb or adjective refers to two nouns or pronouns, but only agrees with one, as in the sentence "Neither you nor I was there."

Gr. = taking together; from *syl-* = *syn-* together *lèpsis* taking (from *labanein*, fut. *lèps-omai*).

syllogism (sil' á jizm), *n.* A form of argument consisting of three statements, the third of which depends on the other two; deductive reasoning, as opposed to inductive reasoning. (F. *sylogisme*.)

The following is an example of a syllogism : "All men must die. The emperor is a man. Therefore the emperor must die." The first statement is called the major premise, the second the minor premise, and the third the conclusion.



British Museum
Syllabary.—A Babylonian syllabary, or list of characters representing syllables.

To syllogize (sil' ô jiz, *v.i.*) is to argue syllogistically (sil' ô jis' tik ál li, *adv.*). To syllogize (*v.t.*) an argument is to put it into syllogistic (sil' ô jis' tik, *adj.*) form.

O.F. *silogime*, *sillogisme*, L. *sylogismus*, Gr. *sylogismos* reckoning together, reasoning, from *sylogizesthai* to reason, from *syn* with, *logos* reason. SYN.: Deduction. ANT.: Induction.

sylyph (silf), *n.* One of a race of beings or spirits supposed to live in the air; a female fairy or spirit; a graceful and slender girl or woman; a name applied to various species of long-tailed humming-birds. (F. *sylphe*, *sylphide*.)

Sylphs were believed to come between material and spiritual beings, to be like human beings in many respects, but without a soul. Sylph-like (*adj.*) means like a sylph, graceful, slender, airy.

F. *sylphe*, generally taken to be from Gr. *silphê* a kind of beetle, grub, or moth, but it is difficult to see the connexion. The word was used by Paracelsus, who perhaps derived it from *sylva* (*silva*) wood, and *nymph*. It has also been connected with *sulevia* (of Celtic origin) a guardian spirit among the Gauls

sylvan (sil' vãn), *adj.* Relating to or associated with woods or a wood; abounding in woods or trees; wooded; rural; rustic. *n.* A spirit or deity of the woods; a woodland person or animal; a rustic. Another form is *silvan* (sil' vãn). (F. *sylvestre*, *boisé*, *champêtre*; *sylvain*, *campagnard*.)

A wooded country scene might be described as a sylvan landscape. Sylvanite (sil' vãn it, *n.*) is an important ore of gold, consisting of gold and silver telluride. sylvate (sil' vât, *n.*) or silvate (sil' vât, *n.*) is a salt of silvic (sil' vik, *adj.*) acid, a colourless crystalline compound contained in wood-resin. The science of forestry is sometimes called sylviculture (sil' vi kül chûr, *n.*) or silviculture (sil' vi kül chûr, *n.*).

L. *silvãnus* belonging to a wood (*silva*), E suffix. -an = L. -ãnus. SYN.: *adj.* Rural, rustic, wooded, woodland, woody. ANT.: Town-like, urban.

sym-. This is a form of the prefix *syn-*. See *syn-*.

symbion (sim' bi òn), *n.* An organism living in a kind of partnership with another for mutual benefit. Another form is *symbiont* (sim' bi ònt).

One of the most familiar instances of this kind of association, which is called

symbiosis (sim bi ò' sis, *n.*), is seen in lichens, which consist of colonics of algae and fungi living together symbiotically (sim bi ot' ik ál li, *adv.*), or in a *symbiotic* (sim bi ot' ik, *adj.*) way, each supplying some needs of the other.

Gr. *symbiōn* (gen. -ōnt-os) neuter pres. p. of *symbiōein* to live with, from *syn* with, *bios* life.

symbol (sim' bôl), *n.* An object taken to represent an idea or quality; an emblem; a letter, character, or the like used as the conventional sign of some object, process, etc.; in chemistry, an abbreviation of the name of an element; a creed. *v.t.* To symbolize. (F. *symbole*, *emblème*; *symboliser*.)

The circle is used as the symbol of eternity, since it has neither beginning nor ending.

The cross is symbolic (sim bol' ik, *adj.*) or symbolical (sim bol' ik ál, *adj.*) of Christianity, that is, it serves as a symbol of that faith. The Trinity is represented symbolically (sim bol' ik ál li, *adv.*), or in a symbolic manner, by a triangle.

The study of creeds and the study of the mystic rites and ceremonies of antiquity are sometimes called symbolics (sim bol' ics, *n.*). By symbolism (sim' bol izm, *n.*) is meant either the use of symbols, a system of symbols, or symbols generally. The symbolism used in chemistry represents each element by one letter or two letters

of its name. Nitrogen has N for its symbol, nickel Ni, gold Au (short for Latin *aurum*). A symbolist (sim' bôl ist, *n.*) is one who uses symbols or practises symbolism. To symbolize (sim' bôl iz, *v.t.*) a thing means to represent it by a symbol or as a symbol, or to treat it as symbolic. The colour white symbolizes purity. We symbolize (*v.t.*), that is, use symbols, in many of the sciences.

The study of symbols is *symbology* (sim bol' ô ji, *n.*), and the worship of symbols or the undue veneration of symbols is *symbolatry* (sim bol' à tri, *n.*) or *symbololatry* (sim bô lol' à tri, *n.*).

F. *symbole*, L. *symbolum*, Gr. *symbolon* token, sign, from *symbollein* to bring together, from *sym-* = *syn-* together, *ballein* to throw, bring. SYN.: Creed, emblem, sign, token.

symmetry (sim' é tri), *n.* The due proportion of the parts of a whole to each other; such an arrangement of parts that



Sylvan.—"A Fairy Woodland," a sylvan scene. From the painting by E. Parton.

those on one side of a line are similar to those on the other side in size, shape, and position; regularity of form; in botany, regularity in the number of sepals, petals, stamens, etc.; balance; harmony. (F. *symétrie*.)

Most animals with backbones are **symmetrical** (si met' rik ál, *adj.*) or **symmetric** (si met' rik, *adj.*), that is, have symmetry. This means that a line running through the centre of the spine divides the skeleton into two similar parts. Most leaves also are divided symmetrically (si met' rik ál li, *adv.*) in this way by the centre rib. Some simply constructed creatures, such as the jelly-fish and sea-urchins, have no heads or tails, and their **symmetricalness** (si met' rik ál nés, *n.*), or state of being symmetrical, is not two-sided, but what is called radial, the parts being arranged round a centre like the spokes of a wheel.

The rare words **symmetrist** (sim' è trist, *n.*) and **symmetrician** (sim è trish' án, *n.*) denote one who gives great attention to or insists upon symmetry. To **symmetrize** (sim' è triz, *v.t.*) a design is to give it symmetry. The act of doing this and the effect produced are both **symmetrization** (sim è trī zā' shùn, *n.*).

Gr. *symmetria*, from *symmetros* commensurate, from *sym-* = *syn-*, and *metron* measure. SYN.: Balance, correspondence, harmony, regularity. ANT.: Asymmetry, irregularity.

sympathy (sim' pā thi), *n.* The quality or state of being affected by another's feelings or of sharing them; fellow-feeling; agreement in views, desires, etc.; compassion; the relation existing between different parts of the body by which a diseased or other condition in the one may give rise to a corresponding condition in the other; the relation existing between inanimate bodies by which the vibration of one may cause the vibration of the other. (F. *sympathie*.)

People who have tastes in common are in sympathy with each other. It is natural to feel sympathy with those who are in trouble. A **sympathetic** (sim pā thet' ik, *adj.*) nature is one that is easily stirred to sympathy. Damage suffered by one eye may produce sympathetic inflammation, that is, inflammation not due directly to the same cause, in the other. The striking of a note on the piano may cause the sympathetic vibration of some object in the room. Secret messages are often written in **sympathetic ink** (*n.*), a colourless ink

which becomes visible only when heated or treated with a chemical. A person deals with a situation sympathetically (sim pā thet' ik ál li, *adv.*) when he handles it with due regard to the feelings of those concerned, and understanding of their points of view.

Though we should be sympathetic, we should avoid **sympatheticism** (sim pā thet' i sizm, *n.*), which is a tendency to be unduly sympathetic.

When we **sympathize** (sim' pā thiz, *v.i.*) with a person in distress we either merely feel sympathy with him, or we express our sympathy in words or deeds. A **sympathizer** (sim' pā thiz ér, *n.*) is one who sympathizes with another.

Gr. *sympatheia* from *sym-* = *syn-* together, *pathos* suffering, from *pathein* to suffer. SYN.: Accord, affinity, agreement, compassion, harmony. ANT.: Antipathy.

sympetalous (sim' pct' ál ús), *adj.* Having the petals joined.

From E. *sym-* and *petalous*.

symphony (sim' fō ni), *n.* A harmonious mingling of sounds, colours, etc.; a long musical work for an orchestra, following the plan of a sonata; formerly a prelude or similar piece. (F. *symphonie*.)

A symphony is really a sonata for orchestra, and consists of several contrasted but closely connected movements. The chief **symphonists** (sim' fō nists, *n.pl.*), or composers of symphonies, are Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Brahms.

Music in this form is said to be **symphonic** (sim fon' ik, *adj.*), a term also applied to other orchestral music of a similar elaborate and epical nature, such as a symphonic poem (*n.*), which follows no fixed

plan, and is generally descriptive or romantic. An harmonious and pleasant blending of sounds is **symphonious** (sim fō' ni ús, *adj.*).

L. Gr. *symphōnia*, from *symphōnos* in harmony, from *sym-* = *syn* with, *phōnē* sound, voice.

sympiesometer (sim pi è som' è tér), *n.* A form of barometer in which the pressure of the atmosphere is measured by means of confined air or other gas pressing against the column of liquid; an instrument for measuring the pressure or rate of speed of a current of water or other liquid. Another form is **sympiezometer** (sim pi è zóm' è tér, *n.*). (F. *sympiezometre*.)

From Gr. *sympiezēin* to compress, and E. *meter*.

sympodium (sim pō' di ūm), *n.* A false axis or stem formed by a branch taking upon itself the duties of a stem



Symphony. — Mozart (1756-91), the great composer, who wrote many beautiful symphonies.

and thus imitating the true stem. *pl. sympodia* (sim-pō' di à).

Gr. *sym-* = *syn* with, *podion* little foot, dim. of *pous* (acc. *podā*) foot.

symposium (sim pō' zi ùm), *n.* A wine party; a convivial gathering; a friendly discussion; a series of short articles on the same subject by different writers. *pl. symposia* (sim pō' zi à). (F. *banquet*.)

In ancient Greece it was the custom for those who had partaken of a banquet to join together afterwards for wine, music, and the exchange of opinions. The philosopher Plato represents one of his dialogues, "The Symposium," as taking place at one of these gatherings, and from this comes the use of the word for a collection of opinions. The person who presided over the symposiac (sim pō' zi àk, *adj.*) or symposial (sim pō' zi àl, *adj.*) festivities was called the symposiarch (sim pō' zi ark, *n.*).

L. *symposium*, Gr. *symposion*, from *sym* = *syn* together, *posis* act of drinking. SYN.: Carousal, discussion, table-talk.

symptom (simp' tòm), *n.* A noticeable change in the body or any of its functions indicating disease; a sign; an indication; a trace. (F. *symptôme*, *indice*.)

The branch of medical science which deals with the symptoms of disease is known as *symptomatology* (simp to má tol' o ji, *n.*). By carrying out a symptomatic (simp to māt' ik, *adj.*) or symptomatic (simp to māt' ik àl, *adj.*) examination, or examining his patient symptomatically (simp to māt' ik àl li, *adv.*), a doctor can find out what disease he is suffering from.

..O.F. *symptome*, L. and Gr. *symp̄tōma* chance, casualty, symptom, from G. *symp̄ptein* to fall together, fall in with, from *sym-* = *syn* with, *ptōma* something fallen or happened, from *piptein* to fall. SYN.: Indication, mark, sign, token.

syn-. A prefix from the Greek meaning with, along with, together, alike, at the same time. (F. *syn-*.)

This prefix becomes *sym-* before *b*, *m*, and *p*, as in symbol, symmetry, sympathy, *syl-* before *l*, as in syllable, *sys-* before *s*, as in *syssitia*, unless *s* is followed by a consonant, when *syn-* becomes *sy-*, as in system. In nearly every case the second element is of Greek origin, *synovia* being the chief exception.

synaeresis (si nēr' è sis), *n.* The drawing together of two syllables into one sound. (F. *synèrèse*.)

The use of "e'er" for "ever" is an example. Gr. *synaieresis* a taking together, from *syn-* and *hairein* to take; cp. *diæresis*.

synagogue (sin' à gog), *n.* A Jewish congregation for worship and religious instruction; the building where it meets. (F. *synagogue*.)

Formerly the synagogue was used for instruction in the law as well as for worship. Notable features of every synagogue are the ark or cupboard containing the scrolls of the law, and the reading desk. *Synagogal* (sin' à gō gāl, *adj.*) or *synagogual* (sin' à gō gāl, *adj.*) and *synagogical* (sin' à gog' ik àl; sin' à goj' ik àl, *adj.*) mean relating to a synagogue.

F., from L. *synagōga*, Gr. *synagōgē* bringing together, from *syn* with, *agōgē* bringing, from *agein* to bring.



Synagogue.—A synagogue, that is, congregation of Jews engaged in worship. The place of meeting is also called a synagogue.

synaloepha (sin à.lé' fà), *n.* The slurring or suppression of a vowel at the end of a word before a vowel at the beginning of the next. Another spelling is *synalepha* (sin à lé' fà). (F. *synalèphe*.)

In Greek and Latin verse *synaloepha* is constantly used, but in English it is optional. We have an instance of *synaloepha* in the following line from Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard":—

"Awaits alike th' inevitable hour."

Flowers are *synantherous* (si nān' thēr ùs, *adj.*) when they have the anthers on their stamens joined together. A plant is *synantherous* (si nān' thūs, *adj.*) if its leaves and flowers appear at the same time, as in the Japan quince (*Pyrus japonica*).

Synaphea (sin à lé' à, *n.*) is a term of classical prosody meaning the uninterrupted maintenance of the same rhythm in a metrical line.

The sutures of the skull and the sockets of the teeth are connected by a method of jointing called *synarthrosis* (sin ar thrō' sis, *n.*)—*pl. synarthroses* (sin ar thrō' sēs)—which allows no movement.

The mulberry is a *syncarp* (sin' karp, *n.*) or *syncarpous* (sin kar' pūs, *adj.*) fruit, that is, one having a large number of little fruits joined together to form a single mass. The bones of the spine are united by cartilage in such a way that the joints are almost rigid. This kind of jointing is named *synchondrosis* (sin kou drō' sis, *n.*).

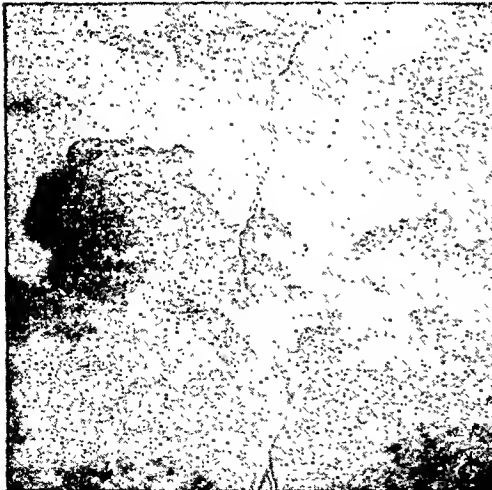
L., from Gr. *synaloiphē* smearing together, from *syn-* with, together, *aleiphein* to besmear, blot out.

synchronism (sing' krō nizm), *n.* The happening of two or more events at the same time; a statement of such a happening; an arrangement of historical events or personages in a table, according to their dates; the keeping of uniform time; coincidence of periodic movement between two or more instruments. (F. *synchronisme*.)

There is synchronism between the flash of lightning and the peal of thunder, although we usually hear the thunder some time after we have seen the lightning, owing to the different speeds at which sound and light travel. Events that occur synchronistically (sing' krō nis' tik āl li, *adv.*) or synchronously (sing' krō nūs li, *adv.*) happen at the same time, and synchronize (sing' krō nīz, *v.i.*) or are synchronous (sing' krō nūs, *adj.*) or synchronistic (sing' krō nis' tik, *adj.*).

When we assign the same date to two events, or make clocks keep standard time we synchronize (*v.t.*) them. The person who carries out these processes, which are called synchronization (sing' krō nī zā' shūn, *n.*), is a synchronizer (sing' krō nīz ēr, *n.*), a name also given to a device for synchronizing clocks.

Gr. *synkhronismos*, from Gr. *synkhronos* happening at the same time, from *syn-* together, *khronos* time SYN.: Concurrence, simultaneousness.



Synchronism.—Although thunder is usually heard after a flash of lightning is seen, actually there is synchronism between them.

synclastic (sin klās' tik), *adj.* Of curved surfaces, bending evenly in all directions.

The surface of a ball is convexly synclastic, and the inside of a bowl is concavely synclastic.

In places where the earth's strata dip so as to form hollows or valleys, the two slopes of a valley are called synclinal (sin kli' nāl; sing' kli nāl, *adj.*), that is, they

slope downwards towards the same line, forming a syncline (sing' klin, *n.*), or synclinal (*adj.*) trough. A ridge, on the other hand, formed by strata sloping upwards, is called an anticline.

From Gr. *syn* with, *klastos* curved, broken, from *klain*, *klān* to break.

syncopate (sing' kō pāt), *v.t.* To shorten (a word) by leaving out one or more letters from the middle; to displace temporarily the regular beat in music. (F. *élider*, *syncoper*.)

We syncopate the word "Gloucester," pronouncing it "Gloster."

Composers vary the flow of their music when they syncopate or interrupt the natural beat of the rhythm by binding a weak beat onto a strong beat that follows, or by accenting a note in an unaccented part of the bar. This unequal division of the time or notes is called syncopation (sing' kō pā' shūn, *n.*), a term occasionally applied to syncopating in the grammatical sense.

L. *syncōpātus*, p.p. of *syncōpare* generally meaning to swoon, be deprived of strength; from *syncopē*, Gr. *synkopē*, from *syn* with, *kōpē* cutting, from *hoplein* to strike, cut.

syncope (sing' kō pē), *n.* Unconsciousness through weakening of the heart's action; the omission of a letter or syllable from the middle of a word. (F. *syncopé*.)

In the grammatical sense of the word the more usual term is syncopation (see under syncopate). Fainting is the popular name for syncope, and doctors might describe an attack of faintness as a syncopal (sing' kō pāl, *adj.*) attack.

L., from Gr. *synkopē*. See syncopation.

syncotyledonous (sin kot i lē' dō nūs), *adj.* Having the cotyledons joined together.

This word is used by botanists to describe plants in which the seed-leaves, or first leaves, are not separate.

The term syncretism (sing' krē tizm, *n.*) means an attempt or tendency to reconcile or blend together differing religious, philosophical, or other ideas, opinions, principles, or practices. Anything relating to syncretism is syncretic (sin krē' tik; sin kret' ik, *adj.*), or syncretistic (sing' krē tis' tik, *adj.*), and one who practises, or is in favour of syncretism is a syncretist (sing' krē tist, *n.*). In the seventeenth century George Calixtus (1586-1656), a Lutheran divine, endeavoured to syncretize (sing' krē tiz, *v.t.*) the warring factions of the Church, but the various divisions refused to syncretize (*v.i.*).

The words syndactyl (sin dāk' til, *adj.*) and syndactylous (sin dāk' til ūs, *adj.*), which have the same meaning, are used to describe animals that have some or all of their fingers or toes entirely or partly joined.

syndic (sin' dik), *n.* A term applied at different times and places to officials of various kinds; at Cambridge University, a member of a special committee of the Senate. (F. *syndic*.)

This word is generally used in the sense of a representative, or delegate. The syndics

of ancient Greece were advocates, or at a later date judges. The syndic of an Italian town is the chief official or mayor.

F. from L. *syndicus*, Gr. *syndikos* one who helps in a court of justice, from *syn-* together, *dike* justice.



Syndic.—“The Syndics.” From the painting by Rembrandt (1606-1669), the famous Dutch artist.

syndicalism (sin' di kál izm), *n.* A theory of social organization that aims at placing the ownership and control of the various industries in the hands of the corresponding trade unions; such a system of industry. (F. *syndicalisme*.)

Syndicalism originated in France. A **syndicalist** (sin' di ká list, *n.*) is one who upholds this theory.

From *syndic*, suffixes *-al* (L. *-ālis*), *-ism* (L. *-ismus*).

syndicate (sin' di kát, *n.*; sin' di kāt, *v.*), *n.* A number of persons or firms working together to carry through some business enterprise; a council of syndics. *v.t.* To form into a syndicate; to manage or effect by a syndicate. (F. *syndicat*; *syndiquer*.)

A syndicate is often formed merely to take over some undertaking with a view to re-selling. The term is also frequently applied to a body of persons who buy up literary matter for simultaneous publication in various periodicals.

The syndication (sin di ká' shún, *n.*) of news is the act of syndicating it, that is, of publishing it in many newspapers at the same time.

F. *syndicat*, L.L. *syndicātus*, a p.p. formation. See *syndic*.

syne (sín), *adv.* A Scottish word meaning since, ago, afterwards.

Shortened from M.E. *sithen*. See *since*.

synedrium (si ned' ri ūm), *n.* An assembly or council, especially the Jewish Sanhedrim. (F. *tribunal*, *sanhédrin*.)

L. *synedrium*, Gr. *synedrion*. See *sanhedrim*.

synod (sin' ód), *n.* A meeting for discussion, especially a meeting of churchmen for discussing Church affairs; a council of Presbyterians between the presbyteries and the General Assembly. (F. *synode*.)

This word is nowadays used particularly for a diocesan synod. This is an assembly, called together by a bishop, of all the clergy in his diocese, and any other people whom he likes to summon, to discuss and settle the religious affairs of the diocese. A

Roman Catholic synod appoints synodal (sin' ód ál, *adj.*) examiners, whose work it is to examine the fitness of people to be parish priests, etc. The Holy Synod (*n.*) was the supreme governing body of the Russian branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. Things done at a synod are done synodically (si nod' ik ál li, *adv.*).

The words synodic (si nod' ik, *adj.*) and synodical (si nod' ik ál, *adj.*) are sometimes used in the same sense as synodal, but oftener in an astronomical sense. The time from new moon to new moon, for instance, is called the synodic month (*n.*) or synodic period (*n.*).

F. *synode*, L. *synodus* Gr. *synodos* from meeting, *syn* with, *hodos* way.

synonym (sin' ó nim), *n.* A word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another of the same language. (F. *synonyme*.)

The words *furze*, *gorse*, and *whin* are synonyms, or words synonymous (si non' i mús, *adj.*) with each other. One could be substituted for another in a sentence without the slightest change of meaning; but this is not true of many words regarded as synonyms. For instance, *humble* and *lowly* are synonymous, or of the nature of synonyms, but we could not end a letter with the formula, “Your lowly servant.”

Then the word *vessel* is often used synonymously (si non' i mús li, *adv.*), or as a synonym for *ship*; but *vessel* has other senses that are not synonymous or equivalent in meaning to *ship*. Thus it will be seen that the synonymity (sin ó nim' i ti, *n.*), or synonymy (si non' i mi, *n.*), that is, the quality of being synonymous, of many words, does not imply strict identity of meaning, and so synonymy, or the use of synonyms, requires great care. It is far better to repeat the same word than to use a fresh synonym every time the same notion occurs.

A **synonymatic** (sin ó ni māt' ik, *adj.*) or **synonymic** (sin ó nim' ik, *adj.*), collection, or system, that is one of synonyms, is also called a synonymy; so also is the use of synonyms for emphasis as in the expressions “ways and means,” “in any shape or form.”

F. *synonyme*, from L. *synonyma* (neut. pl. of *adj. synonymus*), Gr. *synonymos*, from *syn* with, together, *onoma* name. ANT.: Antonym.

synopsis (si nop' sis), *n.* A summary; a general or collective view. *pl.* *synopses* (si nop' sēz). (F. *résumé*.)

The early instalments of serial stories are

generally provided with a synopsis, giving an account in concise language of events since the beginning of the story. The Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke are known as the *synoptic* (si nop' tik, *adj.*) gospels because they give accounts of the life of Christ, each from nearly the same point of view. Each of their writers may be termed a *synoptic* (*n.*), or *synoptist* (si nop' tist, *n.*). A *synoptic* or *synoptical* (si nop' tik àl, *adj.*) index is one that gives a synopsis of the book to which it is appended, and is said to be compiled *synoptically* (si nop' tik àl li, *adv.*).

L., Gr. *synopsis*, from *syn-* with, together, *opsis* view, sight. *SYN.*: Abstract, conspectus, summary.

synovia (si nō' vi à), *n.* A colourless, stringy fluid, serving to lubricate. (F. *synovie*.)

Synovia is secreted in the *synovial* (si nō' vi àl, *adj.*) membrane, a thin strong membrane which lines the interior of joints. Inflammation of this membrane is known as *synovitis* (sin ó vi' tis, *n.*).

Modern L., a word invented, perhaps arbitrarily, by the German physician and chemist, Paracelsus (died 1541).

syntax (sin' taks), *n.* The part of grammar which deals with the proper use and arrangement of words in a sentence; the grammatical construction of sentences. (F. *syntaxe*.)

Historical syntax treats of the development of sentence-construction in a single language. A purist sets great store by syntax, but a slavish observation of syntactic (sin tāk' tik, *adj.*) or syntactical (sin tāk' tik àl, *adj.*) laws, or those of syntax, does not necessarily produce stylistic beauty, even though the writer's work is syntactically (sin tāk' tik àl li, *adv.*), or as regards syntax, flawless. The branch of mathematics called syntactics (sin tāk' tiks, *n.*) deals with the various ways in which things can be put together under certain conditions, as in combinations and permutations.

F. *syntaxe*, from L., Gr. *syntaxis*, from *syn-* together, *taxis* order, arrangement, from *tassein* (aorist *etaxa*) to arrange.

synthesis (sin' thè sis), *n.* The putting together of two or more things; combination; composition; a building-up of separate elements into a complex whole, especially the formation of theories, general ideas, etc., from conceptions or facts; in grammar, the formation of compound words, instead of using prepositions; in surgery, the union of divided or broken parts. *pl.* *syntheses* (sin' thè sêz). (F. *synthèse*.)

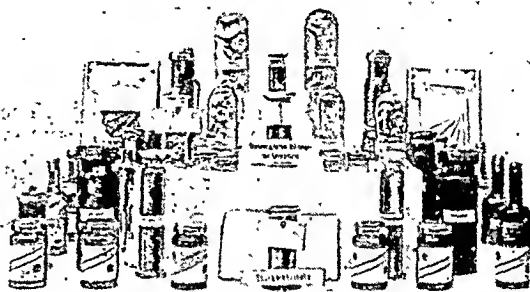
When we deduce a theory by proceeding from cause to effect, we are employing what philosophers call synthesis, or the *synthetic* (sin thet' ik, *adj.*), or *synthetical* (sin thet'

ik' àl, *adj.*) method. This is opposed to analysis, which is the action of proceeding in thought from effect to cause, or from consequences to the laws that govern them. In chemistry, the formation of a compound by combining its elements is termed *synthesis*. Synthetic rubber is produced synthetically (sin thet' ik àl li, *adv.*), or artificially by means of synthesis.

The German language has a marked synthetic character, for the Germans have a tendency to form words by means of synthesis or combining a number of simple words to express a more complex idea, instead of using them separately and conveying the same thought with the aid of prepositions, etc. A *synthesist* (sin' thè sist, *n.*), or *synthetist* (sin' thè tist, *n.*), is one who makes deductions by synthesis, and not analysis.

L., Gr. = putting together, mixture, from *syn-* together, *thesis* putting, from *tithenai* to put, place. *SYN.*: Combination, composition. *ANT.*: Analysis, decomposition.

syntonic (sin ton' ik), *adj.* Of wireless transmitters and receivers, tuned to the same wave-length; of or connected with the



Synthetic.—Synthetic jam, biscuits and other foodstuffs made of potatoes in Germany in 1918, the last year of the World War.

ordinary diatonic scale in ancient Greek music. (F. *syntonique*.)

The third note in the ancient syntonic scale was *syntonous* (sin' tò nūs, *adj.*), that is, intense, because it was tuned to a higher pitch than in other scales.

In wireless telegraphy, in order to establish communication between a transmitting station and a receiving set, it is necessary to *syntonize* (sin' tò niz, *v.t.*) them, that is, adjust them to the same wave-length. This process is called *syntonization* (sin tò nī zā' shùn, *n.*), and is sometimes done by means of an apparatus called a *syntonizer* (sin tò niz' èr, *n.*). There is *syntony* (sin' tò nī, *n.*), or *syntonism* (sin' tò nizm, *n.*), that is, a syntonic condition, between sets that are tuned in sympathy.

Gr. *syntonikos*, from *syntonos* stretched tight, intense, from *syn-* together, *tonos* tone.

sypher (sī' fèr), *v.t.* To join (planks, etc.) by bevelling and overlapping the edges so as to leave a smooth surface.

A joint made by syphering is called a sypher-joint (*n.*).

Said to be a variant of *cipher*.

syphon (sī' fōn). This is another spelling of siphon. See siphon.

syren (sī' rēn). This is another spelling of siren. See siren.

Syriac (sir' i āk), *adj.* Pertaining to the language of the ancient Syrians. *n.* The language of the ancient Syrians. (F. *syriaque*.)

Syriac or Syrian (sir' i ān, *n.*) is the language that was spoken by the Syrians, or Syrian (*adj.*) people in ancient times. It is also called Western Aramaic. An idiom or expression peculiar to this language is termed a Syriacism (sir' i ā sizm, *n.*).

L. *Syriacus*, Gr. *Syriakos*, from Gr. *Syria*, from *Syros* a Syrian.

syringa (si ring' gā), *n.* The mock orange, an ornamental shrub, with clusters of sweet-scented, creamy-white flowers; a genus of shrubs containing the lilacs. (F. *seringa*, *seringat*.)

Gr. *syrinx* (acc. *syringg-a*) pipe, tube. The stems were made into tobacco pipes

syringe (sir' inj), *n.* An instrument, consisting of a tube with a piston and nozzle, for drawing in liquid by suction and expelling or ejecting it in a stream, spray, or jet. *v.t.* To spray or cleanse with a syringe. (F. *seringue*; *seringuer*.)

Hot-house plants are usually watered by being syringed. Medical syringes made of glass or plated metal are used for cleaning wounds, and openings, such as the nasal passages. A hypodermic syringe (*n.*) terminates in a hollow needle, with which the skin is punctured so that an injection may be made under the skin. A syringeful (sir' inj fūl, *n.*) is as much liquid as can be drawn into a syringe.

O.F. *seringue*, from L. *syrinx* (acc. *syring-em*), Gr. *syrinx* (acc. *syringg-a*) reed, pipe, tube.

syrinx (sir' ingks), *n.* A Pan-pipe; the lower larynx of a bird; in anatomy, the Eustachian tube, connecting the throat and the ear-drum; in surgery, a fistula; in archaeology, a narrow tunnel or gallery cut through living rock in ancient Egyptian rock tombs. *pl.* syringes (si rin' jēz). (F. *flûte de Pan*, *trompe d'Eustache*, *fistule*, *syringe*, *syrinx*.)

The Syrinx of Greek legends was an Arcadian nymph whom the gods changed into a tuft of reeds, to save her from Pan. That deity, however, cut the reeds and made them into a Pan-pipe. Hence that ancient musical instrument is sometimes called a syrinx. The organ by means of which birds sing is also called the syrinx. It is controlled by muscles known as the syringeal (si rin' jē āl, *adj.*) muscles.

The human syrinx or Eustachian tube supplies the drum of the ear with air. Inflammation of this organ is known as syngitis (sir in jī' tis, *n.*). The combining form syngo- is used in the formation of certain anatomical and pathological words relating to the syrinx, or to a fistula. Syngotomy (sir in got' ō mi, *n.*), for instance, is the operation of cutting a surgical syrinx or fistula—a narrow, tube-like passage which may form in the body through injury or disease

Gr. = pipe.

Syro-. This is a prefix from Gr. *Syros*, meaning Syrian.

The Syrian language is strictly Syro-arabian (sir ō ā rā' bi ān, *adj.*) for it is a dialect of Arabic that was developed in Syria. The Syro-phoenician (sir ō fé nish' ān, *adj.*) people were those Syrians living in Phoenicia, a division of Syria corresponding to the present Great Lebanon.

syrtis (sēr' tis), *n.* A quicksand. *pl.* syrtēs (sēr' tēz). (F. *syrtē*, *sable mouvant*.)

Two large quicksands off the north coast



Syrtis.—A large sandbank in the Gulf of Sidra, Tripoli, the Syrtis Major of the ancients.

of Africa were known to the ancients as Syrtis Major and Syrtis Minor. The Greater Syrtis is now called the Gulf of Sidra; the Lesser Syrtis the Gulf of Gabes.

L., from Gr. = quicksand, from *syrein* to drag, draw along.

syrup (sir' ūp), *n.* A concentrated solution of sugar in water; a medical preparation containing this; the condensed, uncrystallizable fluid separated from sugar during manufacture; treacle; a liquid of this consistence. Another spelling is sirup (sir' ūp). (F. *sirop*.)

Syrups prepared by boiling with fruit juices are used for flavouring summer drinks, and for various purposes in cookery. A liquid is said to have a syrupy (sir' ūp i, *adj.*), consistency if it is viscid, or has the qualities of syrup.

O.F. *syrop* (cp. Span. *jarope*), from Arabic *sharāb* drink, wine, syrup, from *shariba* to drink. See sherbet, shrub [1].

syssitia (si sit' i à), *n. pl.* The public meals for the men and youths in ancient Sparta and Crete; the custom of having the chief meal of the day in public.

Gr. pl. of *syssition* a feeding together, from *syssitos* (adj.) from *sys-* = *syn* with, *sitos* food.

systaltic (sis tál' tik), *adj.* Of the heart, alternately contracting and dilating; pulsatory. (F. *systaltique*.)

The systaltic action of the heart begins at birth and never ceases until death.

L.L., from Gr. *systaltikos*, from *sys-* = *syn*-together, *staltos*, verbal adj., from *stellen* to place, draw together. See *systole*.

system (sis' tēm), *n.* A number, group, or set of objects, facts, opinions, etc., arranged according to some logical or scientific plan; a group of related natural objects or phenomena; a living, natural, or mechanical structure, made up of parts working together or arranged and organized for some special purpose, and regarded as a whole; in astronomy, a group of heavenly bodies moving in orbits round a centre or central body, and exercising mutual attraction; in geology, a set of strata; a method or plan of classification; an organized scheme or orderly method of procedure; regular or logical arrangement or method; in music, the staff; the arrangement of staves needed for a complete score. (F. *système*, *organisme*, *méthode*, *portée*.)

Railways are worked on what is called the block system or method of signalling. The whole organization of railways in Britain may be termed the British railway system. The sun, planets, and planetoids, make up the solar system. A mountain system is a range of mountains, including subsidiary spurs and branches, such as the Alpine system.

When we say that alcohol is bad for the system, we mean the bodily system, or the body regarded as an organized whole. Any group of organs or structures in the body having a special function may be called a system. The lungs and air passages form our respiratory system.

A system-maker (*n.*), contemptuously called a system-monger (*n.*), is one fond of devising systems or methods. A systematic (sis tē māt' ik, *adj.*) investigation is one that is carried out according to some organized scheme or plan. It is made systematically (sis tē māt' ik àl li, *adv.*), or methodically.

A systematist (sis' tēm à tist, *n.*) reduces facts, ideas, etc., to a system, or sticks closely

to a particular system of thought or work. Carl Linnaeus (1707-78), the Swedish botanist, was a celebrated systematist, or classifying naturalist. He endeavoured to systematize (sis' tēm à tiz, *v.t.*) botanical classification, or reduce it to a system. His systematization (sis tēm à tiz' shùn, *n.*), or systematizing of plants has had a great influence on botany. It is essential that the contents of a museum be systematized, or arranged according to a system or ordered plan. A systematizer (sis tēm à tiz' ér, *n.*) is one who arranges things systematically. In physiology, a systemic (sis tēm' ik, *adj.*) injury is one that affects either the whole system, or a particular one, as the nervous system. The systemic circulation is that supplying the whole body with blood, as opposed to the circulatory system of the lungs alone. People whose work is systemless (sis' tēm lēs, *adj.*), or without system, waste a great deal of time and run considerable risk of making mistakes and omissions.

L., Gr. *systema*, from *syn-* with, together, and *stēnai* to stand. SYN.: Classification, orderliness, organization, method, plan. ANT.: Chaos, confusion, disarrangement, disorder, irregularity.

systole (sis' tō lē), *n.* In physiology, the contraction of the walls of the heart which forces the blood outwards; a similar regular contraction of other organs. (F. *systole*.)

Gr. = drawing together. See *systaltic*.

systyle (sis' til), *adj.* In architecture, having columns set comparatively close together, or, strictly at a distance of twice their diameters. (F. *systyle*.)

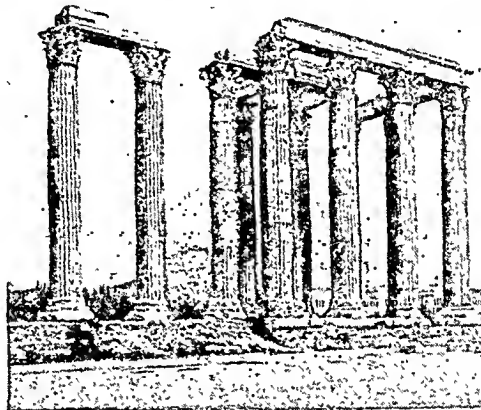
The famous Pantheon at Rome is an example of systyle architecture. In botany, flowers having their styles joined together in a single column are said to be systylous (sis' ti lūs, *adj.*).

L., Gr. *systylos*, from *sys-* = *syn-* together, *stylos* column.

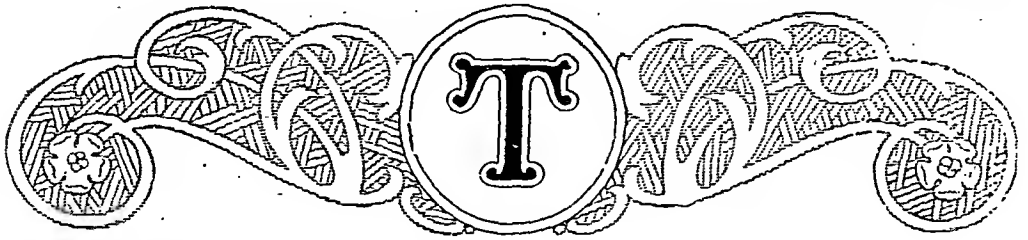
syzygy (siz' i ji), *n.* The conjunction or opposition of the moon or a planet with the sun; either of the points at which these take place. (F. *syzygie*.)

The moon is in syzygy when it is in line with the sun and the earth, either between them, or on the opposite side. The former is called conjunction, the latter opposition.

L., Gr. *syzygia* joining together, conjunction, from Gr. *syzygos* joined together, from *syn-* = *syn-* together, and *-zygos*, from *zeugnynai* to join, from *zygon* yoke.



Systyle.—The Olympeion at Athens, the ruins of a notable example of systyle architecture.



T, t (tē). The twentieth letter of the English alphabet and the nineteenth of the Latin. It is a dental stop or explosive, produced like *d* by placing the tongue against the upper teeth or gums, and suddenly withdrawing it so as to release the breath, but unlike *d* it is "hard," surd or voiceless, that is, it is pronounced without vibration of the vocal chords. In many words *t* is silent between *s* or *f* and *l* or *en*, as in castle, thistle, fasten, listen, often, soften. In the *p.t.* and *p.p.* of verbs in *l*, *n*, *p* and *s* the letter *t* often takes the place of *-ed*, as in spilt, burnt, lapt, crost.

For *th*, a sound only found in a few other European languages, English formerly had two special letters, the thorn, which survived for a long time in the form *y* (a letter that happened to resemble it), as in ye = the, and the crossed *d*. The English alphabet being defective, *th* is used for two simple sounds, the voiceless and voiced dental spirants, found respectively in such words as thing and the. These sounds are produced by placing the tip of the tongue between the teeth, and allowing the breath or voice to pass through. They are represented phonetically in this book by *th* and *th*.

At the beginning of a word the voiced *th* is only found in certain words containing an old demonstrative root, as the, this, that, they, then, there, though, and in the pronoun of the second person singular, thou, thy, thine, but in words of Teutonic origin it is usual between vowels, as in father, heathen, and where a following vowel has been dropped or is silent, as in paths, bathe, mouth, *v.* (*paliz*, *bāth*, mouth), compared with path, bath, mouth, *n.*, or between *r* and a vowel, as in worthy, northern (*wēr' thi*, *nör' thern*). In compound words like foothold, Eltham, *t* and *h* are sounded separately. In a few words of foreign origin, as thyme, Thomas, Thames, thaler, Pathan, *th* = *t*.

As an abbreviation *t* stands for temperature, tenor, Territory, tempo, ton or tons,

tun or tuns, thunder (nautical); for Testament, as in O.T. Old Testament; type, in t.g. type genus; turn in T.O. turn over; Their in T.R.H. Their Royal Highnesses; Trade in T.U.C. Trade Union Congress. As a motor-car index letter it stands for Devonshire. The interesting story of the origin of this letter will be found on page xvii.

ta (ta), inter. Thank you. (*F. merci.*)

The childish and colloquial expression *ta* is a very easy sound to make, and probably originated in the nursery as an attempt to say "thank."

Taal (tal), n. The debased form of Dutch spoken by the South African Dutch. (*F. paloïs boer.*)

The Boers speak the Taal, which contains a certain number of Kafir words. Some of its words, such as klooof, kopje and trek, have passed into the English language.

Dutch = language.

tab (täb), n. A small flap; a tag or tongue. (*F. patte.*)

Most boots and shoes have tabs or leather flaps that fit beneath the laces or buckles. Some caps have cartabs, or pieces of cloth protecting the ears.

Possibly akin to *tape*. *Syn.*: Flap, strip, tag, tongue.

tabard (täb' ärd), n. The distinctive coat of a herald or pursuivant; a knight's garment emblazoned

with his arms and worn over the armour; a sleeveless woollen gown worn by peasants in the Middle Ages. (*F. tabar, tabard.*)

The tabard of a herald is a short loose coat, with short wide sleeves, open at the sides and embroidered on back, front and sleeves with the royal arms.

O.F. tabart, tabard, tribart, possibly connected with *L. trabea* robe of state.

tabaret (täb' ä rét), n. A fabric having alternate stripes of satin and watered silk, used chiefly for upholstering. (*F. satin rayé.*)

Origin obscure, possibly connected with *tabby*.

tabasheer (täb ä shēr'), n. A white opal-like deposit of silica occasionally found in the joints of bamboo. Another spelling is *tabashir* (*täb ä shēr'*). (*F. tabaschir.*)



Victoria and Albert Museum.

Tabard.—A velvet and silk brocade tabard, with applied heraldic embroidery, of the seventeenth century.

Tabasheer is prized in the East as a medicine.

Hindustani and Arabic *tabāshīr* chalk.

tabby (tăb' i), *n.* A fabric, especially silk, with a watered surface; a garment made of such material; a cat with a striped or a brindled coat; a gossip old woman; a moth with clouded fore wings of the genus *Aglossa*; a mottled kind of concrete. *adj.* Wavy or watered; made or consisting of tabby; brindled. *v.t.* To give a wavy appearance to (silk, etc.). (F. *tabis*, *tabi*, *chat tigré*, *commère*; *moiré*, *de tabis*; *moirer*.)

Tabby silk or other material is watered or tabbied by being passed between engraved rollers. The tabby or tabby cat (*n.*) has the same markings as the wild cat. Its brown, tawny or grey coat has stripes or streaks of a darker shade.

From F. *tabis*, L.L. *attābi*, from Arabic *Attābiya* a quarter of Bagdad where the fabric was made. In sense of old woman, and in the obsolete sense of she-cat, perhaps = the name *Tabitha*. See *dorcas*.

tabefaction (tăb é fāk' shùn), *n.* Emaciation caused by disease. (F. *dépérissement*, *marasme*.)

From L. *tābefactus*, from *tābēs* wasting, consumption, *facere* to make.

tabellion (tā bel' i ōn), *n.* An official scribe or notary under the Roman Empire and in France before the Revolution. (F. *tabellion*.)

F. from L.L. *tabellio* (acc. -ōn-em) from L. *tabella* dim. of *tabula* table.

taberdar (tăb' ér dar), *n.* Any one of certain scholars of Queen's College, Oxford.

At one time the taberders of Queen's College actually wore tabards.

For *tabarder*. See *tabard*.

tabernacle (tăb' ér năkl), *n.* A tent or other temporary dwelling; the movable sanctuary used by the Israelites before settling finally in Palestine; a place of worship; the body as the abode of the soul; an ornamental receptacle on a Roman Catholic church altar for the pyx or the consecrated elements; in architecture, a niche, pinnacle, or canopied stall; an elevated socket or hinged post on a river boat, to enable the mast to be unstepped or lowered. *v.i.* To live in or as if in a tabernacle. *v.t.* To give shelter to. (F. *tabernacle*, *temple*.)

The tabernacle of the Israelites, as described in Exodus (xxv-xxvii, xxx, xxxi, etc.), was an elaborate and richly decorated structure, erected in the middle of the camp. The tabernacle was surrounded by a sacred enclosure or court, and contained two rooms, the outer of which, known as the Holy Place, contained the altar of incense, and the table of shew-bread.

The Holy of Holies, in the tabernacle,

contained the ark, and was entered only by the High Priest on one day in the year—the day of Atonement.

The Levites were entrusted with the work of carrying the different pieces of the tabernacle during the wanderings of the children of Israel.

Whitefield's Tabernacle is the name of a famous chapel built in Tottenham Court Road, London, in memory of George Whitefield (1714-72), one of the early Methodist leaders.

The Jews were bidden by God (Leviticus xxiii, 33) to keep the Feast of Tabernacles (*n.*) for seven days after the fifteenth day of the seventh month. During this feast the worshippers lived in huts made of green boughs. The feast commemorated the wanderings of Israel in the wilderness, and also celebrated the completion of the harvest.

In many cathedrals one may see tabernacle work (*n.*), that is, richly carved canopies and traceries over the pulpit, and stalls in the choir or chancel. It is also usual to apply the name tabernacle to abbots' stalls and niches for images.

From L. *tabernāculum* dim. of *taberna* tent.

tabes (tă' bēz), *n.* In medicine, a slow wasting away, especially of the muscles. (F. *marasme*.)

L. = a wasting away.

tabinet (tăb' i nēt), *n.* A watered fabric of silk and wool, used for window curtains, etc. (F. *tabi*, *tabis*.)

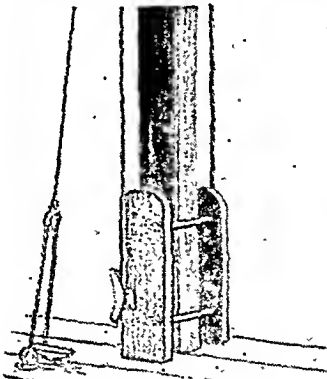
The French declare that tabinet was named from its first manufacturer, a M. Tabinet, a French refugee, who settled in Ireland.

According to others the term is a mere trade-name suggested by *tabby*.

tablature (tăb' là chūr; tăb' là tyūr), *n.* A mental picture; a vivid description; in music, an old system of showing musical sounds by means of letters or figures instead of notes. (F. *tableau*, *tablature*.)

The musical tablature used for the lute in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was written on a staff having as many parallel lines as the instrument had strings. Letters of the alphabet representing the different frets on the instrument were written above the string to be stopped, and showed what note was to be sounded. For wind instruments, numbers or dots indicating the finger holes were used instead, the latter being called the dot way. The time values of the notes were written above.

F. *tablature*, perhaps after Ital. *tavolatura* verbal *n.*, from *tavolare* to board, also to set to, from L. *tabula* table.



Tabernacle. — The tabernacle in which a removable mast rests.

table (tā' bl), *n.* A piece of furniture having a large horizontal flat surface, supported by one or more legs, especially one on which meals are placed, work done, or games played, etc.; this as used for meals; the company taking a meal at a table; food served at table; a board used for a game: either half of a folding backgammon-table; the part of a machine, or machine-tool on which the material is placed for working; a slab of wood or stone, etc.: such a slab bearing an inscription; the matter inscribed on it; a list of numbers, facts, etc., arranged systematically, especially in columns; a flat face of a gem; a flat surface; a plateau; a band of flat moulding on a wall; in palmistry, the palm of the hand. *v.t.* To enter in a table or list: to lay (a bill) on the table in Parliament; to strengthen (the edges of sails) with wide hems; to set (timbers) together with alternate grooves and projections in the edges to prevent slipping, etc. (F. *table, tablette, table des matières, facette, plan, plateau, paume; dresser la table de, déposer assembler.*)

A table is sometimes named according to the meal laid on it, as a breakfast-table, dinner-table, tea-table, etc. A billiard-table, on which the game of billiards is played, has a slate top, covered with green cloth. A toilet-table, or dressing-table, at which women do their hair, etc., often has upright mirrors fitted at the back. We say that a person keeps a good table when the meals provided in his house are carefully and amply prepared.

In Parliament, to lay a bill on the table, or to let it lie on the table, means that a consideration of it is deferred indefinitely by the vote of the House. Matters are upon the table when they are under discussion. Protestants call the altar the Lord's table or holy table.

One of Aesop's fables tells of a stork that was invited to a meal by a fox and found that the food was served in a shallow pan. The stork turned the tables on the fox, that is, reversed the conditions and put the fox in an equally awkward position, by inviting it to a meal served in a jar with a narrow neck.

Ordinary beer of the kind taken at meals is called *table-beer* (*n.*). A *table-book* (*n.*) is a handsomely-bound book kept on a table for show rather than for use. When used for meals, a table is often covered with a linen cloth called a *table-cloth* (*n.*). At other times a covering, usually of coloured material, is sometimes used. This is also known as a *table-cloth* or *table-cover* (*n.*).

Several flat-topped mountains in South Africa have been given the name of Table Mountain, from a fancied resemblance to

the article of furniture. The best known is the Table Mountain near Cape Town. In summer dense white clouds often overhang its summit, and are termed its *table-cloth*.

A gem is said to be *table-cut* (*adj.*) when it has a flat top or table. The *table d'hôte* (*tabl dôt, n.*)—*pl. tables-d'hôte* (*tabl dôt*)—of an hotel is the common table for guests in the public dining-room, or else a meal served there. The expression has been adopted from French and means literally "host's table." A *table-d'hôte* (*adj.*) dinner is one provided by a restaurateur, etc., at a fixed price, and generally at a fixed hour. It is distinguished from a dinner taken *à la carte*, when the guest chooses the items he prefers from a list on which they are priced separately.

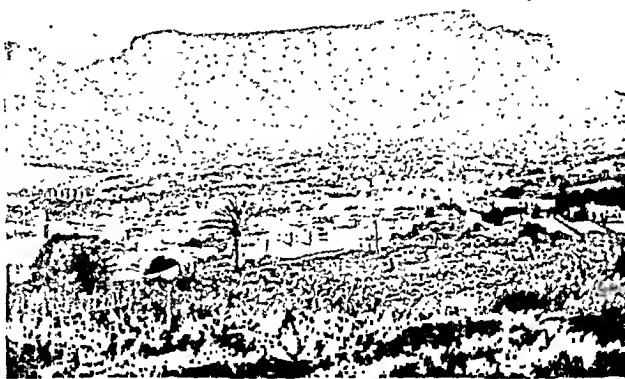


Table Mountain.—Table Mountain, near Cape Town. The white clouds which often overhang its summit are termed its *table-cloth*.

A *table-knife* (*n.*) is a knife used for cutting up food at table or when taking meals. A *table-land* (*n.*) is an elevated plain, or plateau. Examples are the Deccan in southern India, and the Sahara Desert. Table-cloths and napkins are known collectively as *table-linen* (*n.*).

Spiritualists formerly practised *table-lifting* (*n.*), *table-moving* (*n.*), or *table-turning* (*n.*), as it is variously called, but nowadays it is chiefly regarded as a game. Those taking part sit round a light table, resting the tips of their fingers on the top, but not consciously trying to move it. After a time the table may tilt or give jerks. This, it is explained by scientists, is caused by unconscious muscular effort on the part of those touching it.

The higher officers of the navy and army receive an allowance called *table-money* (*n.*), to enable them to entertain guests. Members of many clubs have to pay a charge known as *table-money* for the use of the dining-room.

A *table-spoon* (*n.*) is a spoon of extra large size used for serving food from dishes. Its contents, called a *table-spoonful* (*n.*), are

twice those of a dessert-spoon, and equal about half an ounce of water.

Chat at meal-times is **table-talk** (*n.*), which also means light, familiar conversation, or miscellaneous talk at other times. Plates, dishes, cups, saucers, knives, forks, spoons and other articles used at meals are known collectively as **table-ware** (*n.*). A **tableful** (*tā' bl fūl, n.*) of people is a full table, or as many as can sit round it. In architecture, the making of a projecting table or cornice is known as **tabling** (*tā' bling, n.*)—a term also denoting a course of this kind, especially a coping.

F., from *L. tabula* board, plank. **SYN.**: *n.* Board, cuisine, food, list, slab, tablet.

tableau (*tāb' lō*), *n.* A picturesque representation or description, especially a motionless group of persons, dressed and arranged to represent some scene or event; an effective or dramatic situation brought about suddenly. *pl.* **tableaux** (*tāb' lōz*). (*F. tableau.*)

In England, a **tableau** generally means what is known in full as a **tableau vivant** (*tāb lō vē van, n.*)—*pl.* **tableaux vivants** (*tāb lō vē van*)—or living picture. This is a kind of dramatic spectacle, without sound or movement on the part of the performers, but usually with accompanying music.

The people taking part in it may be costumed and arranged to represent an actual painting come to life as it were, or they may represent an historical or other event.

F. = picture, dim. of *table*.

tablet (*tāb' lēt*), *n.* A thin flat piece of wood, ivory, or other material for writing on; *pl.* a set of these fastened together; a slab of stone, etc., bearing an inscription or serving as a memorial; a small flat cake of some medicine or other substance. (*F. tablette, plaque.*)

The ancients used tablets of wood, etc., covered with wax for writing upon with styles. In later times, cardboard tablets were used for memoranda. The votive tablets on the walls of Roman Catholic churches were placed there in fulfilment of a vow, by people saved from shipwreck or other expected death, and generally record the fact of their deliverance. A tablet of soap is a flat or flattish piece. Medicines are often prepared in tablet form, by being pressed into a convenient shape, sometimes with the addition of gum. A **tablette** (*tāb let', n.*) is a flat, projecting coping stone on a wall, etc.

From *F. tablette*, dim. of *table*. See *table*.

tablier (*ta blyā*), *n.* A small apron, or a part of a woman's dress resembling an apron. (*F. tablier.*)

F. = apron, *L. tabulārium*, *adj.* from *tabula* table. **tabling** (*tā' bling*). For this word see *under table*.

tabloid (*tāb' loid*), *n.* The registered trade-name for a drug or medicinal substance sold by a London firm in the form of a small flattish circular tablet. *adj.* Of plays, writings, etc., highly compressed or concentrated. (*F. pastille; concis.*)

A **tabloid sermon** is one very much condensed. It purports to contain the essentials of a longer sermon, but takes only a few minutes to deliver.

From *E. table* (*cp. tablet*) and suffix *-oid*. The trade-name belongs to the firm of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

taboo (*tā boo*), *n.* A custom among the Polynesians of shunning certain persons, acts or things as sacred or accursed; a person or thing set apart thus; the system under which this is enforced by religion, superstition, etc.; any similar prohibition; a ban. *adj.* Prohibited; forbidden; under a ban; consecrated. *v.t.* To place under taboo; to forbid or exclude by social influence, etc. Another spelling is **tabu** (*tā boo*). (*F. tabou; interdit; interdire.*)

Taboos probably arose among primitive peoples in connexion with totems, but they were later extended to many other matters, and in some instances serve to protect property and the rights of individuals. Anthropologists have made close studies of taboo and have brought to light many obscure customs. For instance in the Trobriand Islands, near New Guinea, a native making a special expedition in a canoe must not point at objects with his hand before sailing. If he breaks this taboo he will become sick.

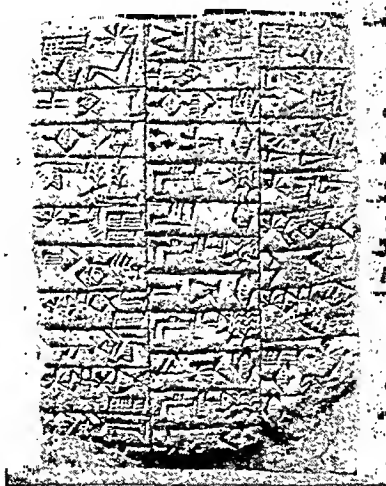
In an extended sense of the word we say, for instance, that golf is tabooed, or taboo, on

Sunday by strict Sabbatarians, or that public opinion consists largely of taboos or prohibitions.

Polynesian **tapu, tabu**. **SYN.**: *n.* Ban, interdiction, prohibition. *adj.* Banned, forbidden, interdicted, prohibited. *v.* Ban, forbid, interdict.

tabor (*tā' bōr*), *n.* A small drum formerly used in rustic music to accompany a pipe. (*F. tambourin.*)

The commonest type of tabor was a very light double-headed drum. It hung from the player's left wrist or thumb, and was beaten with a stick held in the right



British Museum.
Tablet.—An ancient Babylonian memorial tablet of King Eannatum.

hand. The fingers of the left hand were thus free to play a small whistle or tabor-pipe (*n.*).

O.F. form of *tambour* drum. See *tambourine*.
tabouret (täb' ö rät), *n.* A small scat: a frame for embroidery; a small tabor. (F. *tabouret, mûlier à broder.*)

The kind of scat called a tabouret is usually without arms or a back. A small tabor or timbrel is also called a tabret (täb' rät, *n.*).

F. dim. of *labour* See *tabor*.

tabular (täb' ü lâr), *adj.* In the form of a table; having a broad, flat surface; formed in thin plates or laminae; arranged in or reckoned from tables. (F. *en forme de table, tabulaire.*)

Flat-topped hills are tabular hills, but the word is seldom used in this sense. A tabular statement is one set out as a table. Statistics are usually given tabularly (täb' ü lâr li, *adv.*), that is, in the form of tables. The people who draw up railway time-tables have to tabulate (täb' ü lât, *v.t.*), or put in tabular form, the details of train departures and arrivals. This verb is also used, in its past participle, to mean shaped with a flat upper surface.

Certain fossil corals having horizontal partitions or plates, forming chambers in the body of the coral, are said by scientists to be tabulate (täb' ü lât, *adj.*), or to possess tabular dissepiments.

The act or process of tabulating in any sense, or the actual arrangement of facts in the form of a table, is tabulation (täb ü lât' shûn, *n.*). A tabulator (täb' ü lât' tór, *n.*) is one who draws up tables or tabular statements, or else a device on a typewriter for spacing out columns of figures side by side.

From L. *tabula* table with E. suffix *-ar*.
tacamahac (täk' ä mä häk), *n.* An aromatic gum resin obtained from various Mexican and South American trees. (F. *tacamaque.*)

Aztec *tecomahyac*.

tac-au-tac (tak ö tak), *n.* In fencing, a series of rapid attacks and parries, during which neither fencer scores a point: a parry followed immediately by a riposte. (F. *tac-au-tac.*)

F. clash for clash, imitative of the succession of smart taps that accompany this.

tachometer (tä kom' è tär), *n.* An instrument for recording small variations in the velocities of machines. (F. *tachymètre.*)

A speedometer is one kind of tachometer. Other kinds work by centrifugal action, and are used for industrial purposes. Tachometry (tä kom' è tri, *n.*) is the measurement of velocity by means of such instruments.

From Gr. *takhos* speed and *-meter*.

tachygraphy (tä kig' rä fi), *n.* Shorthand or stenography, especially on any of the systems used by the ancient Greeks and Romans. (F. *tachygraphie.*)

In Plutarch's life of Cato the Younger, it is related that this Roman senator had his oration on Catiline's conspiracy recorded by tachygraphy. Cato obtained several tachygraphic (täk i gräf' ik, *adj.*) or tachygraphical (täk i gräf' ik ä, *adj.*) writers and

placed them in different parts of the Senate House. These men, Plutarch tells us, put down "in little and short strokes equivalent to words," all that Cato said. Evidently the Roman tachygrapher (tä kig' rä fér, *n.*), or writer of tachygraphy, was as skilful as a modern parliamentary reporter.

From Gr. *takhys* swift and E. suffix *-graphy*.
tachylyte (täk' i lit), *n.* A black, glassy form of basalt. (F. *tachylyte, tachylite.*)

Deposits of tachylyte, or of tachylytic (täk i lit' ik, *adj.*) rock, are common in most volcanic regions.

From Gr. *takhys* swift, and *-lytos* loosed, from *lyein* to loose.

tachymeter (tä kim' è tär), *n.* A surveying instrument for locating points rapidly.

The use of a tachymeter is called tachymetry (tä kim' è tri, *n.*).

From Gr. *takhys* swift and E. *-metre*.

tacit (täš' it), *adj.* Understood, existing, or implied, though not definitely stated; silent: (F. *sous-entendu, tacite, implicite.*)

A schoolmaster gives his tacit consent to an action when he witnesses it and does not forbid it. A tacit agreement is an understanding between the parties concerned, that has not been stated in so many words, nor put on paper as a formal contract. We consent tacitly (täš' it li, *adv.*) to a friend's actions when we make no protest, but allow him to understand, by our silence, that we do not object to them.

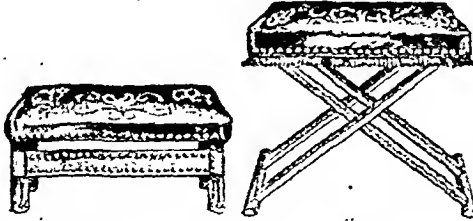
From L. *tacitus* from *tacere* to be silent. SYN.: Implied, inferred, understood.

taciturn (täš' i tûrn), *adj.* Habitually silent; reserved in speech. (F. *taciturne.*)

A taciturn person is not fond of speaking. He has the quality of taciturnity (täš i tär' ni ti, *n.*), and behaves taciturnly (täš' i tûrn li, *adv.*), or in a reserved, uncommunicative manner.

From L. *taciturnus* from *tacere* to hold one's peace. SYN.: Close, reserved, uncommunicative. ANT.: Garrulous, loquacious, talkative.

tack (täk), *n.* A short, sharp nail with a flat head; one of a series of long, rapid stitches employed as a temporary fastening in sewing; the forward lower corner of a sail; a rope holding this down; the course of a sailing boat, as determined by the



Tabouret.—A low tabouret, and (right) a high tabouret of camp-stool design.

position of her sails ; a temporary change of direction of a ship, so as to bring the wind on the other side of the sails ; a course of action ; a sticky condition ; a strip of cloth for fastening a branch to a wall with a nail ; a strip of lead for securing a pipe. *v.t.* To fix with tacks ; to stitch together lightly with long stitches ; to add (to or on). *v.i.* To change the course of a vessel by bringing her head round, and letting the wind fill her sails on the other side ; to alter one's conduct or policy. (F. *broquette, faufil, amure, bordée, démarche ; clouer, faufiler ; virer de bord.*)

Sailing vessels cannot sail directly into the wind, but, by tacking, they can move forward against the wind in zigzag fashion. When a boat tacks she first edges as close as possible into the wind on one side, then turns her bows across the path of the wind, and sails at a similar acute angle to it on the other side.

A ship or boat is said to be on the starboard tack when she has the wind blowing on her starboard side, and the tack or forward corner of the sail is inclined in that direction. Similarly, a boat on the port tack is sailing with the wind blowing on her port side.

A vessel sailing on the wrong tack, will get off her course. Thus, in a colloquial way, we say that a person is on the wrong tack when he uses the wrong means to persuade someone, or else is misled in his conclusion about some matter.

Tin-tacks are iron tacks coated with tin. They are used for fastening down floor coverings, for attaching labels to packing-cases, and many other purposes. A machine for fixing tacks is called a tacker (*tăk' ér, n.*), a word also meaning one who tacks, in other senses of the verb.

Tailors usually tack together the different pieces of cloth forming a suit, so that it can be altered if necessary when it is tried on by the person ordering it. We tack on a few words to the end of a letter when we write a postscript.

In law, tacking (*tăk' ing, n.*) is the right of the holder of a mortgage on a property to claim priority over the holder of a previous mortgage, of which notice was not given. In connexion with Parliament, tacking is the addition, by the House of Commons, of a clause not relating to money to a money-bill. Such a clause must then be passed by the House of Lords, which cannot reject a money-bill.

Rubber solution becomes tacky (*tăk' i, adj.*), that is, somewhat adhesive, or sticky, when partly dried. A surface coated with it has the quality of tackiness (*tăk' i nēs, n.*).

Assumed O. Northern F. *taque* peg, nail ; cp. Dutch *tak* twig, G. *zack* prong, tine, East Frisian and Dan. *takke* pointed object. See attach, attack, detach. SYN.: *v.* Annex, append, fasten.

tackle (*tăk' l*), *n.* An arrangement of ropes, pulleys, etc., used for hoisting, lifting, or for working sails, etc. ; a windlass

or winch with its ropes, etc. ; the outfit or gear required for any particular work or sport ; in football, the legal obstruction of an opponent. *v.t.* To grapple with (difficulties, work, etc.) ; in football, to collar or obstruct (an opponent). (F. *palan, attirail ; attaquer, empoigner.*)



Tackle.

All the ropes and pulleys, etc., used in working a ship's sails and spars, or for hoisting other heavy weights, are known as her tackle. The anchors and cables holding her at anchor form the ground-tackle. The fishing tackle used by anglers, includes rods, lines, hooks, etc.

In Association football, to charge or otherwise lawfully attempt to dispossess an opponent of the ball is to tackle him, and the action is called a tackle. To tackle in Rugby football is to hold an opponent who has the ball so that he cannot at any moment while he is so held, pass or play the ball. In the event of a tackle, the ball can only be brought into play with the feet.

When a player in a football team tackles an opponent skilfully, we say that his tackling (*tăk' ling, n.*) is good. A person tackles a problem when he sets his mind to solving it.

Probably M. Low G. (or Dutch) *takel* from *taken* to lay hold of. See take. SYN.: *n.* Apparatus, gear ; *v.* Clutch, collar, grasp, seize.



Tackle.—A Rugby football player, with the ball, well tackled by an opponent.

tacky (*tăk' i*). For this word see under tack.

tact (*tăkt*), *n.* An aptitude for doing and saying what is best fitted to the circumstances, or the person to be dealt with ; an intuitive sense of what is fitting or right ; in music, time, a beat, or a measure. (F. *tact, discrétion, délicatesse, frappé.*)

A hostess who possesses tact does not invite two people who dislike each other to the same party. A tactful (*tăkt' fül, adj.*) man expresses himself in a way that does not give

offence. He does not abuse, bully, or grumble at others, who cause him annoyance, but reminds them of their failings **tactfully** (tăkt' fûl li, *adv.*), that is, in a manner that is the outcome of tact. He may be said to exercise tactfulness (tăkt' fûl nēs, *n.*), or delicate regard for the feelings of those around him.

A person who talks on subjects hurtful to his hearers is **tactless** (tăkt' lēs, *adj.*) or wanting in tact. A remark made **tactlessly** (tăkt' lēs li, *adv.*), or in a blundering mala-droit way, may do as much harm as one that is deliberately offensive. **Tactlessness** (tăkt' lēs nēs, *n.*) is a lack of adroitness in one's relations with others, due to a want of tact.

From *L. tactus* (sense of) touch, from *p.p.* of *tangere* to touch. **SYN.** : Delicacy, discernment, discrimination, nicety. **ANT.** : Tactlessness.

tactics (tăk' tiks), *n.* The theory or practice of handling naval and military forces, especially when in contact with an enemy; procedure or devices to attain some end. (*F. tactique, procédé.*)

Regarded as an art or science, tactics is often treated as a singular noun, but when put into practice it is generally treated as a plural. A general shows good strategy when he disposes his forces, and moves his army in such a way that he secures an advantage over the enemy before actually engaging with them. If his tactics, or handling and manoeuvring of troops, during the battle are equally good, he will probably defeat the enemy, provided that they do not hopelessly outnumber his own force.

Napoleon, however, reminded us that an army marches on its stomach, and it is very true that strategy and tactics both fail if logistics, the transporting and quartering of troops in a proper manner, are neglected. For instance, the cleverest tactical (tăk' tik āl, *adj.*) movements, or those pertaining to tactics, cannot be carried out by tired and starving men. A tactician (tăk' tish' ān, *n.*) is an expert in tactics, whether military or of other kinds, who is able to outmanoeuvre his opponents tactically (tăk' tik āl li, *adv.*), that is, as regards tactics.

Gr. taktika neuter pl. of *taktikos*, *adj.* from *tassein* to put in order.

tactile (tăk' til; tăk' til), *adj.* Of or connected with the sense of touch; perceptible by this sense. (*F. tactile.*)

The whiskers of a cat are regarded as tactile organs, as they convey the sense of touch, and are used by the animal for feeling its way. The tip of one's tongue has great tactile sensibility. A tactile manifestation is one received through the **tactual** (tăk' tû āl, *adj.*) sense, or perceived **tactually** (tăk' tû āl li, *adv.*), that is, by the sense of touch. **Tactility** (tăk' til' i ti, *n.*) is the quality or condition of being tactile.

From *L. tactilis* from *tactus* *p.p.* of *tangere* to touch.

tactless (tăkt' lēs). For this word, **tactlessly**, etc., see *under* tact.

tactual (tăk' tû āl). For this word, and **tactually**, see *under* tactile.

tadpole (tăd' pōl), *n.* The larva of a frog, toad, or other tailless batrachian, after it leaves the egg, but before the loss of the tail, and the appearance of the fore limbs. (*F. têtard.*)

Some writers deny the name tadpole to the free-swimming embryo of the frog just after it leaves the egg, and confine it to an intermediate stage in the larval life of the frog, during which the hind limbs grow out from the base of the tail. Only in one species, *Xenopus*, do the fore limbs appear simultaneously.

M.E. tadpolle from *toad* and *poll* head, from being, as it were, all head. *Cp.* the French name *têtard*.



Tadpole.—The tadpole stage in the development of a frog.

tael (tāl), *n.* The Chinese ounce, equal for trade purposes to one ounce and a half avoirdupois; a Chinese money of account, or unit of value. (*F. tael.*)

The value represented by the tael, as a monetary unit, varies with the price of silver. *Port.*, from Malay *tahil* weight.

ta'en (tān). This is a poetical contraction of taken, the past participle of take. *See* take.

taenia (tē' ni ā), *n.* In architecture, a fillet separating the frieze of a Doric column from the architrave; in anatomy, a ribbon-like part; a roller-bandage; the head-band of an ancient Greek or Roman; the genus of intestinal worms containing the common tape-worm. *pl. taeniae* (tē' ni ē). (*F. filel, ténia, ver solitaire.*)

A worm related to the tape-worm is sometimes termed a **taenoid** (tē' ni oid, *adj.*) worm. In anatomy, parts of a taenoid or ribbon-like shape, are called **taeniae**. *L.*, from *Gr. tannia* fillet.

tafferel (tăf' ēr ēl), *n.* The upper part of a ship's stern.

This word is now often spelt **taffrail**, to indicate the after part of the poop-rail, or railing running round the stern.

From Dutch *tafereel*, dim. of *tafel* table.

taffeta (tăf' é tā), *n.* A light, stiff, glossy silk fabric, having a plain texture; a similar fabric containing wool or linen. (*F. taffetas.*)

O.F. taffetas, *Ital. taffetà*, from *Pers. tāftah*, from *tāftan* to twist.

taffrail (tăf' rāl; tăf' rāl), *n.* The hinder part of the poop-rail or rail round the stern of a ship. (F. *couronnement de la poupe*.)

Corruption of *tafferel*.

Taffy (tăf' i), *n.* A nickname for a Welshman.

This word is a humorous imitation of the Welsh pronunciation of Davy, or David—in Welsh, *Dafydd*—a name borne by many Welshmen in honour of their patron saint.

tafia (tăf' i â), *n.* An inferior kind of rum distilled from molasses of low grade, etc. (F. *tafia*.)

Native West Indian name.

tag (täg), *n.* Any small appendage; a small tied-on label; the metal point on the end of a bootlace; a loop on the back of a boot for pulling it on; a loose or ragged end or edge; a ragged tuft of wool on a sheep; an animal's tail, or the tip of this; a closing speech of a play addressed to the audience; the refrain of a song; a stock phrase or quotation; a children's game in which one player chases and tries to touch one of the others. *v.t.* To fit, furnish, or mark with a tag or tags; to apply a stock phrase or phrases to; to attach (to, on to, or together); to touch (a player) in the game of tag; to follow closely. (F. *patte, étiquette, ferret, tirant, réplique, chat*.)

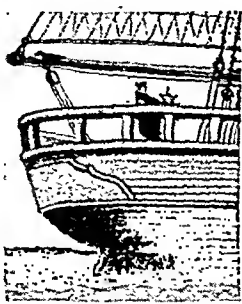
Some people try to display their learning by introducing Latin tags, or well-worn quotations from Latin writers, into their conversation. Urtidy people sometimes leave the tags on the backs of the boots sticking out. They should, of course be tucked in before the boot is laced. The tags on bootlaces are metal bindings that make it easier to pass the lace through the eyelet holes.

In the game of tag, the player who endeavours to tag or touch one of the others is called the tagger (täg' ér, *n.*), or "it." When he succeeds in tagging someone, that person becomes tagger, and the other joins the players who try to avoid being tagged.

Very thin sheet-iron coated with tin is known as taggers (täg' érz, *n. pl.*); when uncoated with tin, it is called black taggers.

The expression tag-rag (*n.*) has the same meaning as rag-tag, and denotes the riff-raff, or the rabble. A tagtail (täg' täl, *n.*) is a kind of worm with a yellow tag or tail, used by anglers. In a figurative sense, one who hangs on to another person, a flatterer or toady, is called a tagtail. Anglers also use a fly called a red tag, having a red-tipped tail, for catching grayling.

Perhaps from *tack*, or obsolete *E. dag* in same sense.



Taffrail.—The taffrail at the after end of a ship.

Tagetes (tà jē' tēz), *n.* A genus of showy American plants comprising the French and African marigolds. (F. *tagète*.)

These plants belong to the aster family, and bear yellow or orange flowers on long stalks.

Modern L., from L. *Tagēs* a god of the Etruscans.

Taic (ta' ik), *adj.* Of or relating to the Tai. *n.* The language of the Tai.

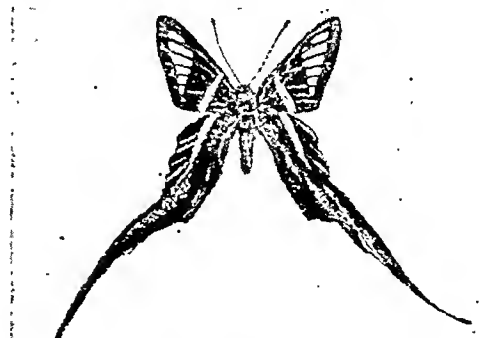
The Tai are the chief race in the part of Asia called Indo-China, which lies between south-west China and India. They include the Shans of Burma and the Siamese, and are of Mongoloid stock.

taiga (ti' gâ), *n.* A coniferous forest stretching across sub-arctic America, Europe, and Asia to the south of the tundra.

Belts of pines, firs, spruce, and larch, of the same kind as the northern taiga, also occur in mountainous regions just below the upper limit of trees.

Siberian term.

tail [1] (tāl), *n.* The hindermost part of an animal, especially a prolongation of the spine; anything resembling this in shape or position; the stabilizing and control vanes at the rear of an aeroplane or airship; the luminous train or slender end of a comet; the stem of a note in music; the rearmost, lower, or inferior part of anything; the exposed end of a slate or tile in a roof; the concealed end of a brick in a wall; a slender backward extension of a butterfly's wing; a retinue; a queue; (usually *pl.*) the skirt of a coat. *v.t.* To furnish with a tail; to attach (to); to form the end of (a procession); to insert an end of (a timber) into a wall; to remove the tails or stalks from (fruit). *v.i.* To follow closely after; to fall behind or drop (away or off) in scattered formation; of an anchored ship, to swing (up or down-stream) with the tide. (F. *queue, empennage, chef de base, pan, cortège*.)



Tail.—An Assamese butterfly which has very long tails on its wings.

The tails of mammals are extensions of the backbone consisting of gradually tapering vertebrae covered with flesh and skin.

The tail of a bird is made up of long, stiff feathers, and is used as a rudder when in the

air. The fan of brilliant feathers that are known as the tail of the peacock is not a tail in the true sense of the word. It is strictly formed of the tail-coverts (*n.pl.*) of the bird. This is a scientific term denoting the feathers covering the quill-feathers of the true tail.

In fishes the tail is the part behind the abdomen bearing the caudal fin. It serves as a propeller. The flexible abdomens of some crustaceans and scorpions are known as their tails. The swallow-tail butterflies have tails of a different kind—these are really backward projections of the wings. The tail of a comet is a sheath of luminous matter extending from its nucleus. This tail is not situated behind the comet, but in a direction away from the sun—the explanation being that it consists of matter on which the sun exercises repulsion.

The tail of one's eye is the outer corner. the tail of a brick in a wall is the unexposed end, also called its tailing (*tāl' ing, n.*). When a pack of dogs tails away during a long run, its action may be described as a tailing-off. In calico printing, a blurring of colours due to a faulty impression is termed a tailing. The refuse, or inferior parts, of certain products, such as the chaff of threshed grain, are technically known as tailings (*tāl' ingz, n.pl.*).

People may be said to tail on to a procession when they follow on at its tail or end. Dogs hang their tails between their legs when cowed or dejected. In a figurative sense, a person in a cowed frame of mind is described as carrying his tail between his legs. Cooks top and tail gooseberries, when they remove the withered remains of the flower at the top of the fruit, and the stalk, regarded as its tail, at the bottom.

A cricket team is said to have a tail when the last few batsmen fail to score many runs. This tail is generally composed of the wicket-keeper and men who are included in the team largely on account of their value as bowlers.

The tail of a gale is a comparatively calm period at its end, and the tail of a stream is a stretch of smooth water following a rough part. In the science of fortification, the tail of the trenches is the point at which an attacking force begins to dig trenches and work forward under cover. A sudden attack by the besieged may compel the besiegers to turn tail, that is, run away.

The tailboard (*n.*) of a cart or wagon is its hinged or sliding board at its back. A tail-coat (*n.*) is a man's morning coat with long tails or skirts behind, or else an evening dress-coat, similarly designed. The tail-end (*n.*) of a speech, procession, or other thing is the sag-end, or finishing end. The downstream gate of a lock is its tail-gate (*n.*); the up-stream gate its head-gate.

The end of a chapter or book is sometimes decorated with a small ornamental design or sketch, called a tail-piece (*n.*). The tail-piece of a violin or similar instrument is

the piece of wood, generally of ebony, to which the lower ends of the strings are fastened. A pump draws in water through its tail-pipe (*n.*), or suction pipe. Water flows away from a water-wheel or turbine through a channel called a tail-race (*n.*).

Beasts and birds are tailed (*täld, adj.*), if they have tails. Lambs, however, are said to be tailed when their tails are cut off. Human beings are tailless (*täl' lës, adj.*).

A.-S. *tægel*; *cp.* O. Norse *tael* horse's tail, Swed. *tael* horse-hair, Goth. *tael* hair. SYN.: *n.* Conclusion, end, rump, termination, train.

tail [*2*] (*täl*), *n.* In law, limitation of ownership; limited ownership; an estate limited to a person, or to certain specified heirs. (*F. substitution.*)

From *F. taille* notch, tally. See tally.



Tailor.—An Indian master tailor fashioning a garment in his work-room.

tailor (*tä' lör*), *n.* One who makes and repairs men's, and sometimes women's, outer garments. *v.i.* To work as a tailor. *v.t.* To make outer garments for. (*F. tailleur; être tailleur; tailleur.*)

The term tailor is often restricted to a person who makes suits and overcoats to order, with special attention to fitting the measurements of individual customers. Tailoring (*tä' lör ing, n.*), or the occupation of a tailor, is at its best a highly skilled business. A woman following this business is called a tailoress (*tä' lörës, n.*). A woman's costume is said to be tailor-made (*adj.*), when it is made by a tailor, in a plain style, of more or less heavy material, and with particular attention to closeness of fit.

The tailor-bird (*n.*)—*Orthotomus sutorius*—is an Asiatic bird that forms its nest by sewing two large leaves together at the edges, and filling the bag thus made with grass and hair. It uses its beak as a needle, and uses cocoon silk or vegetable fibre as cotton.

O.F. *tailleur*, from *tailer* to cut. See tally.

tain (tân), *n.* Very thin tin-plate; tin-foil for backing mirrors. (F. *tain*.)

F., shortened form of *étain* tin, L. *stannum*.

taint (tânt), *n.* A spot, or trace of decay, unsoundness, or disease; moral or physical; a corrupting or depraving influence; a state of corruption. *v.t.* To introduce disease, decay, or some corrupting influence, etc., into; to infect; to sully; to tarnish. *v.i.* To be affected or infected with the first traces of corruption, etc. (F. *tache, altération, corruption, pourriture; infecter, contaminer, souiller; s'altérer, se gâter*.)

Noxious vapours may be said to taint or poison the air, filling it with taint or infection. Meat taints easily in hot weather. In a figurative sense we may say that there is no taint of suspicion about a perfectly good person. His character is taintless (tânt-lès, *adj.*), or without blemish.

From F. *teint*, p.p. of *teindre* to dye, stain, L. *tinctus*, from *tingere*. SYN.: *n.* Blemish; blot, stain, tinge. *v.* Corrupt, defile, infect, pollute, sully.

Taiping (tî ping), *n.* One who took part in the Chinese rebellion of 1850-64. Another spelling is Taeping (tî' ping). (F. *Taïping*.)

The Taiping rebellion was a civil war, fought between the supporters of the Manchu dynasty, and the southern Chinese who followed the usurper Hung Siu-ts'üan. Charles Gordon (1833-85), afterwards the famous general, was employed by the Emperor to reorganize the loyal army, and completely routed the rebels.

Chinese, from *l'ai* great, *p'ing* peace.

taj (taj), *n.* The tall, conical hat of a Mohammedan dervish.

Pers. from Arabic.

take (tâk), *v.t.* To grasp; to lay hold of; to obtain possession of by force; to capture; to catch; to captivate; to carry away; to carry with one; to cause to come with one; to convey; to use; to acquire; to purchase; to select; to accept; to receive; to put up with; to find out by inquiry; to understand; to infer; to be infected with; to be affected by; to bear in a specified way; to regard (as); to adopt; to derive; to deduct; to make or perform; to photograph. *v.i.* To take hold; to get a grip; to become fastened; to have the effect desired or intended; to succeed; to please; to betake oneself (to); to be attracted or inclined (to); to admit of being photographed. *p.t.* took (tuk); *p.p.* taken (tâk'ên). *n.* The act of taking; that which is taken; the quantity or amount taken; a catch of fish; takings in a shop, or of a box-office, etc.; the amount of copy taken for setting up at one time by a compositor; this when set in type. (F. *prendre, saisir, s'emparer de, fasciner, enlever, exporter, faire suivre, transporter, faire usage de, acquérir, acheter, accepter, supporter, comprendre, inférer, attraper, éprouver, subir, regarder comme, adopter, tirer, photographier; trouver prise, se fermer, réussir, plaire, se mettre, s'adonner à; prise, gains, impression*.)

This word has a very large number of idiomatic and colloquial senses. We take a kettle by the handle to lift it. We take a house when we arrange to occupy it. A delicate person who takes, or catches, a chill, usually takes medical advice, by consulting a doctor, and is probably advised to take, or have, a rest from work.

A person takes a train when he travels by it, and probably takes his luggage, or has it conveyed, with him, but if he takes his family to the seaside, he conducts them there. Plays are said to take when they please public taste. We take things calmly when we regard them in a philosophical manner. A piece of music marked *presto* is taken, or performed, very quickly.

A **take-in** (*n.*) is a deception, fraud, or imposition; a **take-off** (*n.*) is a caricature or burlesque, or else the place from which a jumper's feet leave the ground when he leaps. In croquet, a stroke that drives one's ball forward, so as to touch another ball without shifting it, is called a take-off.

A **taker** (tâk'êr, *n.*) is one who takes—especially one who accepts a bet. A **taking** (tâk'ing, *adj.*) woman is attractive, perhaps because she is **takingly** (tâk'ing li, *adv.*), or captivately, dressed, or because of the **takingness** (tâk'ing nês, *n.*), or pleasing quality, of her manners. The **taking** (*n.*) of wild animals is the capture of them; in a shop, the **takings** (tâk'ingz, *n.pl.*) are the receipts.

Late A.-S. *tacan*, from O. Norse *taka*; cp. Swed. *taga*, Dan. *taga*; akin to *tack*. SYN.: *v.* Adopt, arrest, remove, seize, use. ANT.: *v.* Bestow, confer, give, present, return.



Takin.—The takin, a rather rare ruminant animal, found on the borders of Tibet and Assam.

takin (ta' kin), *n.* A horned, heavily-built ruminant animal of the eastern Himalayas, allied to the antelope.

The takin (*Budorcas taxicolor*) has very large hoofs and a tiny goat-like tail. Its coarse coat is reddish-brown mingled with black.

Native name in Assam.

talapoin (tāl' à poin), *n.* A Buddhist monk in Siam, Ceylon, etc.; a small West African monkey (*Cercopithecus talapoin*). (F. *talapoin*.)

A native name in Pegu = my lord.

talaria (tà lâr' i à), *n.pl.* In classical mythology, the winged sandals or wings worn by Hermes, and other messengers of the gods. (F. *talonniers*.)

L. neut. pl. of talaris, adj. from talus ankle.

talbot (tawl' bôt), *n.* A large, white variety of hound, no longer bred, with long, drooping ears, heavy jaws, and a marked sense of smell. (F. *chien courant*.)

Supposed to be named after the Talbot family to which belong the earls of Shrewsbury.

talbotype (tawl' bô tip), *n.* A very early photographic process, invented by W. H. Fox Talbot and patented by him in 1841.

The paper on which pictures were taken by this process was prepared by dipping it successively in solutions of nitrate of silver, potassium iodide, and gallo-nitrate of silver. The paper, after being exposed in the camera, developed itself, and the image was fixed by washing it with water.

talc (tâlk), *n.* A fibrous magnesium silicate which occurs usually in transparent plates or prisms, and sometimes in granular masses; loosely, mica. (F. *talc*.)

Talc, most of which comes from the United States, has a characteristic soapy feel. It is silvery-white, greenish-white, or green in colour, very soft, very resistant to acids and alkalis, and a good insulator. Powdered talc finds many uses as a dry lubricant, as a dressing for leather and rubber, and in the manufacture of soaps, paints, and varnishes.

The slate found near the Lizard, in Cornwall, contains some talc and may be said to be talcky (tâlk' i, *adj.*). Certain kinds of granite are talcoid (tâlk' oid, *adj.*), talcous (tâlk' ùs, *adj.*), or talcose (tâlk' ôs, *adj.*), that is, they consist largely of talc. Some granite found in Wicklow contains a massive tale called talcite (tâls' it, *n.*), used to make acid baths, sinks, and hearthstones.

F., from Arabic *talq*, Pers. *talk*.

tale (tâl), *n.* A story spoken or written, either in prose or verse; a true or fictitious narrative; a legend; a fable; a report; information; a number counted and declared. (F. *conte, histoire, légende, rumeur, chiffre*.)

We like a tale to be interesting, whether it is the chronicle of an historical event, or

a product of the imagination. From old folk-tales or legends we learn a great deal of the lives and thoughts of our ancestors.

Formerly, any enumeration or reckoning was called a tale, and the word, used in this sense, is often found in literature.

People who talk scandal about their neighbours, or those who circulate malicious rumours, are said to spread tales. Anyone who gives information likely to make trouble for his fellows is said to be a talebearer (*n.*). The practice of spreading malicious reports is talebearing (*n.*).

A person who recounts or writes tales is a tale-teller (*n.*). The minstrels who wandered in the Middle Ages from castle to castle recounting stories of heroic deeds, might be called tale-tellers. To-day, when we speak of a tale-teller, we mean someone who delights in recounting facts that may bring trouble to his associates.

A.-S. *tael* number, *talû* story; ep. Dutch *taal* speech, G. *zahl* number, O. Norse *tal*; akin to *tell*. SYN.: Anecdote, chronicle, history, legend, saga.

talent (tâl' ént), *n.* A weight and money of account, used by the ancient Greeks, Romans, and Hebrews, etc.; great ability; a special aptitude for any art, business, etc.; persons possessing talent. (F. *talent*.)

The later Attic talent was fifty-seven and three-quarters pounds in weight, and in silver money represented about £250 of our money. The Jewish silver talent was worth roughly £340, and the Jewish gold talent about £10,000.

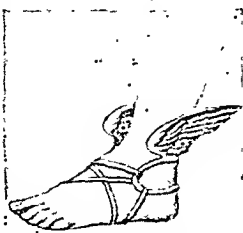
The Parable of the Talents, held in trust to trade with (Matthew xxv, 14-30), has given the word its second meaning of mental capacity of a high order. A talented (tâl' ént éd, *adj.*) person has a strength of intellect that can be trained to a pitch of excellence in certain directions, but he is less fortunate

than a genius, who has peculiar gifts of imagination which enable him to create on his own account, and carry him far above his fellows. Many seemingly dull people are really not quite talentless (tâl' ént lès, *adj.*), that is, destitute of talent, though their talents may be hard to discover.

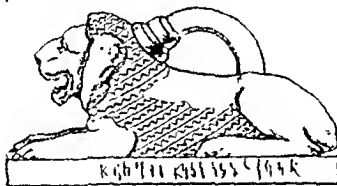
A.-S. *talente*, L. *talentum*, Gr. *talanton* balance, from *tlân* to bear. See atlas. SYN.: Capacity, endowment, faculty, flair, gift. ANT.: Inability, incompetence, ineptitude.

tales (tâ' lèz), *n.* A writ for summoning jurors to make up a deficiency; a list of those who may be thus summoned. (F. *juré spécial supplémentaire*.)

When men and women are summoned to courts of law in order to serve on the jury, great care is taken to ensure the attendance of more than will be actually required, in order that the work of the court may not be held up for lack of jurors. This is done chiefly because in certain circumstances a



Talaria.—Talaria, the wings of Hermes.



Talent.—A bronze talent from Abydos, Upper Egypt.

juror may be challenged, that is, one of the parties in the case may object to that particular juror taking part in the proceedings.

It sometimes happens that more jurors are challenged than was anticipated, and then a talesman (tälz' mán; tã'lez mán, *n.*) has to be brought in. Talesmen are enrolled by a special writ, called a tales, usually from among the spectators in the court. To ask for the issue of such a writ is to pray a tales.

L. from the opening words of the writ *de circumstantibus*, etc., such of the bystanders as . . .

tale-teller (tāl' tel ér). For this word see *under* tale.

Taliacotian (tāl' i kō' shàn), *adj.* Relating to or named after Gasparo Tagliacozzi, a sixteenth century Bolognese surgeon. Another form is Tagliacotian (tal yá kō' shàn).

The Taliacotian operation, first described by Tagliacozzi, is still of some importance in plastic surgery; by it a new nose is formed by taking a graft from the arm or forehead, this graft only being cut when the new flesh on the nose is growing.

talion (tāl' i ón), *n.* The law of retaliation, by which the offender was treated as he had treated his victim. (*F. lalion.*)

The Hebrew law of talion is thus stated in Exodus (xxi, 23-25): "Thou shalt give life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, burning for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe." It is replaced in the Sermon on the Mount by a higher moral command (Matthew v, 38, 39). Talion was enforced in Babylonian, early Roman and Mohammedan law, and it still prevails in Abyssinia. In the early Anglo-Saxon codes such punishments were superseded by graduated money payments, and talionic (tāl i on' ik, *adj.*) punishment was no longer recognized by law.

L. *tālō* (acc. -ōn-em) from *tālis* such, like.

taliped (tāl' i ped), *adj.* Club-footed; having the feet twisted into an unusual position. (*F. bol.*)

Sloths are taliped animals. Talipes (tāl' i pēz, *n.*) is the deformity called club-foot in some unfortunate human beings. It also means the natural twisting of the sloth's feet which makes these animals very awkward on the ground, but adapts them for clinging back downwards to the branches of trees.

Modern L. *tālīpēs* (acc. -ped-em), from L. *tālus* ankle, and *pēs* (acc. -ped-em) foot.

talipot palm (tāl' i pōt pam), *n.* A handsome palm tree (*Corypha umbraculifera*), native of Ceylon and the Malabar Coast of India. (*F. tallipot.*)

The trunk of the talipot sometimes attains a height of one hundred feet; it is crowned by a huge tuft of wide, fan-shaped leaves, which are used as a writing material by the natives.

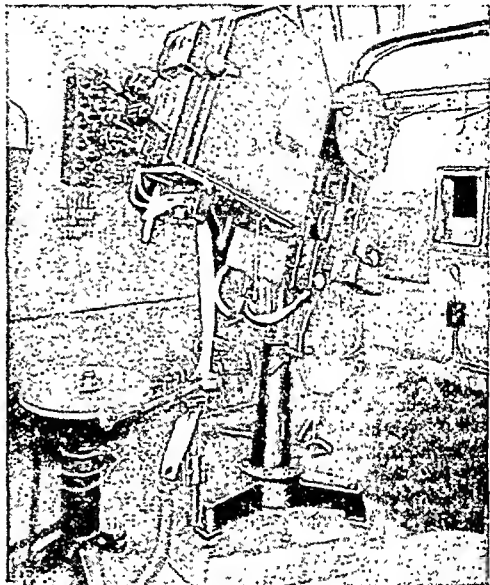
South Indian *tālapat*, Sansk. *tālapattra*, from *tāla* fan-palm, *patra* leaf.

talisman (tāl' is mán; tül' iz mán), *n.* A charm carved or engraved with astrological figures or magic formula; something which produces extraordinary effects. (*F. talisman.*)

In the Middle Ages a talisman was usually a figure engraved on a disk of metal or stone, when two favourable planets were in conjunction. It was supposed to exercise a protective influence on the wearer.

To-day some foolish people associate any good fortune that comes their way with the possession of an object with talismanic (tāl is mán' ik; täl iz mán' ik, *adj.*) virtues.

F., Span., or Port. *talisman*, or Ital. *talismano*, Arabic *tilsam* charm, Late Gr. *telesma* mystery, from *telein* to bring to an end (*telos*) to consecrate. *SYN.*: Amulet, charm, mascot.



Talk.—The movie-tone, the wonderfully ingenious apparatus for producing talking kinematograph films.

talk (tawk), *v.i.* To utter words; to speak; to converse familiarly; to discourse; to confer; to tell; to chat. *v.t.* To express in words; to speak about; to discuss; to speak (a language); to influence by talking. *n.* Conversation; gossip; rumour; discussion: the subject of conversation; conference. (*F. parler, causer, conférer, discuter, raconter; dire, parler de, discuter, parler; conversation, bruit, rumeur, sujet, conférence.*)

A child begins to talk when he is a few months old, but it is a long time before he can talk or carry on a conversation with grown up people. A lecturer talks or discourses to his audiences. By talking, or conferring, two people of opposite opinion may arrive at a compromise.

When a number of people are talking on frivolous topics we may wonder what they can find to chat about. We say a man talks Spanish if he can hold a conversation in

that language. To talk a man down is to out-talk him, to talk him over is to persuade him by talking. At a meeting of a missionary society there is sure to be a talk or discussion on the aims of the society.

Some people are more talkative (*tawk' à tiv, adj.*) or inclined to talk than others. A boy, who is talkative in class will probably be called a chatterbox by his master. A person who meets us with a flow of words greets us talkatively (*tawk' à tiv li, adv.*) He has the quality of talkativeness (*tawk' à tiv nés, n.*), or garrulity.

When primitive races try to talk English the queer jumble of sounds they produce is sometimes called *talkee-talkee* (*taw' ki taw' ki, n.*) A conversation that goes on for a long time without result may be said to be *merc talkee-talkee*.

The phonograph is a talking-machine (*n.*), that is, a device which mechanically records and reproduces speech, music and other sounds. The word is also used for the gramophone, which only reproduces sounds, the recording being done by a separate apparatus.

Anyone who talks in any meaning of the word is a talker (*tawk' ér, n.*), but the word is more often used of a chatterbox or boaster. A parrot is a talking (*tawk' ing, adj.*) bird, that is, it has the gift of speech. We say a person is always talking if he exercises his power of speech too freely.

M.E. *talke*, from A.-S. *tal-* with frequentative suffix *-h*. See *tale*, *tell*, *walk*. SYN.: *Converse*, *talk*. n. *Conversation*, *gossip*.

tall (*tawl*), *adj.* Lofty in stature; above the average in height; extravagant; excessive. (F. *de haute taille, grand, extravagant*.)

A tall man is a man who is taller than the average of men we are accustomed to see. A tall story is a story which cannot easily be believed; The "Adventures of Baron Munchausen," for example, contains some tall stories. Excessive tallness (*tawl' nés, n.*) of stature is sometimes a great disadvantage.

Earlier, gallant, efficient, A.-S. *getael* prompt, active, swift; cp. O.H.G. *gi-zal* quick, Goth. *un-tal-* uncompliant. For the change of meaning cp. *clean*, *handsome* pretty. SYN.: *Exorbitant*, *high*, *lofty*. ANT.: *Little*, *short*, *small*.

tallage (*täl' ij*), *n.* A form of taxation levied on freeholders, not of gentle birth, under the Norman and Angevin kings. (F. *taille*.)

Properly tallage was the arbitrary taxes to which the demesne lands and the Royal boroughs were subject. Under the Norman kings every town came to be regarded as in some lord's demesne, and the royal vassals claimed the same right as the king to demand

occasional payments from those of their dependants who did not pay the feudal dues.

Magna Charta (1215) demanded a restriction of the tallages exacted from the citizens of London, but the royal right to obtain money in this way was not surrendered until 1340, when representatives of the middle classes were allowed to vote their share of the taxes.

M.E. and O.F. *taillage*, from *tailer* to cut, and *-age*. See *tail* [2], *tally*.

tallboy (*tawl' boy*), *n.* A very tall chest of drawers, usually made in two sections, one fitting on the top of the other.

From E. *tall* and *boy*.

tallith (*täl' ith*), *n.* A scarf worn during prayer by the Jews. (F. *taileth*.)

Heb. = shelter, covering.

tallow (*täl' ô*), *n.* A product of the harder kinds of animal fat used for making candles and soap, and for dressing leather. *v.i.* To smear with tallow; to fatten. (F. *suif; graisser, engraisser*.)

The best tallow is obtained from the fat of cattle and sheep. When pure it is white and almost tasteless, but usually it has a yellowish tinge; hence a person with a pale complexion is sometimes called a *tallow-face* (*n.*) or said to be *tallow-faced* (*adj.*) or he may be said to have a *tallowish* (*täl' ô ish, adj.*) face.

One who makes or sells tallow-candles (*n.pl.*) is called a *tallow-chandler* (*n.*). Sheep are sometimes said to be *tallowed* when they are so fed that they become very fat. A tree which produces a *tallowy* (*täl' ô i, adj.*) substance is called a *tallow-tree* (*n.*).

M.E. *talgh*; cp. Dutch *talk*, G., Dan., Swed. *talg*.

tally (*täl' i*), *n.* A stick in which notches or marks are made as a means of keeping accounts; an account; something which is the counterpart of something else; a mark signifying a fixed number of objects; a tag or label for identifying a thing. *v.i.* To score on a tally; to record; to check off; to haul (a square-sail) square to the centre line of a ship when running before the wind. *v.i.* To agree; to correspond (with). (F. *taille, compte, contre - partie, porte-numéro, étiquette; entailler, numéroter, vérifier; s'accorder, cadrer*.)

Before the days of writing, sellers and buyers kept their accounts on a stick split down the middle. To record a transaction the two parts were fitted together, only the parts of the same stick would tally exactly, and notches were cut across both. The seller kept one half and the buyer the other



Tally. — Tally-sticks were formerly used to record sales and loans.

At a later date paper tallies in the form of indentures were used in business. The little disks, each bearing a duplicate number, which serve to identify articles left in a cloakroom, are tallies in common use to-day.

A tallyman (tāl' i măn, *n.*), is one who tallies, also one who keeps a tally-shop (*n.*), that is, a shop at which goods are sold on the tally system (*n.*), now commonly called the instalment system. Under this system the purchaser receives goods on credit, and pays for them in weekly or monthly instalments.

From *F. taille* incision, cut, *L. tālea* a cutting, stick. See tail [2]. SYN.: *n.* Counterfoil, duplicate, mark, notch, score. *v.i.* Coincide, match, suit. ANT.: *v.i.* Disagree.

tally-ho (tāl' i hō'), *inter., n.* The cry used by huntsmen to urge on their hounds. *v.i.* To use this cry. *v.t.* To urge on (hounds) with this cry. (*F. taiant.*)

The tally-ho of the master, or the huntsman, of a pack of foxhounds means that the fox has got away.

Apparently a mere E. variant of *F. taiant* (earlier forms are *theau le hau*, *thialau*, *thia hillaud*), apparently a meaningless ejaculation.

tallyman (tāl' i măn). For this word, tally-shop, etc., see under tally.

talma (tāl' mǎ), *n.* A large cape or full cloak, usually with a hood, worn by men and women in the first half of the nineteenth century. (*F. talma.*)

After François Joseph Talma, the great French tragedian (1763-1826), who popularized this coat.

talmi-gold (tāl' mi göld), *n.* A kind of brass, usually thinly coated with gold, used for cheap jewellery.

G. trade-name.

Talmud (tāl' мүд; tal mood'), *n.* The collection of Jewish civil and religious law, other than that contained in the five books of Moses. (*F. Talmud.*)

There have been many writers on Talmudic (tāl mood' ik; tāl мүд' ik, *adj.*) or Talmudical (tāl mood' ik āl; tāl мүд' ik āl, *adj.*) matters. The Rabbi Maimonides (1135-1204) was a famous Talmudist (tāl' мүд ist; tāl mood' ist *n.*), and his Talmudistic (tāl мүд is' tik; tāl mood ist' ik, *adj.*) writings are still valued by Jewish scholars. See Mishna, Gemara.

Late Heb. *talmūd* teaching, from *lāmād* to teach.

talon (tāl' օn), *n.* A claw, especially of a bird or beast of prey; the projecting part of a lock-bolt; the hinder part of certain objects, such as the heel of a sword-blade, part of the shell of a bivalve, also called the heel; a wave-like moulding; figuratively,

the cards left in the pack after dealing; the last part of a sheet of coupons. (*F. griffe, serre, talon.*)

Wild beasts in menageries often become so fond of their keepers that they never expose their talons. It is against the talon of a lock that the key presses when it shoots the bolt.

Formerly used, as in O.F., of the hinder part of the foot of a quadruped, also the hinder claw of a bird, O.F. *talon*, L.L. *tālō* (acc.-ōn-em) heel, augmentative of *L. tālus* ankle.

taluk (tā look'), *n.* A district in India from which the revenue is collected by a native official. Another form is talook (tā look').

The taluk is an estate in India which in some ways resembles the English manor of the Middle Ages. The chief landowner lets the land to subtenants, and the whole district, instead of paying taxes which may vary in amount, contributes a fixed sum to the revenue.

The officer in control of the taluk, or the Indian collector of the revenue, is called a talukdar (tā look' dar, *n.*).

Hindustani *ta'alluq* estate, from Arabic.

talus (tā' lūs), *n.* The ankle-bone; a form of club-foot; in fortification, the slope of a wall or earth bank; a sloping mass of fragments at the base of a cliff. (*F. cheville, malléole, pied bot, talus.*)

It is on the talus or ankle-bone that the weight of the body rests in the form of club-foot called talus, the toes being drawn up towards the leg so that only the heel rests on the ground. The talus or slope of a wall face may be due to the wall being built leaning against a bank, or to the wall decreasing in thickness from the base to the summit.

L. tālus ankle, heel.

talwar (tal' war), *n.* This is another form of tulwar. See tulwar.

tamable (tām' ābl), *adj.* Capable of being tamed. (*F. domptable.*)

Some wild animals are tamable, but others remain wild, however kindly they are treated. Stories are told of the tamability (tām ā bil' i ti, *n.*), or tamableness (tām ābl nēs, *n.*) of lions and other wild beasts, but they cannot all be believed.

From *tame* and *-able*.

tamandua (tā mǎn' dü ā), *n.* The small four-toed ant-eater (*Tamandua tetradactyla.*) (*F. tamandua.*)

The four-toed tamandua is arboreal in its habits and is the only species of the genus *Tamandua*. It is smaller than the great ant-bear (*Myrmecophaga jubata*), which is sometimes called the tamanor (tam ā nwar, *n.*).

Port., from native Brazilian.



Talon.—The claws, or talons, of a bird of prey.

tamarack (tām' ā rāk), *n.* The American larch, also called the hackmatack (which see); a North American pine, *Pinus Murrayana*. (F. *mélèze américaine*.)

American Indian.

tamarin (tām' ā rin), *n.* A marmoset belonging to the genus *Midas*. (F. *tamarin*.)

Tamarins are found in South and Central America. They are distinguished from other marmosets by having longer canine teeth.

South American native word.

tamarind (tām' ā rind), *n.* A leguminous tropical tree, *Tamarindus indica*; the fruit of this. (F. *tamarinier*.)

The tamarind is grown in the East and West Indies. Its long brown pods contain an acid pulp used in making cooling drinks and sweet preserves.

M.F., from Span. *tamarindo*, from Arabic *tamr-hindī*, from *tamr* ripe date, *Hind* India.

tamarisk (tām' ā risk), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Tamarix*. (F. *tamaris*.)

The common tamarisk, *T. gallica*, is a hardy evergreen shrub, found near the Mediterranean, where it favours sandy places. This species has been planted with some success on our warmer coasts. It has feathery branches and bears white or pink flowers in dense spikes.

Manna is obtained from *T. mannifera*, an allied species found in the Sinai peninsula.

From L. *tamariscus*, earlier *tamarix*.

tambour (tām' bōr), *n.* A drum; a frame used to stretch material for embroidery; silk or stuff so embroidered; in architecture, a cylindrical stone forming a course in a column; a drum-shaped part of a structure; a ceiled lobby at the entrance to a building; in fortification, a palisaded defence at an entrance or road. *v.t.* and *i.* To embroider with or on a tambour. (F. *tambour*; *broder au plumetis*.)

The name tambour is given especially to



Tamarin.—The tamarin is found in South and Central America.

the bass drum. Its tightly stretched skins are held in position by hoops, and a somewhat similar device is used in the circular embroidery frame, called a tambour, on which material is stretched for decorating with needlework.

The tambour in architecture is a large cylindrical stone such as that forming part of the shaft in a pillar; a roofed-in vestibule in a porch, which keeps out draughts, is a tambour of another sort, and the word is used also of the cylindrical structure which supports a cupola.

F., from Arabic *tanbūr* drum; perhaps imitative; cp. *tabor* SYN.: *n.* Drum.

tambourine (tām bō rēn'), *n.* A shallow drum covered with parchment on one end only, and having loose jingling metal disks or bells on the hoop; a lively Provençal dance, originally accompanied by the tabor and pipe; the music for this. (F. *tambour de basque*.)



Tambourine.—The tambourine is a shallow one-sided drum, with jingling bells.

The tambourine is held in one hand and struck with the other. The effect of the instrument depends as much on the jingling of the bells as on the sound from the parchment. The dance is more often called *tambourin* (tan bu rān, *n.*).

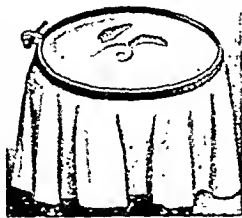
From F. *tambourin*, tabor, without bells or disks, dim. of F. *tambour*.

tame (tām), *adj.* Reclaimed from wildness; domesticated, not wild; made tractable; docile; submissive; spiritless; dull; insipid; cultivated; produced by cultivation. *v.t.* To reclaim from the wild state; to domesticate; to make docile; to subdue; to humble. (F. *apprivoisé*, *domestique*, *doux*, *docile*, *soumis*, *sans force*, *fade*, *cultivé*; *apprivoiser*, *dompter*.)

Man has succeeded in taming most animals and even in making them so tame that they can be induced to perform various feats. Not even the lion or the tiger is—to use a poetical word—tameless (tām' lēs, *adj.*), and in the hands of a skilful tamer (tām' ēr, *n.*) the animal may be persuaded to submit tamely (tām' lī, *adv.*) to being posed on a pedestal, and so on.

The squirrels in our public parks have acquired a surprising degree of tameness (tām' nēs, *n.*), and in hard weather birds will approach man tamely to procure food.

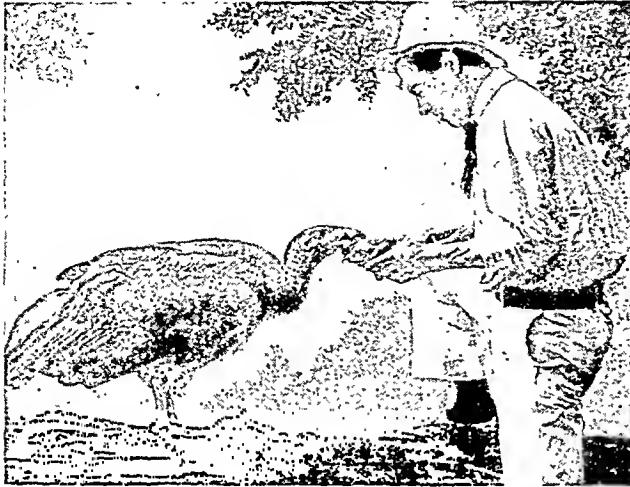
Through irrigation and the use of modern appliances the desert has been tamed and brought into cultivation after long ages in its wild state. Engineers might be said to tame or subdue an impetuous torrent when they conduct its waters to a power house, there to drive turbines and generate electricity.



Tambour.—A tambour for embroidery.

An experience lacking in interest or excitement is said to be tame, and the flat, uninteresting scenery of fenland districts may be considered tame, compared with that of mountainous or rugged country.

A.-S. *tam*; cp. Dutch *tam*, G. *zahn*, O. Norse *tam-r*; cp. L. *domäre*, Gr. *damaein*, Welsh *doft*, Sansk. *dam* to tame. See domain. SYN.: *adj.* Domesticated, dull, spiritless, tractable, uninteresting. *v.* Domesticate, subdue. ANT.: *adj.* Fierce, rugged, savage, unsubdued, wild.



Tame.—A wild Californian condor which became so tame that it followed its master like a dog.

Tamil (tām' il), *n.* One of a non-Aryan Dravidian people inhabiting South India and part of Ceylon; the language spoken by this people. (F. *Tamoul*.)

Native word, identical with Sansk. *Dravida*.

tamis (tām' is), *n.* A sieve or strainer made of cloth. (F. *tamis*.)
F = sieve.

Tammany (tām' ā ni), *n.* A political organization of the Democratic party in New York, a disparaging term for any similar organization.

The political body known as Tammany, Tammany Hall or the Tammany Society was originally a charitable and social organization, but later became political, and for over a century has been identified with the Democratic party, to which it is affiliated.

Tammanyism (tām' ā ni izm, *n.*) means principles or methods like those of Tammany.

Named after *Tamanen*, chief of the Delaware Indians in 1683.

tam-o'-shanter (tām ō shān' tēr), *n.* A round cloth or woollen cap which fits closely round the brows and is wide and full above. (F. *béret écossais*.)

The tam-o'-shanter is a cap of Scottish origin, named after a character in the poem by Robert Burns having a similar title.

tamp (tāmp), *v.t.* To fill up (a blast-hole) above the charge with rammed clay, sand, etc.; to ram down. (F. *bourrer*.)

A blast-hole is tamped, or packed with tamping (tāmp' ing, *n.*), to prevent the charge being dissipated, and to get the full force of the explosion. A miner tamps the material with a copper rod, which cannot cause sparks. The ballast of a railway track is tamped or made solid by ramming.

Perhaps from *tampin*(g), a corruption of *tampion*.

tampen (tām' pān), *n.* A kind of venomous South African tick.

Native name.

tamper (tām' pēr), *v.i.* To meddle (with); to make unlawful or unauthorized alterations; to exert influence corruptly. (F. *se mêler de, pratiquer*.)

To tamper with machinery is unwise, for the tamperer (tām' pēr ēr, *n.*) may injure himself or damage the apparatus. To tamper with a will or other legal document, making alterations without having authority to do so, is a serious crime. People are said to tamper with a witness when they try to prevent him from giving true evidence.

Variant of *temper*, originally in sense of to mould, knead. SYN.: interfere, meddle.

tampion (tām' pi ōn), *n.*

A wooden plug placed in the muzzle of a gun to keep out dust and damp; a stopper for the top of a closed organ pipe. Another form is *tompion* (tom' pi ōn). (F. *tape, tampon*.)

Variant of *tampon*.

tampon (tām' pōn), *n.* A plug of lint, etc., used to stop bleeding. *v.t.* To plug (a wound) with a tampon. (F. *tampon; tamponner*.)

A tampon of lint or cotton wool applied to a cut absorbs blood and exposes a very large surface of it to the air, thus aiding coagulation.

F. variant of O.F. *tafon* bung, dim. of *tape* plug; cp. Dutch *tap* plug, tap. See tap [2].

tam-tam (tām' tām). This is another form of tom-tom. See tom-tom.

tan [1] (tān), *n.* The bruised and broken-up bark of oak or other trees used in curing hides; the colour of this, yellowish-brown; the bronzing of the skin by sun and weather. *adj.* Having the colour of tan. *v.t.* To convert (raw hide) into leather by steeping in a solution of tan bark, mineral salts, etc.; to treat (sails, nets, etc.) with a hardening or protective process; to make (the skin) brown by exposure to sun. *v.i.* To become sun-browned. (F. *tan, hâle; couleur de tan; tanner, hâler, basaner; se basaner*.)

The object of tanning (tān' ing, *n.*) is to convert the raw skins into leather, which has pliancy, toughness and durability, and is to a certain extent waterproof when

suitably tanned. Among the trees of which the barks are used in tanning are oak, acacia, mangrove, wattle, willow and hemlock. Different kinds of leather are tanned with chromium compounds, alum, or oil respectively.

People who are out in the weather a lot become tanned, the skin taking on the colour of tan. Sunlight tans the skin, some people tanning, or becoming sunburnt, more readily than others. We associate a tanned complexion with robust health, and speak of a person having a healthy tan.

Spent tan bark is used to cover a riding track. It is sometimes made up into tan-balls (*n.pl.*) for use as fuel, and may also be turned to account in a tan-bed (*n.*), that is, a hotbed for plants. A hot-house containing such a bark-bed is called a tan-stove (*n.*).

Hides are tanned by being soaked for months in tan-liquor (*n.*) or tan-ooze (*n.*), which is water in which bark has been steeped. A tanyard (*n.*) or tannery (*tăn' er i, n.*), that is, a place where the process of tanning, *tannage* (*tăn' ij, n.*) is carried on, contains a number of large pits or tanks, filled with tan-liquor of differing strength. *Tannage* means also the result of tanning.

Any substance which can be tanned is *tannable* (*tăn' abl, adj.*). Tanning is a very old trade, and was known to the ancient Egyptians. The Apostle Peter lodged at Joppa with one Simon, a tanner (*tăn' er, n.*), that is, a person engaged in tanning (Acts x, 6).

F. tan, probably of Celtic origin: cp. Breton *tann* oak, tan.

tan [2] (*tăn*). This is an abbreviation of tangent. See tangent.

tana (*tăn' â, n.* In India, a police station; formerly a military post; the soldiers occupying such a post.

The commander of a tana is called a *tanadar* (*tăn' â dar, n.*).

Hindi *thāna*.

tanager (*tăn' â jèr, n.* One of various American finch-like birds belonging to the family Tanagridae. (*F. tangara*.)

The tanagers are small birds, mostly with brightly-coloured plumage, for example, the scarlet tanager (*Pyrranga rubra*). *Tanagrine* (*tăn' â grīn, adj.*) means of or relating to the Tanagridae, or to the sub-family Tanagrinae; a bird resembling a tanager is said to be *tanagroid* (*tăn' â groid, adj.*).

From South American native *tangara*.

tandem (*tăn' dèm*), *adv.* Of horses, etc. (harnessed) one behind another; with two horses thus harnessed. *n.* A vehicle

with a pair of horses harnessed thus; a cycle for two or more riders one behind another. *adj.* Arranged as, or belonging to, a tandem. (*F. en tandem; tandem.*)

Before the motor-car became popular it was fashionable to drive tandem, or in a tandem chaise, the pair of horses being harnessed one in front of the other. Bicycles and tricycles are made in which two persons ride tandem, and the adjective is used generally of objects arranged one behind another, and not abreast.

L = at length, at last. Originally used punningly, but now a recognized term. *ANT. : adv.* Abreast.

tang [1] (*täng*), *n.* A strong flavour or taste; a distinctive quality. (*F. goût, arrière-goût, caractère.*)

Some fruits have a slightly bitter tang or flavour. It is very pleasant when a breeze is blowing, to find in it a tang or taste of the sea. Peat smoke has a tangy (*täng' i, adj.*) reek.

Special sense of *tang* [2], something penetrating.

tang [2] (*täng*), *n.* A projecting tongue or shank of a knife, chisel, bradawl, etc., which is inserted into the haft; the part of a sword-blade to which the hilt is fastened. *v.t.* To furnish with a tang. (*F. soie; garnir d'une soie.*)

Firmer chisels are generally tanged, the tang being driven into the wooden handle; in some mortise chisels the blade has no tang, but is furnished instead with a socket, into which the handle fits.

Most tangs are spike-shaped; but those of some knives are flat, lying between the two scales of a split handle.

O. Norse tange point, tang.

tang [3] (*täng*), *v.i.* To give out a loud ringing or harsh sound. *v.t.* To cause to sound thus. *n.* A harsh or ringing noise; a twang. (*F. résonner; faire sonner; son aigu.*)

An old-fashioned custom when bees swarm is to tang pieces of metal or pans, so that

they tang, or give out a sonorous ringing sound, in order to induce the bees to settle. In some dialects this is called tanging the bees.

Imitative, like *twang*.

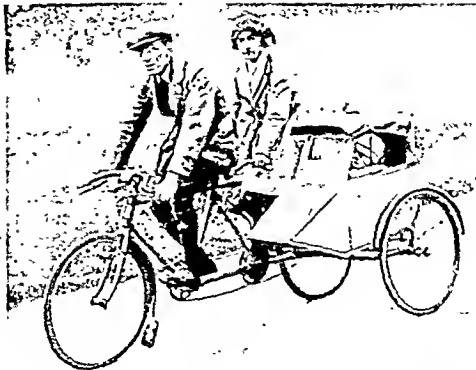
tang [4] (*täng*), *n.* One of various kinds of seaweeds. (*F. algue marine.*)

This is a name given to *Fucus nodosus* and *F. vesiculosus*, also known as tangle.

Cp. Norw. and Dan. *tang*.

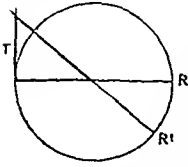
tangent (*tăn' jènt*), *adj.* Meeting at a point but not intersecting. *n.* A straight line

which meets a curve but does not intersect it, even if produced; one of the trigonometrical functions. (*F. tangent; tangente.*)



Tandem.—A foot-propelled tandem cycle, with small side-car attached.

A line drawn perpendicular to the radius of a circle where the latter intersects the circumference is a tangent to the circle, and is tangential (tǎn jēn' shāl, *adj.*). It meets the circumference tangentially (tǎn jēn' shāl li, *adv.*) at one point, but even if produced does not intersect the curve. In the diagram *R* is the radius and *T* the tangent.



Tangent.—A circle, showing tangent at *T*.

If another radius, *Rr*, now be drawn and produced to intersect the tangent, a right-angled triangle is formed. In this the ratio of the tangent side to the radius is called the tangent of the angle (abbreviated to *tan*) between the two radii. Expressed in another way we may define the tangent

of the angle in a right-angled triangle as the ratio of the perpendicular subtending it to the base. This is a trigonometrical function.

If a stone is whirled rapidly in a sling and suddenly released it flies off at a tangent, an expression used for any sudden change in one's course of action, thought or speech. Tangency (tǎn' jēn si, *n.*) is the state of touching or being in contact.

From *L. tangens* (acc. -ent-em).

Tangerine (tǎn jēr ēn'), *adj.* Of or relating to Tangier. *n.* A native of Tangier; (tangerine) a small kind of orange grown near Tangier. (F. *tangitan*; *Tangitan*, *mandarine*.)

Tangier is a large city of Morocco, and is situated on the Straits of Gibraltar. About two-thirds of the Tangerines are Moorish, the remainder being mostly Jews. Europeans also form part of the Tangerine population. Tangerine oranges—shortly called tangerines—are small and of a flattened shape.

From *Tanger*, F. form of Tangier and *adj.* suffix -ine.

tanghin (tǎng' gin), *n.* A Madagascar tree, *Tanghinia venenifera*; bearing a poisonous fruit; poison extracted from its kernels. (F. *tanghinia*, *tanghin*.)

F., from Malagasy *tangena*.

tangible (tǎn' jibl), *adj.* Perceptible by touch; real; definite; able to be realized; not elusive; in law, corporeal. (F. *tangible*.)

In the strict meaning of the word a thing is tangible if we can touch it; a difference—as of texture—which we can perceive or appreciate by touch is a tangible one. Tangible advantages are real ones—those clearly and definitely perceptible, or likely to materialize.

In a business some assets, such as buildings and machinery, which have tangibility (tǎn ji bil' i ti, *n.*) or tangibleness (tǎn' jibl nēs, *n.*) are known as tangible assets, while

some, as goodwill, are intangible. Tangibly (tǎn' jib li, *adv.*) means in a tangible manner.

F., from *L. tangibilis* from *tangere* to touch. *SYN.*: Evident, palpable, perceptible, real, substantial. *ANT.*: Intangible.

tangle [1] (tǎng' gl), *v.t.* To twist together into a confused mass; to entangle; to snare; to complicate. *v.i.* To become intertwined or knotted together. *n.* A confused mass of intertwined threads, etc.; a confused state; a bar with ropes or threads attached, used for dredging delicate forms of marine life. (F. *entremêler*, *emmêler*, *empêtrer*, *embrouiller*; *s'entremêler*; *enchevêtrement*, *embarras*.)

It requires patience to unravel a tangled mass of thread; when holding wool for one who winds it a careless person may quite easily make a complicated tangle of the skein. To straighten out a tangle—or muddled state of things—in business affairs may be a task of some difficulty for a solicitor or an accountant. Many climbing plants twine in a tangly (tǎng' gli, *adj.*) manner with others. Ivy twists tanglingly (tǎng' gliang li, *adv.*) about other plants.

Probably a nasalized form of M.E. *tagil* to entangle; cp. Sc. dialect *taigle* to impede, Swed. dialect *taggla* to disarrange. *SYN.*: *v.t.* Complicate, entangle, involve, twist. *n.* Confusion, entanglement, muddle.

tangle [2] (tǎng' gl), *n.* One of several large kinds of seaweed.

A leathery British seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*) found near low water mark is popularly called the tangle, a name given also to two kinds of *Fucus*.

Akin to Norw. *taangel*, O. Norse *thöngul*.

tango (tǎng' gō), *n.* A dance for couples, a development of an old Spanish one. (F. *tango*.)

The tango is derived from a South American form of an old gipsy dance originating in Spain, and had some vogue in England early in the present century.

Span. American name.

tangram (tǎn' grām), *n.*

A Chinese puzzle square.

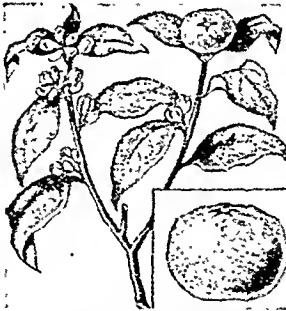
This puzzle consists of a square which is cut into seven pieces of different shape. The solver must put these pieces together so as to form a square; another pastime is to combine the pieces of the tangram so as to make figures of different animals or objects.

Perhaps Cantonese *t'ang* Chinese, and -gram.

tangy (tǎng' i), *adj.* Possessing a distinctive taste or tang. See under tang [1].

tanist (tǎn' ist), *n.* The chosen successor of an Irish chieftain. (F. *chef de clan*.)

The tanist, usually the most powerful member of the family, was elected as heir presumptive during the lifetime of the chief, and on his death inherited all the lands of the chiefship. The system of tenure known as

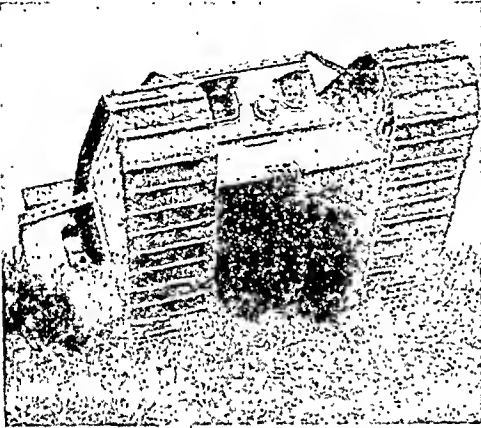


Tangerine.—The tangerine, a small, sweet orange grown near Tangier, Morocco.

tanistry (tän' ist ri, *n.*), by which a chief had only a life interest in his estate, was abolished in the time of James I.

Irish *tanaiste*, *tanaise* heir apparent, one next in succession.

tank (tängk), *n.* A large vessel or chamber for holding liquid, gas, etc.; a cistern; a reservoir; the part of a locomotive tender used to hold water; a heavily armoured car used in warfare, moving along on endless revolving tracks made of jointed plates. (F. *citerne*, *réservoir*, *château d'eau*, *tank*.)



Tank.—The heavily armoured car called a tank was devised during the World War.

Houses to which water is piped contain tanks for storage in which a constant level is maintained by an automatic valve. Rain water in a country house may be conducted to an underground tank, or reservoir, of brick or concrete. In India irrigation reservoirs or storage ponds for water are called tanks.

A tank-engine (*n.*) is a locomotive which has no tender and carries its water in a tank on each side of the boiler, or behind the footplate, or in a semicircular saddle-shaped tank over the boiler.

The word tankage (tängk' ij, *n.*) means the storage of liquids in tanks, the charge made for this, the capacity of tanks, or the refuse from boiled-down fats, which is used as manure.

Oil, paraffin, and petrol are carried in bulk in a tank-car (*n.*) upon roads and railways, and in a tank-ship (*n.*), tank-steamer (*n.*), or tank-vessel (*n.*) by sea. A tanker (tängk' ér, *n.*), as any of these ships are called, is divided by watertight bulkheads into a number of huge tanks, and is able to carry thousands of tons of oil.

The tanks with which the British surprised the Germans at the battle of Flers on September 15th, 1916, had been built in the greatest secrecy, and were given a name that was purposely misleading, so that the enemy might not suspect their secret.

Instead of road wheels the tank is furnished with two endless belts of linked plates, after the manner of the caterpillar tractor. These are driven by sprockets, and are independent, so that by using one only the vehicle can be steered. Machine-guns are carried in a revolving turret, and quick-firers in sponsons or casemates.

Its shape and length enabled the tank to crawl up steep inclines and to span trenches and like obstacles, flattening out the enemy's defences as it went. A tankette (täng ket', *n.*) is a light tank.

Gujarati *tanhh* or Port. *tanque* pond; cp. Span. *estanque*, O.F. *estang* (F. *étang*), L. *stagnum* standing water. SYN.: Cistern, reservoir.

tankard (tängk' ärd), *n.* A large metal drinking vessel, sometimes fitted with a lid. (F. *pot*, *hanap*.)

In inns drink is often served in pewter tankards. Some old silver tankards are very beautiful pieces, and high prices are very frequently paid for them by collectors.

From F. *tanquart*, or Dutch *tanckaert*.

tannable (tä'n' äbl). For this word, tannage, etc., see under *tan* [1].

tannate (tä'n' ät), *n.* A salt of tannic acid. See under *tannic*.

tanner (tä'n' ér), *n.* One who tans leather, etc. See under *tan* [1].

tannic (tä'n' ik), *adj.* Derived from or relating to *tan*. (F. *tannique*.)

A tannate (tä'n' ät, *n.*) is a salt of tannic acid, the latter being so named from its presence in *tan*. The acid itself, an astringent substance, varying in constitution, obtained from gall-nuts and the bark of oak and other trees, is used in tanning leather, in dyeing, and in the manufacture of writing-ink. It is commonly known as *tannin* (tä'n' in, *n.*). Tannin is present in tea, hops, and other vegetable products. It is employed in medicine in various ways.

From *tan* (with *n* reduplicated) and *-ic*.

tanrec (tä'n' rék), *n.* A small nocturnal, insect-eating mammal (*Centetes caudatus*) of Madagascar. Another form is *tenrec* (ten' rék). (F. *tanrec*, *tenrec*.)

The *tanrec*, sometimes called the Madagascar hedgehog, is one of the largest insect-eating mammals. Its body is tailless and is from twelve to sixteen inches long, covered with hairs and bristles, together with flexible spines. The animal feeds on ground insects, grubs, and earth-worms, rooting for the last with its long, pointed snout.

F., from Malagasy *tandraka*.



Tankard.—An English silver-gilt tankard.

tansy (tăn' zi), *n.* A perennial herb, *Tanacetum vulgare*, with feathery aromatic leaves. (F. *tanaïsie*.)

Tansy, often found growing by the roadside, bears yellow, button-like flowers. Its finely divided leaves are bitter, and were formerly used for flavouring.

From O.F. *tanaïsie* (earlier *athanasie*), through L.L. from Gr. *athanasia* immortality, from *a-* not, *thanatos* death. The flowers last very long.

tantalize (tăn' tâ liz), *v.t.* To annoy or torment with the offer of something desirable which is kept continually beyond reach or attainment; to excite hopes for (something that will not be realized). (F. *tantaliser*.)

To hold out a boné almost within reach of a chained-up dog is a cruel way of tantalizing the animal. To annoy a prisoner, or for a worse motive, a jailer might tell him falsely that his release was probable, so tantalizing him with hopes not likely to be fulfilled. Sometimes boys tantalize one another with false reports or misleading information, perhaps about the result of an examination. This method of tantalization (tăn tâ lî zâ' shùn, *n.*) may afford amusement to the tantalizer (tăn' tâ lîz ér, *n.*), but is very annoying to the victim.

A ripe apple may hang tantalizingly (tăn' tâ lîz ing lî, *adv.*) near, but just beyond our grasp.

From Gr. *Tantalos* (see *Tantalus*) and *-ize*. SYN.: Tease, torment.

tantalum (tăn' tâ lûm), *n.* A rare, white metallic element with a high melting-point. (F. *tantale*.)

Tantalum is employed for the filaments of incandescent electric lamps, as it can be drawn out into a fine, tough wire, fusing at the high temperature of 2,250°C. It is also alloyed with steel, to which it imparts strength and hardness, and, being unaffected by acids, is used for chemical apparatus.

Coined from *Tantalus* (see *Tantalus*) owing to its inability to absorb acids when immersed.

Tantalus (tăn' tâ lûs), *n.* In Greek mythology, a son of Zeus, condemned to stand up to his chin in water, which receded when he tried to drink it; a lockable spirit-stand; an American wading bird the wood-stork or wood-ibis. (F. *Tantale, tantale*.)

In a *tantalus* spirit-stand the decanters are in sight but fastened with lock and key. A *tantalus-cup* (*n.*) is a scientific toy illustrating the action of a siphon. The cup contains the figure of a man, in whose body is concealed a siphon. As the bend of the siphon is just below the

level of the man's lips, the water no sooner rises in the cup to this height than it begins to recede.

tantamount (tăn' tâ mount), *adj.* Equivalent in effect or value. (F. *équivalent, qui équivaut*.)

One who hesitates directly to refuse a request may express himself in some polite and roundabout answer, which nevertheless is tantamount to a refusal.

From Anglo-F. *tant amunter* to amount to as much (*tant* from L. *tantus* so great, *amunter* to amount, from L. *ad* to, *mons* —acc. *mont-em* — a hill. SYN.: Equivalent.

tantara (tăn' tâ rà; tăn ta' rà), *n.* A quick succession of notes on a trumpet, horn, or like instrument.

Imitative.

tantivy (tăn' ti vi; tăn tiv' i), *adv.* At full gallop. *n.* A quick gallop. (F. *ventre à terre; galop*.)

Probably imitative

Tantra (tăn' trà), *n.* One of several classes of Sanskrit religious books dealing mainly with magic.

Sansk = thread, warp (hence) principle.

tantrum (tăn' trûm), *n.* A fit of temper; a display of anger or petulance. (F. *transport, rage*.)

Formerly also *tantarum*.

Taoism (tou' izm), *n.* A Chinese religion based on the teachings of the philosopher Lao-tze (sixth century, B.C.). (F. *Taïsme*.)

Taoism is one of the official religions of China. In the Taoistic (tou is' tik, *adj.*) system of belief the world is regarded as a huge living machine, the centre of which is the Supreme Being, who has two manifestations, namely, Heaven and Earth. The mystical moral teaching of Lao-tze, though very obscure, contains many lofty ideas. The ordinary Taoist (tou' ist, *n.*), however, combines with this creed various Buddhist doctrines, and a belief in witchcraft and alchemy.

From Chinese *tão* way, path and *-ism*.

tap [ɪ] (tăp), *v.t.* To strike gently; to cause to strike lightly; to put leather on the heel of (a shoe). *v.i.* To strike a light blow. *n.* A rap; a light blow; the sound of this; a piece of leather put on the heel of a shoe; (*pl.*) in the U.S. army, a signal for lights to be put out in soldiers' quarters. (F. *tapoter; taper; tape, couvre-feu*.)

In Lancashire a man goes round the streets early in the morning to rouse workers by tapping at their windows with a stick. For this service the tapper (tăp' ér, *n.*) receives an agreed payment. A blind man



Tantalus.—The *tantalus*, a stork-like wading bird with powerful legs.

taps the pavement with his stick as he goes, and people who hear his tap make way for him.

Probably imitative; cp. *F. taper*. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Rap.

tap [z] (täp), *n.* through which liquid is drawn off; a plug or bung; liquor of a particular quality or brew; a tap-room at an inn; a tool for cutting internal screw-threads. *v.t.* To furnish with a cock or tap; to pierce so as to draw off liquid; to draw off or allow to escape thus; to draw fluid from; to establish connexion or communication with for trade, supplies, etc.; to intercept (a message); to divert current from (a wire or circuit); to make an internal screw-thread in. (*F. cannelle, robinet, cru, buvette, bar, taraud; mettre en perce, tirer, tarauder.*)

Beer or wine in a cask that has been broached or tapped is on tap, that is, ready for use as required. The cask also is then said to be on tap. Speaking of the merits of different brews of liquor, people talk of an excellent tap or an indifferent tap. The tap-room (*n.*), or tap, of an inn is a bar where liquor is drawn and consumed. Tapster (täp' stër, *n.*) is an old-fashioned name for one who draws and serves liquor.

The tap-root (*n.*) of a plant is its main root, which goes straight downwards some distance. The trees on a rubber plantation are tappable (täp' äbl, *adj.*) when old enough for tapping (täp' ing, *n.*), the process of drawing off sap. The tapper (täp' ér, *n.*), the person who taps them, cuts grooves in the bark to let the sap ooze out and collect in vessels fixed below.

It is possible for merchants and exporters to tap new markets, when railways are laid across a region or new sources of supply are opened up by making roads. In wartime an enemy's telegraph-lines may be tapped, so that any messages passing may be tapped, or intercepted.

Some inductance coils used in wireless apparatus are tuned, or varied in capacity, by means of tappings, or lengths of wire attached at intervals to the turns of the coil to be brought into circuit. A coil of this kind is called a tapped coil (*n.*).

A tap-bolt (*n.*) is a headed screw, used for metal, which can be screwed into a hole previously tapped for its reception. To tap such a hole in a plate a steel tap, a tool like a screw, bearing on its edge

threads corresponding to those of the bolt to be used, is placed in the hole and slowly turned, cutting its way by means of a wrench into the metal of the plate, and forming an internal thread. The hole drilled for tapping has to be somewhat

smaller in diameter than the bolt, so that there is sufficient material left for the threads.

A.-S. tæppa; cp. Dutch tap, G. zapfen, O. Norse tappi. SYN.: *n.* Cork, faucet, plug, spigot, valve. *v.* Divert, draw, intercept, penetrate, pierce.

tapa (ta' pä), *n.* A tough kind of paper made from the bark of the paper-mulberry tree, and used in the Pacific islands for clothes, mats, hangings, etc.

Native term.

tape (täp), *n.* A narrow strip of woven

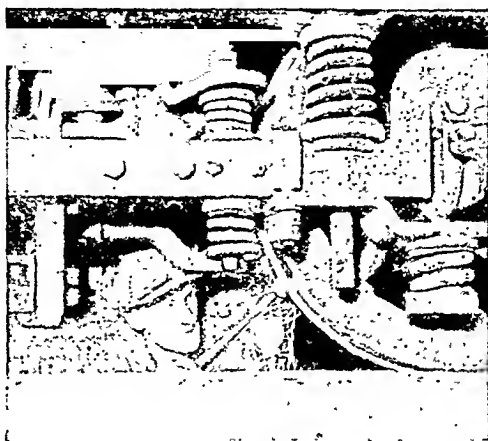
cotton or linen material used in dressmaking, etc., and for tying up parcels; such a strip stretched across a race-course at the winning-posts; a narrow flexible band rotating on pulleys in a machine; a tape-measure; a narrow strip of paper; a travelling paper strip on which messages are recorded by a telegraphic apparatus. *v.t.* To furnish with tapes; to fasten or strengthen with tape; to bind (sections of a book) with tape bands. (*F. ruban de fil, mettre en ruban; munir de rubans, fixer par des rubans.*)

The tape used by seamstresses may be twilled or plain, and is seldom more than an inch wide, its principal use being to bind the edges of materials or to afford additional strength where needed. Seams of garments are often taped. Coloured tape—usually red, pink, or green—is used to tie up documents. From its use in Government offices, red-tape has come to mean undue and excessive formality or very strict adherence to routine.

A garment from which the fastenings of tape had been removed might be said to be tapeless (täp' lës, *adj.*). A tape-line (*n.*), generally called a tape-measure (*n.*), is a strip of linen tape or other flexible material, graduated in measures of length and winding in and out on an axis contained in a circular metal or leather case.

The name of tape-machine (*n.*) is given to a form of telegraphic printer which records news, stock exchange quotations, etc., in type on a narrow band of paper. It is also called the ticker.

Adhesive paper tape is used to seal and fasten parcels, and in various manufacturing processes to reinforce materials.



Tap.—Testing the wheel of a tram-car by tapping it with a hammer.

Different kinds of flat worm which infest the intestine of various animals are called **tapeworm** (*n.*).

A.-S. *læppe* tape, ribbon.

taper (tā' pēr), *n.* A small slender candle, a wick coated with wax. *adj.* Growing thinner towards one end. *v.t.* To make gradually smaller towards one end. *v.i.* To become taper. (F. *bougie*; *effilé*; *effiler*; *tailler en pointe*.)

The small candles used in churches or for decorating Christmas-trees are called **tapers**; a name also given to the long thin wax-coated wicks employed to light a number of gas jets or to melt sealing-wax.

A cone or a pyramid tapers towards its apex; a billiard-cue also has a tapering (tā' pēr ing, *adj.*) form. Taper fingers, which are smaller, or taper off towards their tips, are much admired.

Most tree-trunks grow **taperwise** (tā' pēr wīz, *adv.*), gradually lessening in diameter, and this condition, known as **taperness** (tā' pēr nēs, *n.*), is imitated in certain architectural columns, which are shaped **taperingly** (tā' pēr ing li, *adv.*).

A.-S. *tapor*; cp. Irish *tapor*, Welsh *tampr*.

tapestry (tāp' ès tri), *n.* A textile fabric in which the woof is supplied from a spindle and not by a shuttle, having a design made by stitches across the warp; any ornamental fabric with designs formed in this manner. *v.t.* To adorn with tapestry. (F. *tapisserie*; *tapisser*.)



Tapestry.—A piece of tapestry entitled "The Orchard," designed by William Morris (1834-96).

In the making of tapestry, a very ancient craft, coloured threads are interwoven with the warp so as to produce line and tone. Tapestries were used to hang on walls or over doorways, and a room so adorned was said to be **tapestried** (tāp' ès trīd, *adj.*). Much famous tapestry was made at the Gobelins works in France.

M.E. *tapecery*, F. *tapisserie*, from *tapisser* to furnish with tapestry, from F. *tapis* carpet, L.L. *tapeum*, Gr. *tapetion*, dim. of *tapēs* tapestry.

tapeworm (tāp' wērm), *n.* A flat worm infesting some animals. See under tape.

tapioca (tāp i ō' kà), *n.* A granular starchy substance made from the root-stock of the cassava, and used for puddings, etc. (F. *tapioca*.)

In preparing tapioca the pulped root-stock is washed to extract the starch, which is then dried on heated plates.

Port., from native Brazilian *típioca* cassava-juice.

tapir (tā' pīr), *n.* A hooped pig-like mammal allied to the rhinoceros. (F. *tapir*.)

The tapirs are vegetable-feeding animals of nocturnal habits, living generally near water in the wooded regions of the tropics. The nose and upper lip are developed to form a flexible proboscis, the legs are short, and the body is clumsy in build.

The South American tapir (*Tapirus americanus*) is nearly black in colour, when adult. The Malayan tapir (*T. malayanus*) has a longer snout, and bears a large saddle-shaped white marking extending back from behind the forelegs. Young tapirs in both Asiatic and American species are striped and spotted, and do not acquire the characteristic markings or colouring until later in growth. A number of **tapiroid** (tā' pīr ōid, *adj.*) animals have become extinct, remains of some such **tapiroids** (*n.pl.*) having been found near those of early man.

From native Brazilian *tapira*.

tapis (tà pē'; tǎp' is), *n.* Tapestry or similar material. (F. *tapis*.)

Tapestry was formerly used as a table covering, as, for instance, in a council-chamber. Hence when subjects or matters come up for discussion or are under consideration they are said to come or be on the **tapis**.

F. = carpet or similar patterned woven-work. See tapestry.

tappable (tāp' ābl), *adj.* Fit for or capable of being tapped. See under tap [2].

tapper (tāp' ēr), *n.* One who or that which taps. See under tap [1].

tappet (tāp' ét), *n.* A lever, cam, or projection on a machine moved by or moving another part intermittently. (F. *mentonnet*, *taquet*.)

A **tappet-loom** (*n.*) is a loom in which the various operations of weaving are controlled by tappets on a revolving shaft.

The valves of a motor-car engine are worked by a **tappet-motion** (*n.*), each being opened in turn by a **tappet-rod** (*n.*), moved by a cam. A **tappet-wheel** (*n.*) carries a tappet.

Possibly dim. of *tap* [2].

tapping (tāp' ing), *n.* The act of broaching, or inserting a tap; the act of drawing off liquid; the cutting of a thread by means of a screw-tap. See under tap [2].

tapster (tāps' tēr), *n.* One who draws and serves liquor. See under tap [2].

tapu (tā poo'), *n.* This is another spelling of taboo. See taboo.

tar [1] (tar), *n.* A thick, dark sticky liquid obtained from coal, wood, or shale by distillation. *v.t.* To coat or treat with tar. (F. *goudron*; *goudronner*.)

When coal is burned in an open fire, bubbles of coal-tar are seen oozing out of it in places, accompanied by flame. In gas-works this kind of tar is carried over with the gas and separated from it in a cooler. Tar is used for protecting wood-work from damp, in making roads, and for many other purposes.

By fractional distillation coal-tar is separated into its many constituents—hydrocarbons, phenols, etc. These again are further treated to yield a still more varied collection of substances, used in chemistry and medicine, and in many arts and industries.

Wood-tar, usually called Stockholm tar or Archangel tar, is distilled from pine. It is thinner and more penetrating than coal-tar, and is used, among other purposes, for waterproofing ropes. Creosote is obtained from wood-tar.

At one time tar-water (*n.*), that is, water in which tar has been steeped, was employed as a medicine. The tar-water of a gas-works, a tarry (*tar' i, adj.*) ammoniacal liquid, is obtained in the process of purifying and cleansing gas.

A.-S. *teoru*; cp. Dutch and G. *teer*, O. Norse *tjara*, Dan. *tjaere*. Probably from *tree*.

tar [2] (*tar*), *n.* A sailor. (*F. loup de mer*.)

This is a colloquial term.
Apparently short for *tarpaulin*.

tara (*ta' rà*), *n.* An edible fern found in New Zealand and Tasmania.

The tara, or tara-fern (*n.*) is a kind of bracken. Its rootstock is baked.
Native word.

taradiddle (*tär á did' l*). This is another spelling of *tarradiddle*. See *tarradiddle*.

tarantass (*tär án täs'*), *n.* A Russian four-wheeled carriage, the body of which rests on two long poles serving as springs. (*F. tarantass*.)

Rus. *tarantass*.

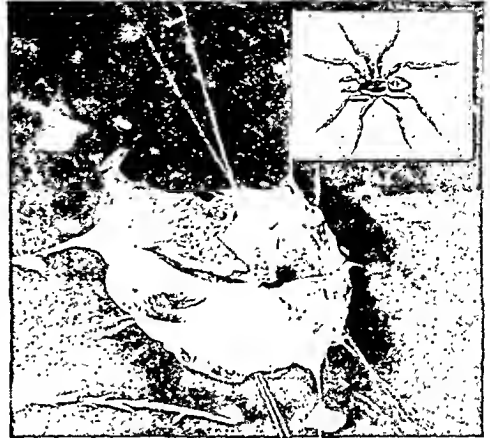
tarantella (*tär an tel' à*), *n.* A rapid, whirling Neapolitan dance in triplets, for one couple; the music for such a dance. (*F. tarantelle*.)

This dance originated in Italy, in the sixteenth century. It was popularly considered to be a remedy against tarantism (*tär' án tizm, n.*), an epidemic dancing mania arising in those who believed themselves to have been bitten by a large spider called a *tarantula* (*tä rán' tú lá, n.*).

The *tarantula*, *Lycosa tarantula*, a species of spider which spins no web but makes a burrow, has a body as large as a pigeon's egg. Although its bite is poisonous, it has been much exaggerated, being no worse than that of other large spiders.

Ital. *dim.*, properly dance of *Taranto*, L. *Tarentum*, Gr. *Taras* (acc. *Tarania*), a city of south Italy. The spider (Ital. *tarantola*) is also named from *Taranto*.

taratantara (*tär á tăn' tà rà*), *n.* The sound of a trumpet or bugle; a bugle-call. (*F. taratatala*.)
Imitative.



Tarantula.—The nest of the tarantula, a large spider, whose bite is poisonous.

taraxacum (*tä räk' sà kùm*), *n.* A genus of composite plants including the dandelion; any plant belonging to the genus; a drug prepared from the plant.

Taraxacums are mostly stemless plants, the rosettes of leaves appearing to rise directly from the roots. The dandelion is *Taraxacum officinale*, from the milky roots of which is prepared the drug taraxacum, the base of which is a bitter principle named *taraxacin* (*tä räk's á sín, n.*).

Modern *L.*, through Arabic from Pers. *talkh chakôk* bitter herb.

tarboosh (*tar boosh'*), *n.* A brimless cap or fez worn usually by Mohammedans in the East. (*F. tarbouch, chéchia*.)

The 'tarboosh is usually red in colour. It sometimes forms part of a turban.

Arabic *tarbûsh*.

tardamente (*tar dà men' tã*). For this word and *tardo* (*tar' dō*) see under *tardy*.

tardy (*tar' di*), *adj.* Slow-moving; sluggish; late; dilatory; acting unwillingly. (*F. tardif, en retard, peu disposé*.)

One who goes reluctantly, or tardily (*tar' di li, adv.*), on an errand moves with tardy steps. Tardy help may arrive too late to be of much use to one who needs it. Some people show tardiness (*tar' di nés, n.*), the quality of being tardy or behindhand, in keeping their appointments, or in meeting their obligations.

In music *tardamente* (*tar dà men' tã, adv.*) and *tardo* (*tar' dō, adv.*) mean slowly. A *tardo* (*adj.*) passage is one marked with either of these words and intended to be played in slower time.

From *F. tardif*, from *L. tardus*. *SYN.*: Dilatory, late, reluctant, sluggish, unwilling. *ANT.*: Prompt, quick, speedy, willing.

tare [1] (*tär*), *n.* A vetch, especially the common vetch, *Vicia sativa*. (*F. vesce*.)

This pod-bearing plant is extensively cultivated for fodder. The tares mentioned in the Bible are weeds.

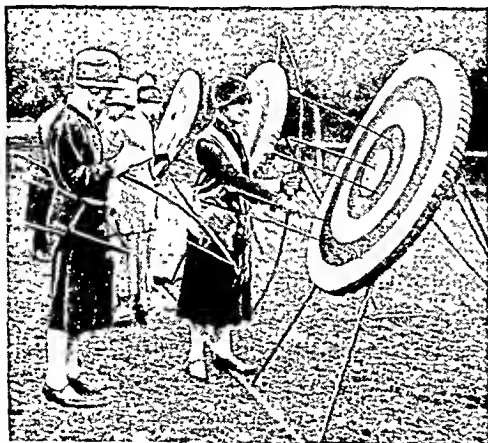
M.E.; cp. Dutch *tarwe* wheat.

tare [2] (tār), *n.* An allowance or deduction made for the weight of wrappings or cases in which goods are packed; the weight of a vessel in which goods are weighed; the weight of an unloaded railway wagon or other vehicle; the weight of a motor vehicle without fuel, load, etc. *v.t.* To find the tare of. (F. *tare*; *tarer*, *prendre la tare de*.)

For customs purposes and other reasons it is useful to know the net weight of goods without wrappings, cartons, cases, or any material used to make articles secure and safe in transport. The total weight of a package is its gross weight, from which, by subtracting the net weight of the contents, is obtained the weight of the tare. Real tare is the actual tare; average tare is the figure or amount obtained by weighing empty cases, etc., and striking an average. The tare of a railway wagon is painted outside it. When a loaded wagon is weighed, this weight is deducted to ascertain that of the load.

Reductions called tare and tret are made from the gross weight of certain kinds of merchandise. Tret means the weight of dust and rubbish, which is reckoned usually as one twenty-sixth of the weight after tare has been deducted.

F., from Span. *tara*, Arabic *tarha* that which is thrown away, deducted.



Target. — Lady archers noting their scores after some good shooting at the target.

target (tar' gèt), *n.* An object set up as a mark to be fired at; an object of attack or criticism; a butt; a small disk-shaped signal at a railway switch; a small circular shield or buckler; the neck and breast of lamb as a joint. (F. *cible*, *point de mire*, *plastron*, *targette*.)

The archery target is circular, made of canvas or leather stuffed with straw. It is painted with a bull's-eye surrounded by

rings. Some musketry targets are similar in shape; others have the form of part or whole of the human figure. Warships practise their guns at floating targets, either stationary or drawn swiftly along by another vessel. Old warships themselves are made to do duty as targets.

The shield called a target was made of wood covered with ox-hide, this being ornamented and strengthened with spikes and bosses. Highlanders were formerly targeted (tar' gèt éd, *adj.*), carrying a target and a broadsword. A foot-soldier armed with a target used to be called a targeteer (tār gè tēr', *n.*).

O.F. *targuete* dim. of *targe*, O. Norse *targā* shield. SYN.: Butt, mark.

Targum (tar' güm), *n.* Any one of various Aramaic versions or paraphrases of the Old Testament. (F. *targum*.)

Targums are believed to date from the captivity in Babylon, when many Jews were unable to read Hebrew, the place of which was gradually being taken by Aramaic. Often the Targumic (tar goo' mīk, *adj.*) or Targumistic (tar güm' is' tīk, *adj.*) writings gave only the sense rather than a literal translation of the Holy Books. At first they were purely oral; they were not committed to writing until a century after the Christian era. A Targumist (tar' güm ist, *n.*) was a compiler of the Targums. Later the word meant one who expounded these writings.

Chaldean = interpretation. See dragoman.

tariff (tār' if), *n.* A list of duties payable on goods entering or leaving a country; a duty on any particular class of goods imported; a law imposing such duties; a list or table of charges *v.t.* To value or price; to draw up a list of duties on (goods). (F. *tarif*; *tarifer*.)

A customs tariff shows how much duty must be paid on tobacco, silk, wine, and other commodities when they are imported.

A tariff, or duty, may be imposed on all imported goods of a certain class solely for the purpose of raising revenue, or it may be a protective tariff, that is, one designed to prevent home producers from being undersold in the home market by foreign producers. The effect of such a tariff is to raise the price of cheaper imported articles.

An agitation was started by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in 1903 for rearranging the tariff on British imports, so as to foster mutual trading between the colonies and the mother country. The object of this movement is known as tariff reform (*n.*). In the United States tariff reform means a move in the direction of free trade, or the removal of tariffs.

The railways issue tariffs showing their charges for carrying various kinds of goods. Hotels and restaurants also have their tariffs.

M.F. *tariffe*, Span. *tarifa* tariff, Arabic *tar'if* notification, from 'arf knowledge. SYN.: *n.* Duty, price-list, scale, schedule, tax.

tarlatan (tar' lá tăn), *n.* A thin, transparent muslin, originally imported from India. (F. *tarlatane*.)

F. *tarlatane*, probably of Indian origin.

tar macadam (tar mã kăd' âm), *n.* A mixture of broken stone with tar or a bituminous compound, used to make a surface for a roadway. (F. *tarmac*.)

From E. *tar* and *macadam*.

tarn (tarn), *n.* A small mountain lake. (F. *mare*.)

Many tarns are found in Wales and Cumberland, and in Scotland, where they are characteristic features of the scenery. Some of them may be due to the blocking up of little valleys by debris deposited by glaciers.

O. Norse *tjörn*; cp. Swed. dial. *t(j)ärn*.

tarnish (tar' nish), *v.t.* To lessen or destroy the lustre of; to stain; to soil. *v.i.* To lose lustre. *n.* Loss of lustre; a blemish; a stain; a film of discoloration forming on the exposed surface of a mineral. (F. *ternir, souiller; se ternir, perdre son lustre; ternissement, perte d'éclat, souillure*.)

Most metals tarnish, or lose their brightness, on exposure to the air. Gold is an exception. A silver or silver-plated spoon used to eat an egg tarnishes through the action of the sulphur present in the egg. An ill deed is said to tarnish a good name. Things liable to tarnish are tarnishable (tar' nish äbl, *adj.*).

From F. *terniss*-stem of *ternir* to dim; cp. O.H.G. *tarnen*, M.H.G. *ternen* to obscure, hide. SYN.: *v.* Stain, sully. *n.* Discoloration.

taro (tär' ô), *n.* One of various tropical plants of the arum family, especially *Colocasia esculenta* and *macrorrhiza*, used as food in the Pacific Islands. (F. *taro*.)

Native name.

taroc (tär' ôk). This is another form of tarot. See tarot.

tarot (tär' ô), *n.* One of a special set of figured playing cards first used in Italy in the fourteenth century; (*pl.*) the games played with these. Among other forms is taroc (tär' ôk). (F. *tarots*.)

The tarots, which are twenty-two in number, are added to a pack of fifty-six cards, making up the total to seventy-eight cards.

F., from Ital. *tarocchi* (*pl.*)

tarpan (tar' pân), *n.* The extinct wild horse of Tartary; any one of the wild descendants of the domestic horse in the same region. (F. *tarpan*.)

Tatar word.

tarpaulin (tar paw' lin), *n.* Strong canvas coated with tar or other waterproof substance; a sheet of this material; a sailor's tarred or oiled sou'wester hat. (F. *prêlort, toile goudronnée, souît*.)

Tarpaulins, that is, large sheets of tarpaulin, are used to cover railway-wagons and other vehicles, or as temporary coverings for a variety of purposes. Colloquially, a sailor is called a tar, short for tarpaulin.

Corrupted from tarred palting from pall, to cover over. See pall [1].

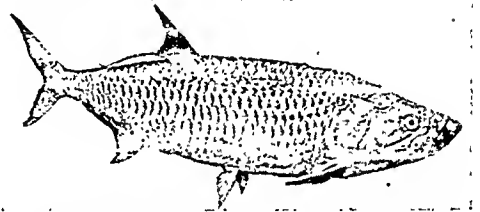
Tarpeian (tar pē' ân), *adj.* Relating to a rock or cliff of the Capitoline Hill at Rome. (F. *tarpeien*.)

According to tradition, when the Capitol was besieged by the Sabines, Tarpeia, a daughter of the governor, opened the gates to the soldiers, on condition that she received that which they wore on their left arms, meaning their gold bracelets. As the Sabines entered, however, they cast their shields upon Tarpeia and killed her. She is said to have been buried at the bottom of the rock afterwards named the Tarpeian rock (*n.*), from which traitors were hurled.

tarpon (tar' pôn), *n.* A large fish, *Megalops atlanticus*, belonging to the herring family. (F. *tarpon*.)

The tarpon is found in the warmer waters of the western Atlantic. It forms excellent food, and attains a length of six feet, and a weight of one hundred pounds.

Cp. Dutch *tarpoen*.



Tarpon.—The tarpon, a large edible fish, which frequents the warmer waters of the western Atlantic.

tarradiddle (tär ä did' l), *n.* A fib; a fictitious account. (F. *craque*.)

This is a colloquial word.

tarragon (tär' ä gön), *n.* A perennial herb, *Artemisia dracunculus*, allied to worm-wood. (F. *estragon*.)

This plant is a native of southern Europe, its aromatic leaves are used in cookery, and in the preparation of tarragon vinegar.

From Span. *taragona*, Arabic *tarkhôn*, perhaps from Gr. *drakôn* serpent, dragon.

tarrock (tär' ôk), *n.* Another name for the young gull, the kittiwake, the tern, and the guillemot.

Origin obscure; -ock is a dim.

tarry [1] (tar' ri). Of or resembling tar; smeared or coated with tar. See under tar [1].

tarry [2] (tär' i), *v.i.* To remain or continue in a place; to stay; to lodge; to linger; to be late. *v.t.* To wait for. (F. *séjourner, rester, tarder, s'arrêter; attendre*.)

This word is used now chiefly in poetical language.

M.E. *tarien* to hinder, delay, perhaps A.-S. *tergan* to vex, influenced by E. *tire* [1] and by F. *targer* to hinder, retard from L. *tardus* slow.

tarsal (tar' sâl), For this word and for tarsi see under tarsus.

tarsia (tar' si ä), *n.* A kind of mosaic inlaid woodwork used in Italy in the Middle Ages. (F. *marqueterie*.)

Ital. in same sense.

tarsier (tar' si ér), *n.* A small, large-eyed lemur. (F. *tarsier*.)

The tarsier (*Tarsius spectrum*) is a small shy creature, nocturnal in habits, which lives in Borneo and the neighbouring islands.

F. formed from *L. tarsus*, alluding to shape of foot. See *tarsus*.

tarsus (tar' sùs), *n.* The bones which constitute the ankle; in birds, the shank of the leg; in an arthropod, the terminal segment of a limb; a cartilage-like structure in the eyelid. *pl. tarsi* (tar' si). (F. *tarso*.)

This is the name given to the collection of bones between the lower leg and the metatarsus. In man, the tarsus has seven bones, called the tarsal (tar' sâl, *adj.*) bones; these form the greater part of the arch of the foot. In birds, the name of tarsus is given to the lowest joint of the leg, though this really includes metatarsal bones, and is more accurately described as a tarsometatarsus (tar sò met à tar' sùs, *n.*).

Modern L., from Gr. *tarsos* flat of the foot.

tart [1] (tart), *adj.* Sharp to the taste; acid; keen; cutting; biting; piercing. (F. *aigre, âcre, mordant, piquant*.)

Certain fruits are tart to the taste. Others are tartish (tart' ish, *adj.*)—that is, somewhat sharp or tart, affecting the palate more or less tartly (tart' li, *adv.*). Tartness (tart' nés, *n.*) in a fruit is often due to its unripe condition. Biting or pungent remarks are sometimes said to be tart.

A-S. *teart*, perhaps akin to *tear* [1]. SYN.: Acid, biting, cutting, sharp, sour. ANT.: Sweet.

tart [2] (tart), *n.* A pie containing fruit; a piece of pastry with a filling of jam, fruit, etc. (F. *tarte, tourte*.)

A small tart is known as a tartlet (tart' lét, *n.*).

O.F. *tarte*, possibly variant of *tourte* from L. *tortus* p.p. of *torquere* to twist.

tartan [1] (tar' tân), *n.* A woollen or worsted fabric woven with lines or stripes of different colours at right angles, forming distinctive patterns; the pattern on this; a garment, especially a Scotch plaid, made of this material; a Highlander; a Highland regiment. *adj.* Made of or resembling tartan. (F. *lartan*.)

Each Highland clan has its particular tartan, the plaid and kilt being woven in a distinctive chequered pattern. Woman's dress fabrics are made in tartan pattern, imitating one or other of the Scotch tartans.

Possibly from O.F. *tiretaine* (Span. *tiritaña*) thin wool-stuff, or M.E. *tartarin* Tartary cloth: but neither seems convincing.

tartan [2] (tar' tân), *n.* A small single-masted Mediterranean coasting-vessel, carrying a lateen sail and a foresail. Another spelling is tartane (tar' tân). (F. *tartane*.)

F. *tartane*, perhaps from Arabic *tartidah* ship.

tartar [1] (tar' târ), *n.* A deposit formed during the fermentation of wine; a cream of tartar; an incrustation of phosphate of lime deposited on the teeth. (F. *tarre*.)

The tartar, or argol, which forms in wine-casks is a white or reddish crust. Anything derived from this substance is said to be tartaric (tar' târ' ik, *adj.*)—for example, tartaric acid (*n.*). A salt of this is a tartrate (tar' trât, *n.*). Potassium tartrate, also called cream of tartar, is a white substance with an acid taste used in making baking-powder and beverages. It must not be confused with tartar emetic (*n.*), which is a double tartrate of potassium and antimony, used as a medicine, and very poisonous except in small quantities.

The incrustation of saliva and phosphate of lime, which forms on teeth, is removed by the dentist in the process called scaling.

F. *tartré*, from L.L. *tartarum*, perhaps Arabic *durd* dregs.

Tartar [2] (tar' târ). This is another form of Tatar. See Tatar.

Tartarus (tar' tâ rùs), *n.* In Greek mythology, an abyss below Hades, in which the Titans were imprisoned; the dwelling-place of the wicked in Hades; the infernal regions. (F. *tartare, les enfers*.)

The Titans, twelve gigantic sons of Uranus, were so strong that the latter cast them into Tartarus, lest they should harm him. This chasm, according to Homer, was reputed to be as far below Hades as earth is below heaven. By other writers the Tartarean (tar' târ' é ân, *adj.*) region is described as the place where evil spirits were confined.

L., from Gr. *Tartaros* the infernal regions.

tartish (tart' ish). For this word tartly, etc., see under tart [1].

tartlet (tart' lét). For this word see under tart [2].

tartrate (tar' trât). For this word see under tartar [1].

Tartufe (tar' tuf'), *n.* A hypocritical pretender to piety. Another spelling is Tartuffe (tar' tuf').

Tartufe is the central character of the comedy, "Le Tartufe," by Jean Baptiste Molière (1622-73). A sanctimonious person or one who feigns virtues that he does not possess may be said to be Tartufish (tar' tuf' ish, *adj.*), and hypocrisy of any kind can be called tartufism (tar' tuf' izm, *n.*).

taseometer (täs i om' è tèt), *n.* A device for measuring strains in buildings by means of the tones given out by a stretched wire. (F. *taseomètre*.)

From Gr. *tase-* stem of *tasis* tension, from *teinein* to stretch, E. suffix *-meter*.



Tarsier.—The tarsier, a small, shy, large-eyed lemur.

tasimeter (tâ sim' è tēr), *n.* An electrical device for measuring very small changes in moisture, temperature, or pressure. (F. *tasimètre*.)

Even a minute change in the degree of moisture, etc., varies the pressure in a carbon button forming part of the tasimeter, allowing more or less current to pass through a circuit. The tasimetric (tās i met' rik, *adj.*) variations of current are shown by a delicate galvanometer.

Gr. *tasis* (teinein to stretch) extent, and *-meter* measure.

task (task), *n.* A definite amount of work imposed; a lesson to be learned; a piece of work undertaken voluntarily. *v.i.* To impose a burden upon; to oppress with severe or excessive work or exertion; to strain; to overtax. (F. *tâche*, *devoir*, *besogne*; *donner une tâche à*, *surmener*, *accabler*.)

Day by day tasks are set in school, by one whose work or task it is to teach, in order to prepare young people for the tasks they will take up when they go out into the world.

A taskmaster (task' mas tēr, *n.*), or taskmistress (task' mis trēs, *n.*), is one who imposes a task, or one whose office it is to set tasks to others. Taskwork (task' wērċ, *n.*) is work done by the job or piece, as opposed to day-work or time-work.

O. Northern F. *tasque*, L.L. *tasca* = *taxa* tax. See tax. SYN.: *n.* Business, labour, lesson, occupation. *v.* Overtax, strain, tax, work.

Tasmanian (tāz mā' ni ān; tās mā' ni ān), *adj.* Of or relating to Tasmania. *n.* An inhabitant of Tasmania. (F. *tasmanien*).

Tasmania is an island off the south coast of Australia, from which it is distant eighty miles at the nearest point, the Bass Strait intervening. Tasmania forms part of the Australian Commonwealth.

Agriculture, stock-raising and mining are the main occupations of the Tasmanians.

The word is also used in a different sense for the aboriginal inhabitants of Tasmania, now extinct.

Both the Tasmanian wolf (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*) and the Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus ursinus*) are flesh-eating animals found in that country.

Adj. from *Tasmania*, named after Abel Tasman, a Dutch navigator (d. 1659).

tass (tās), *n.* A drinking cup or its contents; a small draught of liquor. (F. *tasse*.)

This word is mainly Scottish.

O.F. *tasse* cup; probably Arabic *tass* bowl.

tassel (tās' ēl), *n.* A pendant tuft of threads, or cords, used as an ornament or a cushion, cap, etc.; anything resembling such an ornament; a small ribbon attached

to a book as a marker. *v.t.* To furnish or adorn with tassels; to remove the tassels from Indian corn. (F. *gland*, *signet*; *orner de glands*.)

A member of a cricket or football team sometimes wears a cap having a distinctive tassel. A tassel may consist of a rounded wooden mould covered with twisted threads which hang down loosely. Cushions are often tasselled at the corners, and fringes, too, are decorated with tassels. The tuft of stamens at the top of a stalk of Indian corn is called a tassel, and the plant is said to be tasselled when the head is removed, as is sometimes done to strengthen the growth.

O.F. *tassel* from L.L. *tassellus*, of doubtful origin, but possibly akin to Ital. *taschetta*, dim. of *tasca* pocket, hanging pouch, cp. G. *tasche*.

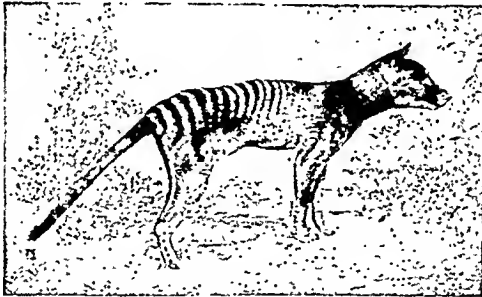
taste (tāst), *v.t.* To try or perceive the flavour of by the tongue or palate; to eat or drink a small quantity of; to have experience of; to share in. *v.i.* To have experience (of); to partake (of); to have a flavour (of); to smack (of). *n.* The sensation caused in certain parts of the mouth by contact with some soluble substances; flavour; the faculty by which this is perceived; a small portion taken as a sample; liking; inclination or aptitude; the power of discerning or enjoying the good or beautiful in nature, or in art and literature; execution, style, or disposition as affected by or viewed with regard to this. (F. *goûter*, *savourer*, *éprouver*; *sentir*, *déguster*; *goût*, *bouchée*.)

The organs of taste are situated chiefly at the tip and back of the tongue, and in the back part of the palate. The four chief sensations of taste are sweetness, bitterness, sourness, and saltiness.

A substance is not tastable (tāst' ābl, *adj.*), and cannot be tasted, unless it is soluble. Water when free from any substance which can impart to it a taste or flavour, is tasteless (tāst' lēs, *adj.*). An insipid, flavourless dish is said to be tasteless, a savoury, appetising one being described as tasty (tās' ti, *adj.*).

The decoration of a house is said to be in good taste, if it agrees with our ideas of aesthetic taste, or our canons of beauty, harmony, or fitness. A remark causing needless offence is said to be in bad taste, as also might any action denoting lack of respect, or of a sense of beauty or fitness.

A tasteful (tāst' fūl, *adj.*) arrangement of furniture—one in which it is disposed tastefully (tāst' fūl li, *adv.*), or tastily (tāst' tī li, *adv.*)—is pleasing to the eye and accords with good taste and correct judgment. The



Tasmanian.—The Tasmanian wolf is remarkable for its strong limbs, and boldly striped back and flanks.

quality of tastefulness (*tâst' fûl nês, n.*) then manifested is the opposite of that shown when things are disposed tastelessly (*tâst' lês li, adv.*), or without regard to taste. Using the word in its other sense we may say that medicines are sometimes compounded tastelessly in such a manner that they are tasteless. Tastelessness (*tâst' lês nês, n.*) may be lack of flavour, or of artistic taste.

The quality and flavour of wines and teas is tested by an expert of discriminating taste, called a taster (*tâst' ér, n.*), who has the sense of taste highly cultivated. In olden days, when a chief or a king had often reason to fear poisoning, he employed an official taster to taste every dish or drink before it was served. A grocer's taster is a small scoop for cutting small samples from cheese for customers to taste.

Some wines taste or smack of the soil in which the vine grows. We all taste, or experience, sorrow or disappointment, which, perhaps, is compensated for when we later taste happiness or success. A taste, or predilection, for art or music is seen sometimes in quite young people. To follow one's taste or bent in life is not always practicable.

O.F. *taster* to test by hand, assumed L.L. *taxiläre*, frequentative of L. *taxäre* to estimate. See *tax*. SYN.: *v.* Experience, sample, savour, smack, try. *n.* Discernment, flavour, judgment, relish, savour.



Taste.—A water taster, of the Metropolitan Water Board, testing water by taste.

tat [*r*] (*tât*), *v.t.* To make (trimming) by knotting. *v.i.* To work at or make tatting. (F. *faire de la frivolité*.)

The term tatting (*tât' ing, n.*) is used chiefly of a kind of lace edging consisting of a set of loops strung on a thread, on which they are afterwards pulled up to form a loop-edging.

Origin obscure; possibly akin to Dan. *tal*, Norw. *taatt* thread.

tat [2] (*tat*), *n.* A coarse kind of canvas made in India; gunny-cloth.

Hindi *tât* strip of canvas.

tat [3] (*tât*). This is another spelling of tatty. See tatty.

tat [4] (*tât*). For this word, in the phrase tit for tat, see tit for tat.

ta ta (*ta ta'*), *inter.* A familiar form of salutation at parting; good-bye.

Tatar (*ta' târ*), *adj.* Of or relating to Tartary, or to various Mongolian, Ugrian or Turlic races in Asia and Europe. *n.* A native of Tartary or a member of one of these races; a person of savage or intractable disposition. Another form is Tartar (*tar' târ*). (F. *tartar*; *Tartare*.)

The Tatars who invaded Europe under Genghis Khan in the thirteenth century were nomads of Mongol or Turkish origin. Their descendants, who inhabit European Russia, still show traces of Mongol blood. Peoples of the same racial stem as the invaders, who to-day are found in Siberia and the Caucasus, also bear the name of Tatars. The name Tartary is no longer used as a geographical term, but formerly meant the region lying between the Pacific and the river Dnieper.

By ethnologists Tatars are ranked as intermediate between true Mongols and Europeans. The Tatar languages are dialects of Turki. Figuratively a Tartar means a savage, and to catch a Tartar is to meet more than one's match. The form Tatar is perhaps more correct as applied to the race.

Turkish and Pers. *Tâtâr*.

tatter (*tât' ér*), *n.* A rag; a torn and hanging piece or shred. (F. *lambeau, haillon*.)

A gale may rend a sail to tatters. In our abbeys and cathedrals are preserved the torn and tattered (*tât' ér d, adj.*) colours formerly carried in battle by some of our famous regiments. Shot and shell have contributed to give them the tatteriness (*tât' ér i, adj.*) or ragged appearance they present.

An urchin in rags and tatters is sometimes called a tatterdemalion (*tât ér dè mǎ' li ón, n.*), a word used also for a scamp or a ragamuffin.

O. Norse *tōtrar* rags. SYN.: Rag, shred.

tatting (*tât' ing*), *n.* Knotted work used as edging or trimming; the process or act of making this. See under *tat* [1].

tattle (*tât' l*), *v.i.* To chatter; to prattle; to gossip. *n.* Prattle; idle or trivial talk. (F. *bavarder, cancaner; bavardage*.)

Gossipy people tattle, talking idly at great length, retailing the tattle of the moment, or chatting tattlingly (*tât' ling li, adv.*) about things of little consequence. A tattler (*tât' lér, n.*) is one who prattles, or who finds it hard to keep a secret.

The sandpiper is sometimes called the tattler, because of its repeated cry.

Probably from M. Flem. *tatelen* to prattle; cp. Low G. *tateln, tǎllen* to gabble, cackle. Of imitative origin. SYN.: *v.* Babble, chatter, gossip, prattle. *n.* Gossip, prattle.

tattoo [1] (tà too'), *n.* A signal given by beat of drums, or a bugle call summoning soldiers to their quarters; the hour of this signal; a spectacular display given by soldiers, usually at night. *v.i.* To beat or play a tattoo. (*F. retraite; sonner la retraite.*)

From Dutch *taptoe* (to put the) tap to, that is, close the bar of an inn.

tattoo [2] (tà too'), *v.t.* To mark (the skin) by pricking it and rubbing in pigments. *n.* A mark or design so produced. (*F. tatouer; tatouage.*)

The practice of tattooing is very widespread, both among civilized and savage races. Tribal marks are often tattooed by the latter. Elaborate spiral designs were used by the Maori tattooer (tà too'ér, *n.*), the face of a chief being almost entirely covered by a tattooed pattern.

Polynesian *tatau*.

tatty (tât' i), *n.* A grass curtain hung in doorways in India.

The tatty is made usually of cuscus grass which has a pleasant smell, and is often kept moist to cool the air.

Hindi *tatt* grass mat.

tau (taw), *n.* The Greek letter T; a tau cross; the American toad-fish, *Batrachus tau*. (*F. tau.*)

St. Anthony's Cross, which has no arm above the cross-bar, is called the tau cross (*n.*) or tau. The toad-fish bears ridges at the hinder part of its head which suggest the shape of the tau.

taube (tou' bê), *n.* A German military aeroplane used in the early part of the World War (1914-18).

The taube was a monoplane used for bombing. Its wings swept backward and it had a wide tail, these features giving the machine a somewhat bird-like outline.

G. = dove, akin to E. *dove*.

taught (tawt). This is the past tense and past participle of teach. See teach.

taunt [1] (tawnt), *v.t.* To reproach or upbraid with contemptuous or insulting words. *n.* Bitter or sarcastic reproach. (*F. reprocher, insulteur; injure, vif reproche.*)

A person who taunts, that is reproaches, anyone with sarcastic, biting or contemptuous remarks, is a taunter (tawnt' ér, *n.*), and to speak in such a manner is to speak tauntingly (tawnt' ing li, *adv.*).

Perhaps from *F. tant pour tant* as much for so much, tit for tat, from *L. tantum* so much. *Syn.*: *v.* Deride, gibe, insult, revile, twit. *n.* Gibe, sarcasm, sneer.

taunt [2] (tawnt), *adj.* High, lofty.

This is a word, used by sailors, of masts and spars set at great height.

Cp. nautical *E. autant* with all sail set, *F. autant* as much (as possible), from *au* (*L. ad illum*) to the, *tant* so much. See taunt [1].

taurine (taw' rin), *adj.* Bull-like; belonging to the bull genus; of or relating to the constellation Taurus. (*F. taurin.*)

From 4500 to 1900 B.C. the sun appeared in Taurus at the spring equinox. Statues and images in the shape of or resembling the bull are tauriform (taw' ri förm, *adj.*). Tauromachy (taw rom' à li, *n.*) is a learned name for bull-fighting, the national sport of Spain.

L. taurinus, *adj.* from *taurus* (*Gr. tauros*) bull.

Taurus (taw' rüs), *n.* The Bull, a constellation which forms the second sign of the Zodiac. (*F. le Taureau.*)

In this group are included the bright star Aldbaran and the Pleiades.

L. = bull.

taut (tawt), *adj.* Stretched tight; neat: ready for action. (*F. raide, tendu.*)

To a sailor a taut ship, or tight ship, is one in good order throughout.

M.E. toght: cp. A.-S. *teon* to draw. *Syn.*: Neat, tense, tight, trim.

Ant.: Loose, slack.

tautochrone (taw' tò krön), *n.* A curve such that a solid body rolling down under the influence of gravity will always reach the same point in the same time, from whatever point it may start. (*F. tautochrone.*)

If we invert the curve traced by a point on a bicycle wheel

we have a single tautochrone, which is always a cycloid. The tautochronism (taw tok' rô nizm, *n.*) of curves is the property of being tautochrones.

From *Gr. tauto* (to auto) the same, and *khronos* time.

tautog (taw tog'), *n.* A fish of the genus *Tautoga*, common on the Atlantic coasts of temperate North America.

The tautog is highly esteemed in the United States as a food-fish. It is known popularly as the oyster-fish, and the black-fish, but is quite distinct from the black-fish of British waters.

North American Indian *taut-auog*.

tautology (taw tol' ô ji), *n.* A useless repetition of the same idea or meaning in different words. (*F. tautologie.*)

Beginners in public speaking are often given to tautology, that is, saying the same thing several times over when once would have done. A practised speaker is rarely a tautologist (taw tol' ô jist, *n.*), and is careful not to tautologize (taw tol' ô jiz, *v.i.*), that is, not to say the same thing again and again, for he knows that tautologic (taw tò loj' ik, *adj.*) or tautological (taw tò loj' ik àl, *adj.*) statements bore and confuse his hearers. Tautophony (taw tof' ô ni, *n.*) is a term used for continual repetition of the same sound.

From *Gr. tautologia*, *tauto* the same thing, and *logia* speaking. *Syn.*: Redundancy, repetition.



British Museum.

Tau cross. — An Anglo-Saxon tau cross, made of ivory. The period is about 1020.

tavern (tăv' ěrn), *n.* A house where wines and spirits are sold, and where provision is made for travellers and parties; a public house; an inn. (*F. taverne, auberge.*)

Taverns were called by this name in England as early as the thirteenth century. They were not licensed until 1752.

In Shakespeare's day the taverns, especially the Mermaid Tavern in Fleet Street, were used as club houses by a band of literary wits, who, in addition to Shakespeare himself, included Christopher Marlowe, Ben Jonson, and Sir Walter Raleigh. John Keats, immortalized their meetings in his lines:—

Souls of Poets dead and gone,
What Elysium have ye known,
Happy field or mossy cavern,
Choicer than the Mermaid Tavern?

F. taverne, from *L. taberna* hut, booth, stall.
SYN.: Hostelry, hotel, inn.



Tavern.—Hunters stopping at a tavern for refreshment. From the painting by Sanderson Wells.

taw [1] (taw), *v.t.* To tan hides or skins with mineral salts instead of vegetable extracts. (*F. mégir, mégisser.*)

Leather-dressers often taw the skins of smaller animals such as sheep, lambs, and goats. One who does this is a tawer (taw' ěr, *n.*), who works in a tawery (taw' ěr i, *n.*), that is, a place where the operation of tawing is carried on.

A.-S. tawian; cp. Dutch *touwen* to curry, *O.H.G. zowujan* to prepare.

taw [2] (taw), *n.* A game of marbles; the line from which to play in this; a large kind of marble. (*F. jeu de billes.*)

The game of taw is played by a number of boys who each put one or two marbles in a ring and shoot at them in turn with other marbles. The one who knocks most marbles out of the ring is the winner of the game.

Perhaps originally the mark, shaped like a *taw*.
tawdry (taw' dri), *adj.* Gaudy and cheap; showy but without taste. *n.* Worthless finery; finery without taste. (*F. voyant, de mauvais goût; parure sans valeur.*)

Women who wear cheap but showy garments are said to dress in tawdry fashion, or tawdrily (taw' dri li, *adv.*). Tawdriness (taw' dri nés, *n.*) is also shown by a display of cheap jewellery.

From *Tawdry lace*, *Saint Audrey's lace*, a silk necktie sold at her fair at Ely. *St. Etheldrida*, *A.-S. Æthelthryth*, was queen of Northumbria in 671. *SYN.*: *adj.* Flashy, garish, tasteless, vulgar. *ANT.*: *adj.* Elegant, tasteful.

tawer (taw' ěr). For this word and tawery see *under taw* [1].

tawny (taw' ni), *adj.* Brownish-yellow in colour; of the colour of tanned hides. (*F. faune, tanné, brun rouge.*)

A person whose skin is tanned by the sun, as, for example, a Moor, is said to be tawny. People speak, too, of a tawny lion, because the skins of many lions are of this colour, which is called tawniness (taw' ni nés, *n.*).

F. tanné, *p.p.* of *tanner* to tan.

tax (tăks), *n.* A charge imposed by those in authority on people and property for the support of a government; a heavy demand or requirement; a burden; a strain.

v.t. To impose a tax or demand on; to charge (with); to fix (the costs) in a law-suit. (*F. impôt, taxe; imposer, taxer.*)

Taxes, that is money raised by contributions for national purposes, have existed in some form or other since the earliest times. When we speak of taxes, nowadays, we usually mean revenue raised for the upkeep of the central government.

When an unexpected guest arrives to stay it may mean a heavy tax, or strain, on the hospitality of the hostess. Such a visit may also tax, that is make demands on, the resourcefulness of the cook, who may, in turn, tax, or charge, her

mistress with forgetting to announce the arrival of the visitor. After a law-case, an official of the court called the taxing-master (*n.*), will, if required, tax, or decide, the items to be charged for, in the solicitor's bills.

The taxes are collected by tax-collectors (*n.pl.*), or, as they used to be called, tax-gatherers (*n.pl.*). Almost everybody is a tax-payer (*n.*) for many of the things we need in daily life are taxable (tăks' äbl, *adj.*) or liable to taxation (tăks' šhün, *n.*). One who taxes is a taxer (tăks' ěr, *n.*), but it is the duty of Parliament to decide the taxability (tăks' ä bil' i ti, *n.*), or taxableness (tăks' äbl nés, *n.*) of various goods, and to specify what shall be tax-free (*adj.*). Commodities like tobacco, tea, coffee and sugar are taxably (tăks' ä bli, *adv.*) profitable, that is, profitable from the point of view of taxation.

A tax-cart (*n.*), or taxed cart (*n.*), was a light spring cart on two wheels, formerly used by farmers, on which a reduced tax was payable.

N. from *v.* *F. taxer*, *L. taxare* to value, appraise. *SYN.*: *n.* Demand, impost, levy, toll. *v.* Accuse, impose, levy, strain.

taxicab (tāk si kab), *n.* A motor-cab fitted with an automatic device, indicating the distance travelled and the fare to be paid. (*F. taxi-auto.*)

Both taxicab and the more usual shortened form, **taxi** (tāk' si, *n.*) are abbreviations of **taximeter cab** (tāk sim' è tèr káb, *n.*), a term not now used. The taximeter is the clock which automatically works out the fare due from a hirer. While the cab is moving the taximeter scores up so much a mile, and while it stands still, the clock adds to the fare at a certain rate.

From *F. taxi* short for *taximètre*, from *taxe* tariff (*see tax*), and *-mètre* = *-meter*: *E. cab*.



Taxidermy.—An expert in taxidermy placing the skin on the model of a wild boar.

taxidermy (tāk' si dër mī), *n.* The art of preserving and mounting the skins of animals in a life-like way. (*F. taxidermie.*)

The **taxidermist** (tāk si dër' mist, *n.*), not only treats skins to preserve them, but also stuffs and mounts them to resemble the living animal. Examples of **taxidermal** (tāk si dër' māl, *adj.*) or **taxidermic** (tāk si dër' mīk, *adj.*) art are to be seen in natural history museums.

From *Gr. taxis* (*tassein* to arrange) and *derma* skin.

taximeter (tāk sim' è tèr). For this word *see under taxicab*.

taxin (tāk' sin), *n.* A poisonous, resinous substance obtained from the leaves of the yew.

From *L. taxus* yew and chemical suffix *-in*.

taxis (tāk' sis), *n.* An ancient Greek division of troops; in surgery, the reducing of displaced parts of the body by manipulation; in grammar and rhetoric, order or arrangement of words; in zoology, classification.

Gr. = order, arrangement from *tassein* to array, range.

taxy (tāk' si), *v.i.* To manoeuvre on the surface of land or water in an aeroplane moved by its own power. *pres. p.* **taxying** (tāk' si ing).

From *taxi*.

tea (tē), *n.* The prepared leaves and shoots of an evergreen shrub called the tea-plant, which is related to the camellia; a drink made by steeping the leaves in boiling water; an afternoon meal at which tea is drunk; an infusion of senna, dandelion roots, or other herbs, used as a medicine. *v.i.* To take the meal called tea. (*F. thé, tisane; prendre le thé.*)

China, India, and Ceylon are the great tea-producing countries. China tea is obtained from *Thea sinensis*; in India another variety, *Thea assamica*, a native of Assam, is grown, as well as the crosses of these two original plants.

A tea-tree (*n.*) may be either the tea-plant or one of several unrelated trees, found in New Zealand and Australia, the leaves of which are used like tea.

Tea is kept in a box called a tea-caddy (*n.*), or in a metal case or tin known as a tea-canister (*n.*). It is exported in a tea-chest (*n.*), which is a case lined with lead-foil. A customs duty on imported tea is called a tea-duty (*n.*).

We often eat a light toasted cake, called a tea-cake (*n.*), with our tea, which is drunk from a tea-cup (*n.*), that is, a cup usually smaller than a breakfast cup. Many people are not satisfied with one teacupful (*n.*), that is, what a tea-cup will hold.

A tea-dealer (*n.*) is one who sells tea in large quantities. It takes more than one tea-drinker (*n.*), a drinker of tea, to make a tea-fight (*n.*), which is a jocular name for a tea-party (*n.*), that is, an afternoon party at which tea is drunk. A tea-meeting (*n.*) is a public meeting of a social character at which tea is served.

In many places may be found a tea-garden (*n.*), a garden where the public is served with tea and light refreshments. A tea-gown (*n.*) is a loose gown sometimes worn by women at afternoon tea, or to wear in the early evening before dressing for dinner. A tea-kettle (*n.*) is a kettle used to boil water for tea-making.

In its natural state a tea-leaf (*n.*), that is, a leaf of a tea-plant (*n.*), is green. Many people use tea-leaves (*n.pl.*), after tea has been brewed from them in a tea-pot (*n.*), for brushing over floors to pick up the dust.

The roses belonging to the class called tea-rose (*n.*) are supposed to have a faint scent like that of tea. A tea-cup stands in a tea-saucer (*n.*) along with a tea-spoon (*n.*), which holds the quantity called a teaspoonful (*n.*). A tea-service (*n.*), or tea-set (*n.*), may mean a silver or plated tea-pot, cream jug, water jug, and sugar-bowl only; or these in china with cups, saucers, spoons, and other



Tea-plant.—The tea-plant, from the leaves of which tea is made.

articles which are collectively called tea-things (*n.pl.*), as being used at tea-time (*n.*), when they are brought in on a tea-tray (*n.*), which is placed on a tea-table (*n.*).

Teas are graded by a tea-taster (*n.*), an expert who judges them by tasting small quantities infused in water. Water for making tea is sometimes heated in a tea-urn (*n.*), which is a large metal vessel fitted with a tap.

Chinese (Amoy dialect) *t'e*.

teach (têch), *v.t.* To induce (a person) to acquire knowledge or skill (in a subject); to impart knowledge or information about; to instruct; to guide the studies of; to educate; to train; to explain. *v.i.* To be a teacher; to give instruction. *p.t.* and *p.p.* taught (tawt). (F. *enseigner*, *apprendre à*; *instruire*.)

It is impossible to teach a person, that is, induce him to acquire knowledge or skill, if he has made up his mind not to learn. A child who is anxious to be taught is teachable (têch' àbl, *adj.*). The quality of being teachable is teachableness (têch' àbl nês, *n.*).

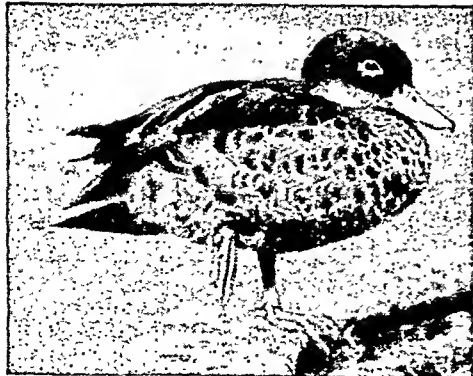
Anyone who teaches others is a teacher (têch' ér, *n.*). The office and state of being a teacher is teachership (têch' ér ship, *n.*). The work of a teacher is his teaching (têch' ing, *n.*). Religious or philosophical doctrine is also called teaching.

A.-S. *tæc(e)an*, akin to *token*. *SYN.*: Discipline, educate, initiate, instruct, show, tell.

teak (têk), *n.* A large timber tree growing in India, Burma, and other parts of the East Indies. (F. *teck*, *tek*.)

The brown wood of the teak (*Tectona grandis*) is prized because, when properly seasoned, it neither splits, cracks, nor warps, is very durable, and does not corrode iron. It is almost as heavy as oak and is much used in shipbuilding.

From Port. *teca*, South Indian *tekha*.



Teal.—A species of teal from India. The teal is the smallest of the duck family.

teal (têl), *n.* A duck of the genus *Nettion* or *Querquedula*. (F. *sarcelle*.)

The teals, which are the smallest of the ducks, with long necks and narrow bills,

frequent rivers and lakes, feeding chiefly at night on grain, seeds, worms and slugs. Our common teal (*Nettion crecca*) resembles closely the green-winged teal of North America.

M.E. *tele*; cp. Dutch *talig*.

team (têm), *n.* Two or more oxen or horses harnessed together for work; a group of persons associated for work or joint action; a number of persons who form one side in a game. *v.t.* To join together in a team; to convey or haul with a team; to sublet (work) to a contractor. (F. *attelage*, *équipe*; *camionner*, *soustraiter*.)

In cricket, hockey, and Association football a team consists of eleven players. In amateur Rugby football there are fifteen players in a team, and in the professional game thirteen. A baseball team is composed of nine players. In team races in athletics the number of runners in a team varies, but usually there are five or more. Good team work means that the team or side works well together. Many pieces of work are done by teams or gangs of workmen.

A teamster (têm' stér, *n.*) is a man who looks after a team of horses or oxen. To do a thing as a team does it is to do it teamwise (têm' wîz, *adv.*).

A.-S. *tēam* progeny, family; cp. Dutch *oom*, G. *zaum* bridle, O. Norse *tāum*-rein.

tear [1] (tār), *v.t.* To pull apart by force; to rend; to remove by force; to make a rent in; figuratively, to wound; to rip. *v.i.* To divide on being pulled; to rush violently; to rave. *p.t.* tore (tôr); *p.p.* torn (törn). *n.* A rent; a hole. (F. *déchirer*, *arracher*; *découdre*, *se ruer*, *rager*; *se déchirure*.)

A tiger tears its prey with its teeth. Briars tear the hands and clothes. Linen can be torn easily in the direction of the warp. A person reluctant to leave an enjoyable party may be said to tear himself away.

A tearer (tār' ér, *n.*) is a person who tears in any sense of the word. A tearing (tār' ing, *adj.*) hurry is a violent one.

A.-S. *teran*; cp. Goth. *gatairan*, G. *zehren* to consume, destroy; akin to Gr. *derein* to flay. *SYN.*: v. Harrow, lacerate, rend, separate, sunder, wrench.

tear [2] (tēr), *n.* A drop of limpid fluid produced from the eyes as the result of emotion, etc.; a transparent drop resembling this. (F. *larme*.)

The skin of the eyes is very delicate and has to be kept moist. This is effected by the lachrymal or tear glands, which produce a constant flow of saltish water which bathes the lids and eye. Irritation of the eye, as well as strong emotion, increases this flow, and the moisture, which usually passes by the tear-duct (*n.*) into the nose passages, may then overflow as teardrops (*n.pl.*).

An explosive shell containing chemicals which cause the eyes to water copiously is called a tear-shell (*tēr' shel*, *n.*). Tear-shells are also known as lachrymatory shells.

One who often weeps is said to be tearful (*tēr' fūl*, *adj.*), he or she behaves tearfully (*tēr' fūl li*, *adv.*) or shows tearfulness (*tēr' fūl nēs*, *n.*). The marks of tears cause a tear-stained (*adj.*) or, as we sometimes say colloquially, a teary (*tēr' i*, *adj.*) face. Tearless (*tēr' lēs*, *adj.*) means shedding no tears.

A.-S. *tēar*, *teagor*; cp. G. *zähre*, Goth. *tagr*, Welsh *dagr*, O.L. *lacrima* (L. *lacrima*) Gr. *dakry*.



Tease.—A teaser teasing his little brother. From the painting by Frederic Shields.

tease (*tēz*), *v.t.* To separate the fibres of wool, flax, etc.; to use a teasel on; to annoy by interference, importunity, or spitefulness. *n.* One who annoys or vexes. (F. *peigner*, *carder*, *taquiner*, *agacer*; *taquin*.)

Before wool, flax or cotton can be spun into threads, it is necessary to tease it so that the fibres are well arranged for spinning. Certain kinds of cloth and the fur felts now used for women's hats are teased or combed with the bur of the teasel plant to make a satiny nap.

One who or that which teases is a teaser (*tēz' ēr*, *n.*). This word is also used colloquially for a problem or question which is awkward to answer. To vex or annoy by constantly repeated requests or jokes is to act teasingly (*tēz' ing li*, *adv.*).

A.-S. *tāesan* to pluck; cp. M. Dutch *teesen*, Dan. *taese*. SYN.: *v.* Irritate, nettle, provoke.

teasel (*tē' zl*), *n.* One of a number of plants having large prickly burs, belonging to the genus *Dipsacus*; the bur of this plant used to raise a nap on felts and cloths; a device used for the same purpose. *v.t.* To raise a nap on (cloth or felt). (F. *chardon à foulon*; *ratiner*.)

The teasel bears egg-shaped heads of purple florets surrounded by pointed bracts, which are straight in the wild teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*), but have curved or hooked tips

in the cultivated or fuller's teasel (*D. fullonum*). A teaseler (*tēz' lēr*, *n.*) uses the heads of the cultivated plant to tease or tease cloth or felt.

A.-S. *tāes(e)l*, instrumental *n.* from *tease*.

Tebeth (*teb' ēth*), *n.* The tenth month of the Jewish sacred year, beginning with the December new moon and ending with that of January.

technic (*tek' nīk*), *adj.* Technical. *n.* Technique; (*pl.*) the study of the useful arts; technical terms; technical methods. (F. *technique*, *pratique*.)

This word is rarely used. Technical (*tēk' nī kāl*, *adj.*) means relating to the methods employed in an art; or relating to any of the mechanical arts, applied sciences, or trades. Technical education is training in these arts for practical purposes.

There is technique (*tēk' nēk'*, *n.*), that is, operative skill or dexterity, to be acquired in everything we do. At both a concert and an art gallery we may hear criticisms of the performers' and artists' technique, that is the manner of their execution as distinct from the general effect it produces.

A technicality (*tēk' nī kāl' i ti*, *n.*) is a technical term, that is, some word or process, or way of acting, peculiar to a trade or profession. Technicality has also

the same meaning as technicalness (*tēk' nīk āl nēs*, *n.*), that is, the state or quality of being technical. A description is technically (*tēk' nī kāl li*, *adv.*) correct if properly expressed from a technical point of view.

A technicist (*tēk' nī sist*, *n.*) or technician (*tēk' nīsh' ān*, *n.*) is one having technical knowledge of a particular subject, or one skilled in the mechanical side of an art. The technicon (*tēk' nī kōn*, *n.*) is a kind of gymnastic apparatus for exercising the hands of pianists and organists, and the techniphone (*tēk' nī fōn*, *n.*) is a dumb piano for improving the technique of a performer.

In its more general sense technology (*tēk' nōl' ō ji*, *n.*) means scientific knowledge of the industrial arts. Each of these has its technology, or technical terms or methods. A person with special technologic (*tēk' nō loj' ik*, *adj.*) or technological (*tēk' nō loj' ik āl*, *adj.*) knowledge, that is, knowledge of technology, is called a technologist (*tēk' nōl' ō jist*, *n.*).

Gr. *tekhnikos*, from *tekhne* art, craft. See text.

techy (*tech' i*). This is another spelling of tetchy. See tetchy.

tecnology (*tēk' nōl' ō ji*), *n.* The scientific study of the development of children; a book on the subject of child development.

From Gr. *tekhon* child, and E. suffix *-logy*.

tectonic (tek ton' ik), *adj.* Relating to the art of building; structural; in geology, relating to the earth's structure, or to changes in it. *n.pl.* (tectonics). The constructive arts generally. (F. *tectonique*.)

From Gr. *tektōnikos* pertaining to a carpenter (*tektōn*) or his craft, and by extension to any constructional craft.

ted (ted), *v.t.* To spread (new-mown grass) so that it catches the sun. (F. *répandre*.)

A man or machine that teds and turns grass is called a tedder (ted' ér, *n.*).

Cp. O. Norse *telhja* to spread dung.

Teddy bear (ted i bär'), *n.* A toy bear made of soft material, named after "Teddy" (Theodore) Roosevelt (1858-1919) in allusion to his love of bear-hunting.

Te Deum (tē dē' ūm), *n.* A hymn of praise, so called from its two first words in Latin, *Te Deum laudamus*, "We praise thee, O God"; a musical setting of this; a choral service of thanksgiving in which this is sung. (F. *Te Deum*.)

The *Te Deum* is also called the Ambrosian Hymn, from an old tradition that it was written by St. Ambrose of Milan. It is sung at the Matins office of the Roman Catholic Church, and at Morning Prayer in the Church of England.

tedious (tē' di ūs), *adj.* Tiresome; wearisome; boring; irksome; monotonous. (F. *ennuyeux, fatigant*.)

A book may be tedious, that is, it may tire or bore us. A speaker who wanders from the point of his discourse talks tediously (tē' di ūs li, *adv.*) and has the quality of tediousness (tē' di ūs nēs, *n.*) or tedium (tē' di ūm, *n.*).

From L.L. *t(a)ediōsus*, from L. *t(a)edium* weariness, irksomeness. SYN.: Dull, fatiguing, humdrum, prosy. ANT.: Enjoyable, enlivening, exhilarating, invigorating, lively.

tee [1] (tē), *n.* The letter T; a pipe or pipe-joint shaped like a T. (F. *T, té*.)

A tee or T-joint is used for joining a branch-pipe to a main pipe at right angles.

tee [2] (tē), *n.* In golf, a small elevation of sand, rubber, or wood from which the ball is played at the beginning of each hole; in quoits, a mark aimed at. *v.t.* To place (the ball) on the tee at golf. (F. *tee; faire le tee*.)

A golfer has to tee his ball when using a wooden club. The special piece of ground in which the ball is teed is called the teeing-ground (*n.*). To tee off is to play from a tee. Sc., earlier *teaz*.

tee [3] (tē), *n.* An umbrella-shaped ornament, generally gilded, and sometimes hung with bells, crowning a tope or a pagoda in Burma and neighbouring countries. Burmese *h'ti umbrella*.

teem [1] (tēm), *v.i.* To be full or overflowing (with); to be abundant. (F. *four-miller de, être plein de*.)

A well stocked river or lake is said to teem with fish. English teems with words suitable for the expression of abstract ideas.

A.-S. *tieman*, from *tēam* offspring.

teem [2] (tēm), *v.t.* To pour out (molten metal); to drain or empty. *v.i.* To pour (down) as rain, etc. (F. *couler; tomber à verse*.)

A metal worker teems his molten metal into the moulds, and in Lancashire a cook is said to teem away the water from boiled potatoes.

From O. Norse *toema* from *tōm-r* empty.

teens (tēnz), *n.pl.* The years of a person's life from the age of thirteen to nineteen. (F. *l'âge de treize à dix-neuf ans*.)

Formed from *thirteen*, etc.



Teepee.—American Indians of the Blackfoot tribe outside their teepees in Montana, U.S.A.

teepee (tē' pē), *n.* The conical lodge or tent of the North American Indians of the plains. Other forms include *tepee* (tē' pi; ti pē). (F. *wigwam*.)

Native word.

teeth (tēth). This is the plural of *tooth*. See *tooth*.

teethe (tēth), *v.i.* To grow or cut the teeth. (F. *faire ses dents*.)

Babies are born with teeth, but these are inside the gums, and it is not till about their sixth month that they begin to teethe, that is, cut their teeth, a process known as *teething* (tēth' ing, *n.*).

From *teeth pl. of tooth*. See *tooth*.

teetotal (tē tō' täl), *adj.* Relating to, or advocating, total abstinence from intoxicating liquors; colloquially, total, entire. (F. *de tempérance*.)

Richard Turner of Preston, Lancashire, is said to have suggested this word in 1833 by stammering out *te-te-total* in a speech on total abstinence. He himself was a *teetotaller* (tē tō' täl ér, *n.*), an advocate of *teetotalism* (tē tō' täl lizm, *n.*), and by abstaining from all alcoholic liquors he may be said to have lived *teetotally* (tē tō' täl li, *adv.*).

A strengthened form of *total* at first humorously employed. ANT.: Bibulous, drunken, in-temperate, intoxicated, tipsy.

teetotum (tē tō' tūm), *n.* A small top, usually four-sided, originally used in games of chance. (F. *toton*.)

The first teetotums had four sides, and on one of these was marked the letter T, standing for totum (the lot). The person to whom this side came took all the stakes.

From the letter T, and L. *tōtum* neuter of *tōtus* whole. See total.

teg (teg), *n.* A female fallow-deer; a doe of the red deer in its second year; a young sheep. (F. *bête fauve*, *daine*, *agneau*.)

Some farmers speak of their lambs as tegs after New Year's Day, that is, when they are about nine months old.

Perhaps Scand.; cp. Swed. *tacha ewe*.

tegular (teg' ū lār), *adj.* Consisting of tiles; relating to or resembling tiles. (F. *tégulaire*.)

A tegular pavement is one made of tiles. Parts are said to be arranged tegularly (teg' ū lār li, *adv.*) when disposed like the tiles on a roof, as in tegulated (teg' ū lā ted, *adj.*) armour, which had metal plates overlapping each other.

From L. *tegula* (*tegere* to cover, shelter) tile and E. *adj.* suffix -ar.

tegument (teg' ū mēnt), *n.* A natural protective covering in an animal body or plant. (F. *tégument*, *épiderme*.)

This word is seldom used, integument being the usual term for such protective coverings as skin and bark. Hair, nails, hoofs, and feathers are tegumental (teg' ū men' tål, *adj.*) or tegumentary (teg' ū men' tār i, *adj.*) for they originate in this covering.

From L. *tegumentum* from *tegere* to cover. SYN.: Integument.

tehee (tē hē'), *n.* A subdued laugh; a snigger. *v.i.* To laugh in a disdainful manner; to snigger. (F. *rire étouffé*; *rire sous cape*, *se moquer*, *ricaner*.)

Imitative.

teill (tēll), *n.* The lime-tree or linden. (F. *tilleul*.)

O.F. (also *til*), from L. *tilia* linden.

teind (tēnd), *n.* A tithe or tax of one tenth. (F. *dîme*.)

This word is used generally in the plural, in Scotland, for the tenth part of the produce of land or cattle which was originally paid for the support of the church.

Sc. perhaps O. Norse *tunde* tenth.

teknology (tek nol' ō jī). This is another spelling of tecnology. See tecnology.

tela (tē' lā), *n.* In anatomy a web-like membrane or tissue of the body.

Such tissues are found chiefly in the brain in the form of very thin membranes richly supplied with blood, which form a covering to the spaces inside the brain. They are sometimes called the telar (tē' lār, *adj.*) or telary (tē' lār i, *adj.*) membranes.

L. *tēla* web, tissue.

telamon (tel' ā mōn), *n.* A statue of a man acting as a column or pilaster in a

building. *pl.* *telamones* (tel ā mō' nēz). (F. *télamon*, *atlante*.)

Gr. *Telamōn* the name of a mythical hero, perhaps from *tlacin* to bear; cp. *Atlas*

telautograph (tel aw' tō grāf), *n.* An electrical device for transmitting words and designs to a distance, exactly as written or drawn. (F. *télautographe*.)

The telautograph enables a person to send a telautogram (tel aw' tō grām, *n.*), which may be anything that can be written or drawn, for any movement of a pencil at the transmitting station is reproduced in ink by the telautographic (tel aw tō grāf' ik, *adj.*) apparatus at the receiving station. The use of the telautograph is called telautography (tel aw tog' rā fi, *n.*).

From *tel(e)*-, *auto* and *-graph*.

tele-. This is a prefix meaning producing at a distance or sending to a distance. (F. *télé-*.)

A telebarometer (tel ē bā rom' ē tēr, *n.*) is a barometer which, by means of an electric circuit, shows at a distant point the barometric pressure at the place where it stands. When provided with recording apparatus it is called a telebarograph (tel ē bār' ō grāf, *n.*).

From Gr. *tēle* afar.

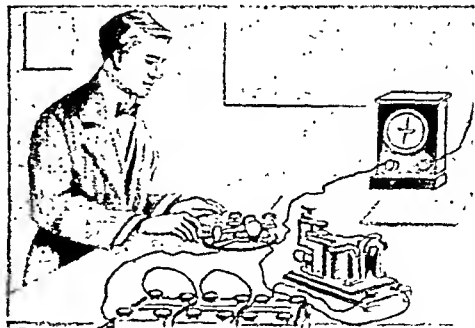
teledu (tel' ē dū), *n.* The stinking badger, *Mydaus meliceps*. (F. *blaireau de Java*.)

The teledu is found in Java and Sumatra. It is a small, nocturnal burrowing animal with a stout body, a pig-like head, and short legs, and has the power of emitting an intensely evil-smelling liquid from glands at the root of its stumpy tail.

Native term.

telegram (tel' ē grām), *n.* A message sent by telegraph. (F. *télégramme*, *dépêche*.)

A telegram sent by cable is a cablegram. Irregularly formed from *telegraph*, after Gr. *gramma* thing written, letter of the alphabet, from *graphein* to write.



Telegraph. — A telegraph operator engaged in sending out a message.

telegraph (tel' ē grāf; tel' ē grāf), *n.* Any method or apparatus for sending information quickly between points far apart, especially by electricity; a scaphophore or signalling apparatus; a telegraph board. *v.l.* To

send (a message) 'by telegraph. *v.i.* To use the telegraph ; to send signals. (F. *télégraphe*; *télégraphier*.)

The first organized telegraph was that invented in France in 1792, when messages were signalled from station to station by the movements of shutters and semaphore arms. During the long war with France the British government employed telegraphs of this kind to convey messages rapidly between London and places on the coast, especially Portsmouth and Dover.

These were superseded about 1840 by the invention of the electric telegraph, which transmitted signals over wires. About 1900 came the wireless telegraph, signalling messages through the ether by means of electric waves. A large board used at sports meetings, etc., on which the scores, names of horses, and so on are displayed is called the telegraph or telegraph-board (*n.*).

A telegraph-cable (*n.*) is an insulated cable containing one or more conductors used in telegraphing. A telegraph-line or telegraph-wire (*n.*) through which messages are sent is a wire supported at intervals on a telegraph-pole (*n.*) or telegraph-post (*n.*).

The telegraph-plant (*n.*)—*Desmodium gyrans*—of the East Indies has leaves which jerk up and down in a way suggesting the movements of a semaphore.

A person employed to work a telegraph is called a telegrapher (*tè leg' rà fèr, n.*) or telegraphist (*tè leg' rà fìst, n.*). The kind of paralysis called telegraphist's cramp (*n.*) is caused by long spells of operating the Morse key used in transmitting messages by hand.

In telegraphy (*tè leg' rà fì, n.*), which is the art or practice of communicating by telegraph, messages are sent either as signals each of which stands for a letter or in facsimile by a special apparatus, the telautograph.

A telegraphic (*tèl è gráf' ik, adj.*) instrument is one used in telegraphy. A message sent by telegraph is sent telegraphically (*tèl è gráf' i kál lì, adv.*). The telegraphophone (*tèl è gráf' ó fôn, n.*), invented by Valdemar Poulsen, a Dane, is an apparatus for recording telephone messages on a wire or disk, which repeats them when passed through a kind of phonograph.

From E. *tele-* and *-graph*.

telemeter (*tè lem' è tèr, n.*) An apparatus used by artillerymen for finding the range of a distant object ; a range-finder. (F. *télémetre*.)

The telemeter enables a person to view an object through two telescopes placed a known distance apart. The angles which the telescopes make with a line joining them, when both are trained on the object, gives him the telemetric (*tèl è met' rìk, adj.*) distance. The art or practice of using a telemeter is telemetry (*tè lem' è tri, n.*)

From E. *tele-* and *meter*.

teleology (*tèl è ol' ó jì, n.*) The branch of philosophy which deals with ends, aims or purposes in nature. (F. *téléologie*.)

If we seek to discover the purpose for which a plant or animal was created we are pursuing teleology, that is, we are looking for a teleologic (*tèl è ó loj' ik, adj.*) or teleological (*tèl è ó loj' ik ál, adj.*) explanation of it. One who reasons teleologically (*tèl è ó loj' ik ál lì, adv.*) is a teleologist (*tèl è ol' ó jìst, n.*).

From Gr. *telos* end, purpose, aim, and E. suffix *-logy*.

teleosaurus (*tèl è ó saw' rùs, n.*) An extinct reptile resembling the crocodile, common in Great Britain in the Jurassic period. (F. *téléosaure*.)

From Gr. *teleos* complete, *sauros* lizard.

teleostean (*tèl è os' té án, adj.*) Of or relating to the teleostic or bony fishes.

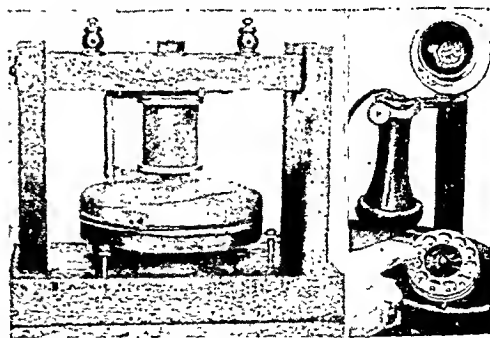
The teleostean order of fishes includes those which have a skeleton of true bone. All common fishes except the sharks, rays, and dog-fish belong to this order.

Gr. *teleos* complete, *osteon* bone, E. suffix *-an*.

telepathy (*tè le' pá thi, n.*) Communication of mind with mind without the use of senses ; thought transference. (F. *télépathie*.)

Although some alleged cases of telepathy are fraudulent, it is certain that our thoughts can sometimes be transferred without speech, and even at a distance. Messages thus given are telepathic (*tèl è páth' ik, adj.*), those who convey them are telepathists (*tè lep' á thìsts, n.pl.*), and they communicate telepathically (*tèl è páth' ik ál lì, adv.*). The sender of the message is said to telepathize (*tè lep' á thìz, v.i.*) or to telepathize (*v.t.*) the receiver.

From E. *tele-* and suffix *-pathy*.



Telephone. — One of the first telephones invented by Graham Bell (left) and an automatic telephone.

telephone (*tèl' è fôn, n.*) An instrument, especially an electrical one, which transmits words and other sounds to a distance. *v.t.* To send (a message) by telephone ; to talk to or summon by telephone ; to furnish with telephones. *v.i.* To use a telephone ; to speak over the telephone. (F. *téléphone*; *téléphoner*.)

The first practical telephone was produced by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876. A telephonic (tel é fon' ik, *adj.*) circuit consists of transmitting and receiving apparatus, connected by two wires. The action of speaking into the transmitter causes a metal diaphragm to vibrate and shake a microphone, which changes the vibrations into pulses of current in the circuit, and these make a diaphragm in the receiver vibrate in time with the other diaphragm and give rise to sounds. The original sounds are thus reproduced telephonically (tel é fon' ik àl li, *adv.*).

A telephonist (tè lef' ò nist, *n.*) is a person engaged in a public telephone service, usually as an operator at a telephone exchange. The art of making and working telephones and telephonic apparatus is called telephony (tè lef' ò ni, *n.*).

From Gr. *tele* afar and E. *-phone*.

telephote (tel' é fôt), *n.* An electrical apparatus for reproducing photographs at a distance. (F. *téléphote*.)

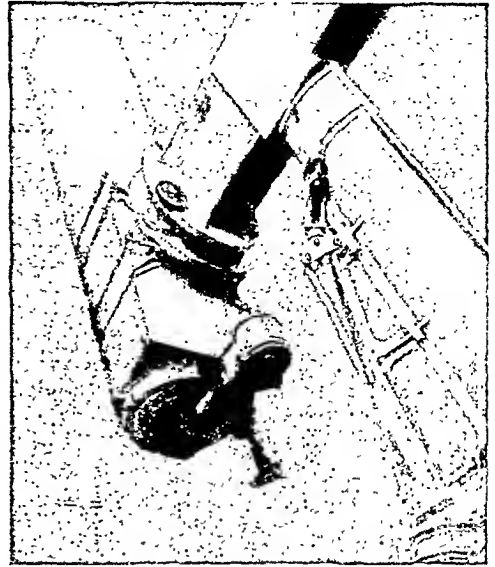
The general principle of the telephote is as follows. At each station there is a revolving cylinder, the two being kept in perfect time with each other. A specially prepared photograph is wrapped round one cylinder and a sensitive film round the other. A beam of light is made to travel in a spiral path over the photograph from end to end. Pulses are set up in the circuit connecting the two stations, and these control a beam of light directed on to the film, and also travelling over it, causing its intensity to vary. When the film is developed the original image is reproduced on it.

A telephoto (tel é fô' tō, *adj.*) or telephotographic (tel é fō tō gräf' ik, *adj.*) lens is one used in telephotography (tel é fō tog' rà fi, *n.*), which is the art of taking photographs of distant objects. A lens of this kind has a very long focus, so that it casts a large image. A photograph made with its aid and called a telephotograph (tel é fō' tō gräf, *n.*) shows things much larger than they would be in a photograph taken with an ordinary lens.

F., from Gr. *tele* afar off, *phos* (acc. *phōt-a*) light.

telescope (tel' é sköp), *n.* An optical instrument which magnifies the apparent size of distant objects, and seems to bring them nearer. *v.i.* To drive or force one into another like the sliding sections of a telescope. *v.i.* To move or be forced together in this way. (F. *télescope*, *longue-vue*; *télescope*.)

The ordinary hand telescope is a refracting telescope. It has a long-focus lens, named the objective or object-glass, in front, and a short-focus combination of lenses, named



Telescope.—The 30-inch reflector, with spectroscope attached, of the great telescope at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

the eye-piece, at the back. The image thrown by the objective—itsself much larger than that seen by the naked eye—is caught and again enlarged by the eye-piece.

A reflecting telescope has an open front, and a hollow mirror at the back end. The mirror throws the image forward to an eye-piece.

A telescopic (tel é skop' ik, *adj.*) view is one seen telescopically (tel é skop' ik àl li, *adv.*), that is, through a telescope. The handles of some toasting-forks are telescopic (tel é skop' i förm, *adj.*), that is, they slide in and out like the sections of a telescope. Actually this word is used chiefly in describing parts of insects. A telescopist (tè les' kō pist, *n.*) is one who makes a study of telescopy (tè les' kō pi, *n.*), which is the art and practice of using a telescope.

From E. *tele-* and *-scope*.

telescriptor (tel' é skrip tōr), *n.* A telegraphic apparatus which dispatches messages by means of a keyboard like that of a typewriter and receives them on a type-printing machine.

From E. *tele-* and L. *scriptor* writer, from *scribere* to write.

teleseme (tel' é sēm), *n.* An electrical apparatus used in hotels for indicating the wants of a person in any room.

From E. *tele-* and Gr. *sēma* signal.

telethermograph (tel é thēr' mō gräf), *n.* An electrical apparatus which makes a record in one place of the heat in another; a record made thus. (F. *téléthermographie*.)

Like the telethermograph, the telethermometer (tel é thēr mom' é tēr, *n.*) is a thermometer which transmits its readings to a



Telescope.

distant point, but it only shows them on a dial or otherwise, and does not register them.

From *E. tele-, thermo- and -graph.*

television (tél è vizh' ün), *n.* The act or process of seeing by electrical means objects situated or things happening at a distance. (*F. télévision.*)

Apparatus making television possible was invented in 1924 by John L. Baird. In 1928



Television.—A picture being received on the television apparatus (top), and a cartoon broadcast by television.

images were transmitted with the device by wireless from London to New York. The apparatus used in television is known

as a **televisor** (tél è vizh' ör, *n.*).

From *E. tele- and vision.*

tell (tel), *v.t.* To narrate; to give an account of; to divulge; to state; to explain; to assure; to command; to ascertain; to distinguish; to decide; to count. *v.i.* To give information; to produce a marked effect. *p.t.* and *p.p.* told (töld). (*F. raconter, révéler, exposer, expliquer, ordonner, se rendre compte de, distinguer; donner avis, faire son effet, porter.*)

If we are told to do a certain thing we have received a command. Sometimes it is difficult to tell the difference between a command and a request. After listening to a famous orator, we may realize that every word he has spoken has told, or made an impression on his hearers. When a party of people are in camp, everyone is told, or detailed, off to do a special job.

A story that is worth telling is **tellable** (tel' äbl, *adj.*). Anyone performing the act of telling is a **teller** (tel' ér, *n.*). The members appointed to count the votes of the parties in the House of Commons, and bank officials who receive and pay out money over the counter are called **tellers**. The office of a teller is a **tellership** (tel' ér ship, *n.*).

Anything that produces a striking effect is **telling** (tel' ing, *adj.*), and a person who speaks in a telling way speaks **tellingly** (tel' ing li, *adv.*). A man has a **tell-tale** (*adj.*) expression if his face is a clue to his thoughts. A child who repeats stories that are likely to get a companion into trouble is a **tell-tale** (*n.*). Various mechanical indicators that register information, especially with regard to some hidden part or process, are known as **tell-tales**. Examples are, a pressure-gauge; an index showing how far the bellows of an organ are distended; an indicator near the steering-wheel of a ship showing the position of the rudder; and the **tell-tale compass** (*n.*) sometimes hung in a captain's cabin and used to check the course of the ship.

A.-S. tellan, from tahu tale; cp. Dutch tellen, G. zählen. See tale.
SYN.: Count, impart, report, reveal, state.

tellurian (tè lür' i än), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the earth. *n.* An inhabitant of the earth. (*F. terrestre, tellurien.*)

Those who believe that Mars is inhabited think that the Martians are more advanced than the Tellurians or dwellers on the earth.

Such **tellurian**, **telluric** (tè lür' ik, *adj.*), or **terrestrial** phenomena as the succession of the seasons and the alternation of night and day can be demonstrated by the apparatus called a **tellurion** (tè lür' i ön, *n.*).

From *L. tellūs* (acc. -tūr-em) earth and -al.

tellurium (tè lür' i üm), *n.* A rare silver-white non-metallic element. (*F. tellure.*)

Tellurium occurs in a free state associated in small quantities with gold, silver, and bismuth, and is also found in combination with lead, mercury, and other metals. Its chemical symbol is **Te**.

Two acids containing tellurium are known, namely, **telluric** (tè lür' ik, *adj.*) acid and **tellurous** (tel' yür üs, *adj.*) acid, salts of which are known respectively as a **tellurate** (tel' yür ät, *n.*) and a **tellurite** (tel' yür it, *n.*). A compound of tellurium with a metal or with hydrogen is called a **telluride** (tel' yür id, *n.*). Hydrogen telluride, is a gas with properties similar to those of hydrogen sulphide.

Modern *L.* from *L. tellūs* (acc. -tūr-em) earth.

teletype (tel' ó tip), *n.* An electric telegraph that automatically prints the messages; a telegram printed by this.

From *E. tel(e)-*, and *type*.

telpher (tel' fër), *adj.* Serving to transport goods automatically by electricity. *n.* A trolley, or the equipment generally, used in such a system. (*F. téléphérique, téléphère.*)

In the electrical transport system called **telpherage** (tel' fër ij, *n.*) hanging carriers

are made to run along a suspended cable. Each carrier is driven by its own motor, which picks current from a wire close to it. A carrier is stopped whenever desired by cutting off the current. A route served by telpherage is called a telpher-line (*n.*) or telpher-way (*n.*).

Contraction of *telephore* or *telepher*, from *tele-* and Gr. *-phoros* bearing, *pherein* to carry.

telson (tel' sòn), *n.* The last segment or somite in the abdomen of crustaceans, such as in the "tail" of the lobster or the shrimp.

Gr. = boundary.

Telugu (tel' ù goo), *n.* One of the five Dravidian languages, spoken chiefly in the north-eastern part of Madras and in Hyderabad; a member of the Dravidian race who speaks this language. *adj.* Of or relating to this language, race, or country. See under Dravidian.

Native name.

temenos (tem' é nos), *n.* In Greek antiquity, the land forming the enclosure of a temple; a sacred precinct. (F. *teménos*.)

Gr. = thing cut off.

temerarious (tem ér' ar' i ús), *adj.* Rash; reckless. The unusual word *temeritous* (tè mer' i tús) has the same meaning.

This word is less often used than *temerity* (tè mer' i ti, *n.*), which means the quality of being rash or foolhardy, or an instance of rash behaviour.

From L. *temerārius*, *adj.* from *temerē* rashly, and E. *adj.* suffix *-ous*. See *temerity*. SYN.: Foolhardy, rash, reckless. ANT.: Cautious, circumspect.

Tempean (tem pè' àn), *adj.* Relating to or resembling the vale of Tempe; of places or scenery, beautiful, delightful. (F. *de Tempé*, *beau*.)

Tempe was a romantic valley in Thessaly, Greece. So beautiful was it that the word Tempe came to be used for any specially lovely valley or pleasant country spot, and Tempean to describe such a place.

SYN.: Delightful, idyllic, lovely, pleasant.

temper (tem' pèr), *v.t.* To bring to a proper condition by mixing with something; to modify; to tone down; to prepare (clay, mortar, etc.) by moistening and stirring; to bring (steel, etc.) to a proper degree of hardness and elasticity by heating and chilling; to tune or modulate. *v.i.* To be tempered. *n.* Consistency or condition (of clay, mortar, etc.); the degree of hardness and elasticity imparted to steel, etc., by tempering; habitual condition, or

tendency of mind; state of the feelings; heat of mind; irritation; anger. (F. *modifier*, *mitiger*, *gâcher*, *tremper*, *moduler*; *se modifier*; *consistance*, *trempe*, *tempérament*, *humeur*, *colère*.)

In the process of tempering (tem' pèr ing, *n.*) a steel tool is first heated to a bright red, then the tip is dipped in water to chill it, and, when the heat from the body of the tool has brought the tip to a certain colour showing the temper needed, the whole tool is cooled in water. Tempered (tem' pèrd, *adj.*) steel is steel thus brought to the required hardness and elasticity. Anything that can be

tempered is temperable (tem' pèr àbl, *adj.*), and anything that has a tempering effect is temperative (tem' pèr à tiv, *adj.*). A person or thing that tempers is a temperer (tem' pèrér, *n.*).

In speaking of conditions or attitudes of mind the words *tempered* and *temperedly* (tem' pèrd li, *adv.*) are used only in combination with other words. A good-tempered person is one who has an even temper; such a one meets annoyances and troubles good-temperedly.

A.-S. *temprīan*, L. *temperāre*, from *tempus* (gen. *temporis*) time, season. SYN.: *v.* Mitigate, moderate, modulate. *n.* Disposition, temperament.

tempera (tem' pèr à) *n.* A method of painting in colours mixed with a gummy substance to prevent them from flaking off; the mixture used in this. (F. *détrempé*.)

Painting in tempera was practised by the ancient Egyptians and Babylonians.

Ital., from L. *temperāre* to mix in proportion. See *distemper* [2].

temperament (tem' pèr à mènt), *n.* Natural disposition of mind; the method of distributing the sounds of an octave among the twelve notes of the chromatic scale so that they will sound in tune in all keys. (F. *caractère*, *tempérament*.)

In olden days one's temperament was thought to be largely due to the proportion of certain so-called humours or fluids in the body. Thus a person had a sanguine temperament if he was full-blooded. Temperamental (tem' pèr à mèn' tál, *adj.*) means of or relating to temperament. We speak of temperamental gaiety or gloominess, or of a person being temperamentally (tem' pèr à mèn' tál li, *adv.*) cheerful or dismal. These words are often used to describe people who are inclined to be governed by their moods.

L. *temperāmentum* due adjustment, from *temperāre* (tempus time, season) to qualify. SYN.: Character, disposition.



Telugu.—A Telugu drummer, with native drum, in a religious procession in India.

temperance (tem'pêrans), *n.* Moderation or self-restraint; moderation in eating and drinking, especially in the use of intoxicants. (*F. tempérance.*)

This word is often used for total abstinence from alcoholic drinks. Thus a temperance hotel (*n.*) is one in which no alcoholic drinks are supplied.

F. tempérance, L. temperantia moderation, from *temperans* (acc. -ante em) pres. p. of *temperare* (*temperus* time) to moderate, control. *SYN.*: Abstemiousness, moderation, self-control, self-restraint, sobriety. *ANT.*: Excess, intemperance.

temperate (tem'pêr ât), *adj.* Self-restrained; moderate; abstemious; mild in climate. (*F. tempéré, tempévant.*)

A man who is not extreme in his opinions may be called temperate, and so may a man who is moderate in the use of alcohol. The tropical zone of the earth is separated from the Polar regions by two temperate zones, in the northern of which lies the greater part of Europe. The athletes mentioned in I Corinthians, ix, 25 lived temperately (tem'pêr ât li, *adv.*), that is, in a manner which showed self-restraint. The Greeks had a proverb which advised temperateness (tem'pêr ât nês, *n.*), that is, moderation, in everything.

From *L. temperatus* p.p. of *temperare* to modify. *SYN.*: Abstemious, moderate, sober. *ANT.*: Extreme, intemperate, uncontrolled, violent.

temperative (tem'pêr â tiv), *For* this word *see under temper.*

temperature (tem'pêr â chûr; tem'pêr â tûr), *n.* The degree of sensible heat of a body, or of the atmosphere, especially that shown by a thermometer. (*F. température.*)

The centigrade system reckons temperature upwards and downwards from the freezing-point of water.

F., from *L. temperaturâ* from *temperatus*, p.p. of *temperare* to modify.

tempered (tem'pêrd), *For* this word, tempering, etc., *see under temper.*

tempest (tem'pêst), *n.* A violent storm of wind; a tumult; a commotion; agitation. (*F. tempête, tumulte, explosion.*)

Tempests are often accompanied by heavy rain, snow, or hail. The winter is the most tempestuous (tem pest' ū ūs, *adj.*) season, that in which most tempests occur. Figuratively, we can speak of a tempest of anger, or tears, or eloquence, or of tempestuous passions. The wind blows tempestuously (tem pest' ū ūs li, *adv.*) when cold air rushes

into a region where there is a strong up-current in the atmosphere. The tempestuousness (tem pest' ū ūs nês, *n.*), that is, the stormy condition, of the sea is at times a great danger to shipping.

O.F. tempeste, from *L. tempestās* storm, from *tempus* time. *SYN.*: Blast, gale, hurricane, storm. *ANT.*: Calm, quiet.

Templar (tem'plâr), *n.* A member of the order of the Knights Templars; a lawyer or law student with chambers in the Inner or Middle Temple, London; a member of the order of Good Templars, a temperance society. (*F. templier.*)

The Knights Templars were an order, partly religious and partly military, founded early in the twelfth century to protect pilgrims to the Holy Land. They were so called because their original headquarters were near a former mosque called Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem. In London they had a church, the Temple Church. The district around this is still called the Temple.

template (tem'plât), *This is another form of templet. See templet.*

temple [1] (tem'pl), *n.* A building for worship (usually pagan or ancient Hebrew); in France, a Protestant church; the name of two Inns of Court, in London, built on the land of the Knights Templars; the district occupied by these Inns. (*F. temple.*)

The Jews built three temples at Jerusalem: that of Solomon, destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar; that of Zerubabel; and that of Herod. The last was destroyed in A.D. 70.

The district in London known as the Temple, comprises the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple. The circular part of the Temple Church was built by the Knights Templars in the twelfth century.

From *L. templum* sanctuary, akin to *Gr. temenos*. *See temenos. SYN.*: Fane.

temple [2] (tem'pl), *n.* The flat portion of either side of the head between the forehead and the ear. (*F. tempe.*)

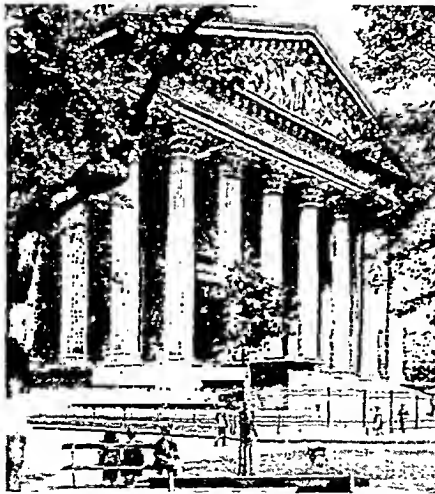
Parts situated in or relating to the temples are called temporal (tem'pôr âl, *adj.*) parts.

The term temporal (*n.*) denotes any one of the temporal bones, muscles, etc.

O.F. temples pl., from *L. tempora* the temples, pl. of *tempus* which usually means (portion of) time, occasion, hence perhaps vital spot.

temple [3] (tem'pl), *n.* An attachment in a loom which keeps the fabric stretched to the proper width as it is woven. (*F. tempe, tempia.*)

O.F. = stretcher, from *L. templum* cross-bar.



Temple.—The Madeleine, Paris, begun as a Temple of Glory, and completed as a church.

templet (tem' plèt), *n.* A pattern used as a guide in wood or metal work, in marking out work or checking its accuracy; a stout timber or block of stone placed under the end of a girder or beam to distribute the weight over a greater area; one of the wedges for a block under a ship's keel. Another form is *template* (tem' plăt). (F. *gabarit*.)

Perhaps O.F. dim. of *temple* [3].

tempo (tem' pō), *n.* In music, rate of movement. (F. *movement*.)

The tempo, or rapidity with which the natural accents of the music follow each other, is now always indicated by a tempo-mark (*n.*) which is either an indication of the number of beats per minute on a metronome, or a word or phrase giving the approximate speed and style of performance. These terms are of three kinds: those indicating a regular movement, such as *adagio*, *andante*, and *allegro*; a retardation, as *rallentando*; or an acceleration, as *stringendo*.

Ital., from L. *tempus* time.

temporal [1] (tem' pō rāl), *adj.* Pertaining to the affairs of this life; secular; lay; in grammar, of or relating to the tenses of a verb; of adverbs or clauses, expressing time. *n.* That which is temporal or secular; a material or worldly possession. (F. *temporel*.)

The House of Lords is made up of temporal lords, that is, peers of the realm, and spiritual lords, namely, the archbishops and some bishops. The temporal power of the Pope is the authority exercised by him in civil or political, as opposed to religious, matters.

In one sense temporality (tem pō rāl' i ti, *n.*), like the rare word temporalness (tem' pō rāl nēs, *n.*), means the state of being temporal, that is, material, or temporary, as opposed to eternal. In another, it signifies a worldly possession, and is generally used in the plural to denote various forms of ecclesiastical revenue. The Church was formerly very powerful temporally (tem' pō rāl li, *adv.*), that is, in a temporal or secular manner, and had great control over the temporality (tem' pō rāl ti, *n.*), which means the laity.

M.E. and O.F., from L. *temporalis*, from *tempus* gen. *tempor-is*) time. SYN.: *adj.* Civil, earthly, lay, secular, transient. ANT.: *adj.* Ecclesiastical, eternal, spiritual.

temporal [2] (tem' pō rāl). For this word see under *temple* [2].

temporary (tem' pō rā ri), *adj.* Lasting for, or intended for, a limited time or a special

occasion; not permanent. (F. *temporaire*, *momentané*, *passager*.)

A society when it is without a secretary will sometimes appoint a man as temporary secretary. Such a man is engaged temporarily (tem' pō rā ri li, *adv.*), that is, only for a time, until a permanent secretary is chosen, and his appointment has the quality of temporariness (tem' pō rā ri nēs, *n.*).

To pursue an indecisive policy, or to yield temporarily to the requirements of the

occasion, as politicians sometimes do, is to temporize (tem' pō riz, *v.i.*). A temporizer (tem' pō riz ér, *n.*) usually acts in this way in order to gain time, or to avoid committing himself, but his temporization (tem pō ri zā' shùn, *n.*) may do more harm than good. There are, however, times when it is right to act temporizingly (tem' pō riz ing li, *adv.*) or in a temporizing way.

From L. *temporarius* from *tempus* (gen. *tempor-is*) time. SYN.: *Evanescant*, *fleeting*, *transient*. ANT.: *Lasting*, *permanent*.

tempt (tempt), *v.t.* To entice to evil; to attract; to allure; to induce, urge, or persuade; to provoke; to defy; to put (a person)

to the test. (F. *tenter*, *séduire*, *provoquer*.)

Only a very wicked person would tempt a child to do wrong. Invalids sometimes have to be tempted to take their food. A fine morning tempts us out of doors. Temptation (tēmp tā' shùn, *n.*) means anything that tempts, and also the fact of being tempted and the act of tempting. We pray in the Lord's Prayer, "Lead us not into temptation." By the Temptation we mean the tempting of Christ by Satan, and also the tempting of Eve in the Garden of Eden. Anyone who may be tempted, or who is open to temptation, is temptable (tempt' ābl, *adj.*), and has the quality of temptability (tempt ā bil' i ti, *n.*).

A person who tempts is a tempter (tempt' ér, *n.*), a term often applied to the devil. A temptress (tempt' trēs, *n.*) is a female tempter. We speak of an offer that is attractive as a tempting (tempt' ing, *adj.*) offer. Nowadays, shopkeepers display their wares very temptingly (tempt' ing li, *adv.*)—it is sometimes difficult to resist buying.

O.F. *templer*, L. *tentāre* to try, to test, frequentative of *tenēre* to hold. SYN.: *Allure*, *entice*, *inveigle*, *invite*, *lure*. ANT.: *Deter*, *dissuade*, *repel*.

ten (ten), *n.* The number greater than nine by one; twice five; a playing card with



Tempt.—A sailor tempting seagulls to take food out of his hand.

ten pips; a female swan. *adj.* Consisting of one more than nine. (F. *dix*.)

Ten is represented in Arabic numerals by the symbol 10, and in Roman numerals by X. Our system of numbering is based on ten, the number of the fingers. See decimal. By moving a figure from one position to the next on the left we give it a tenfold (ten' fôld, *adj.*) value, that is, increase its value tenfold (*adv.*), or ten times. A tenpenny (ten' pê ni, *adj.*) article is one priced and sold at tenpence (ten' pên, *n.*), a sum equal to the value of ten pennies. A tenpenny nail, which originally meant a nail sold at tenpence a hundred now means a large-sized nail.

The American game of tenpins (*n.*) is the same as our ninepins, but played with one more pin. In Rugby football, the line behind which the opposing forwards must stand at the kick-off is called the ten yards line (*n.*). It is drawn ten yards from the centre line, on either side of and parallel with it.

The tenth (tenth, *adj.*) thing of a series comes next after the ninth. A florin is a tenth (*n.*), that is, a tenth part, of a pound. The word tenthly (tenth' li, *adv.*) means in the tenth place.

A.-S. *tæn, tien*; cp. Dutch *tien*, G. *zehn*; akin to L. *decem*, Gr. *deka*, Welsh *deg*, Sansk. *daça*.

tenable (ten' äbl), *adj.* Capable of being held, maintained, or defended against attack or objection. (F. *tenable*.)

A military position is tenable if it can be successfully defended. A theory is tenable if it can be maintained in the face of argument. Scholarships are usually tenable for a definite period. Tenability (ten' ä bil' i ti, *n.*) or tenableness (ten' äbl nês, *n.*), is the quality of being tenable.

From F. *tenir* to hold (L. *tenêre*) and *-able*. *SYN.*: Defendable, defensible, maintainable. *ANT.*: Indefensible, untenable.

tenace (ten' äs), *n.* In whist, the best and third best cards of a suit when held in the same hand. (F. *tenace*.)

This is sometimes called a major tenace, the second and fourth best cards being a minor tenace.

F. = *tenacious*. See *tenacious*.

tenacious (tê nâ' shüs), *adj.* Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; tough; sticky; of the memory, retentive; resolute; obstinate. (F. *tenace*.)

Some people are very tenacious of what they believe to be their rights. A person who retains vivid impressions of past events has a tenacious memory. A tenacious metal is one that is difficult to pull apart or break. Briers fix their thorns tenaciously (tê nâ' shüs li, *adv.*) into clothes. The bulldog has tenaciousness (tê nâ' shüs nês, *n.*), or tenacity (tê nâs' i ti, *n.*), that is, the quality of being tenacious, in the sense of obstinacy.

A hooked instrument used by surgeons for seizing tissues, etc., during an operation

is called a *tenaculum* (tê nâk' ū lûm, *n.*)—*pl. tenacula* (tê nâk' ū lâ). This term is also applied to the process which holds back the springing apparatus of the active little insect called the spring-tail.

L. *tenax* (stem *tenâci*), from *tenêre* to hold, and E-ous. *SYN.*: Obstinate, sticky, sturdy, tough, unyielding. *ANT.*: Brittle, yielding.

tenail (tê nâl'), *n.* In fortification, an outwork in the principal ditch in front of the curtain between two bastions. Another form is *tenaille* (tê nâl'). (F. *tenaille*.)

F. *tenaille*, L. *tenacula* *pl.* holders.

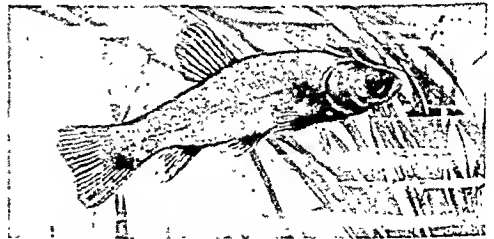
tenant (ten' änt), *n.* A person holding land or houses, especially under a landlord; an occupant; an inhabitant. *v.t.* To hold as tenant; to occupy. (F. *locataire*; *occuper*.)

A person who rents a house or land is a tenant. A farmer who pays rent for his farm is a tenant-farmer (*n.*). A man who occupies a house usually undertakes to keep it tenatable (ten' änt äbl, *adj.*), that is, fit for occupation by another tenant, the standard of tenatableness (ten' änt äbl nês, *n.*), being that which would be required by a person of ordinary tastes. Tenancy (ten' äns, *n.*) is the state of being a tenant, or the period during which one is a tenant.

The general body of tenants on an estate is called the *tenantry* (ten' äns tri, *n.*). An estate or house without a tenant is *tenantless* (ten' änt lês, *adj.*).

What is called *tenant-right* (*n.*) is the right belonging by custom to a tenant to continue his tenancy without undue increase of rent, so long as he pays the rent and treats the property with reasonable care, and to be compensated if he is deprived of his tenancy. A *tenant-at-will* (*n.*) is one holding a tenancy which may be ended at any time by either the landlord or the tenant without notice.

O.F., from L. *tenens* (acc. *-ent-em*) pres. p. of *tenêre* to hold. *SYN.*: *n.* Householder, inhabitant, occupant, occupier. *v.* Hold, occupy.



Tench.—The tench, a freshwater fish which frequents lakes, ponds, and sluggish streams.

tench (tench), *n.* A freshwater fish, the only species of the genus *Tinca*. (F. *tanche*.)

The tench (*T. vulgaris*) is found in slow streams, lakes, and ponds with a soft muddy bottom, in which it passes the winter in a torpid state.

O.F. *tenche*, from L.L. *tinca* a kind of fish, probable, *tench*.

tend [I] (tend), *v.i.* To move or lead in a certain direction; to be inclined; to contribute (to a result). (F. *tendre à*).

Self-indulgence tends to make people selfish and lazy. We can speak of a path tending upwards. Plants show a tendency (ten' dèn si, *n.*), that is, an inclination, to grow in the direction from which the strongest light comes.

F. tendre, L. tendere to stretch. See thin. SYN.: Conduce, contribute, lead.

tend [2] (tend), *v.t.* To look after; to attend to the wants of. *v.i.* To wait (upon). (*F. soigner; servir.*)

Shepherds tend their flocks; nurses tend the sick. The anchor-watch on a vessel at anchor has to tend the ship, that is, see that she does not foul her cable at the turn of the tide.

Shortened from *attend*. See attend. SYN.: Feed, guard, nurse, protect, watch.

tender [1] (ten' dër), *n.* One who tends or looks after; a car attached to a locomotive and carrying water and fuel; a small ship which attends a larger one, carrying supplies, dispatches, etc. (*F. gardien, allège, annexe.*)

Agent *n.* from *tend* [2].

tender [2] (ten' dër), *v.t.* To offer or present for acceptance. *v.i.* To make a tender for a contract or the like. *n.* An offer, especially in discharge of a debt or other liability, or to supply certain goods or carry out certain work or purchase goods on certain conditions. (*F. offrir; soumissionner pour; offre, soumission.*)

We tender our services where we think they will be useful. We tender our resignation when we have secured other employment. We tender a sum of money in payment when we offer it to the person in whose debt we are, but we must make the offer in what is called legal tender (see under legal). A contractor tenders or sends in a tender when he offers to carry out work for a certain sum of money.

From *F. tendre, L. tendere* to stretch, extend. SYN.: *v.* Offer, present, proffer, propose. *n.* Bid, offer, proffer.

tender [3] (ten' dër), *adj.* Not hard or tough; easily injured; delicate; easily pained or touched; solicitous; loving; compassionate; gentle; of a topic, needing careful handling; subdued; not glaring. (*F. tendre, sensible, aimant, délicat.*)

A butcher who is tender of his reputation will only supply tender steaks. Invalids have to be watched with tender care.

Pity is easily roused in tender-hearted (*adj.*) or tender-minded (*adj.*) people. We should

always treat dumb animals tender-heartedly (*adv.*), that is, kindly, and show tender-heartedness (*n.*), the quality of being tender-hearted, to people in sorrow or distress.

In Australia and America a novice at hard, rough, outdoor work is called a tenderfoot (ten' dër fut, *n.*). Among Boy Scouts the word means one who has not yet qualified as a full scout. A tenderloin (ten' dër loin, *n.*) of beef or pork is the tenderest part of a loin, from under the short ribs.

Ambulance-men and police handle injured people tenderly (ten' dër li, *adv.*), that is, in a gentle, careful way. Tenderness (ten' dër nès, *n.*) means the quality or state of being tender in any sense.

F. tendre, L. tener delicate. See thin. SYN.: Fragile, gentle, merciful, soft, weak. ANT.: Hard, harsh, rough, stern, tough.

tendon (ten' dòn), *n.* A cord or band of fibrous tissue connecting or attaching the fleshy part of muscle. (*F. tendon.*)

Tendons either connect portions of muscle,

or serve as attachments to the bone operated by the muscle. An example is the tendon of Achilles connecting the muscle of the calf with the heel. A tendinous (ten' di nús, *adj.*) tissue is one forming a tendon.

L.L. tendō (acc. -dōn-em), from *tendere* to stretch.

tendrill (ten' dril), *n.* A slender leafless organ by which a plant attaches itself to another body. (*F. vrille.*)

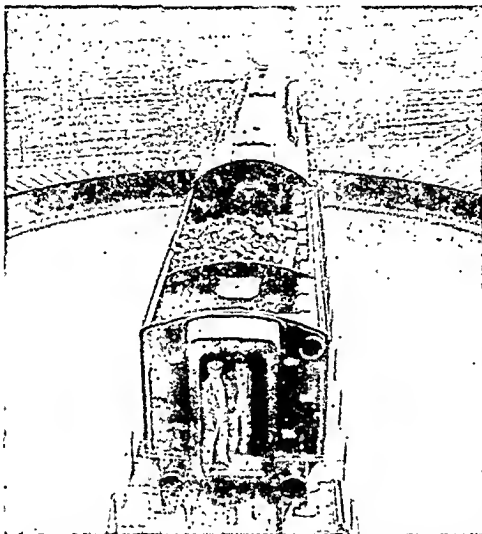
A tendrill may be a modified leaf, an extension of the midrib of a leaf, as in the pea, or a form of side shoot, as in the vine. Tendrilled (ten' drild, *adj.*) plants are ones having tendrills.

Cp. *F. tendrillon* bud, shoot, from *tendre* tender, or *tendre* to stretch.

Tenebrae (ten' è brē), *n.* In the Roman Catholic Church, the office of Matins and Lauds of the last three days of Holy Week. (*F. ténèbres.*)

This office is probably so named from the custom of extinguishing candles during the services, to commemorate the darkness following the Crucifixion. The word tenebrific (ten i brif' ik, *adj.*) means bringing darkness, obscuring. The tenebrific stars were so called because they were thought to bring night. Tenebrous (ten' è bri ús, *adj.*) means dark or gloomy.

L. = darkness, dusk.



Tender.—The tender of the "Flying Scotsman," showing corridor communication provided for driver and fireman.

tenement (ten' é mèn), *n.* An abode; an apartment or set of apartments used by one family; a house, etc., rented from a landlord by a tenant; in law, any kind of permanent property, as lands, houses, etc. (F. *appartement, ténement.*)

In large cities, many spacious old houses have now been converted into tenements. A house or specially erected building in which there are many such apartments is termed a tenement house (*n.*). People living in such houses may be termed tenementary (ten é men' tà ri, *adj.*) occupiers.

Land or other property held of a superior is tenemental (ten é men' tál, *adj.*) or tenementary property, having the nature of a tenement.

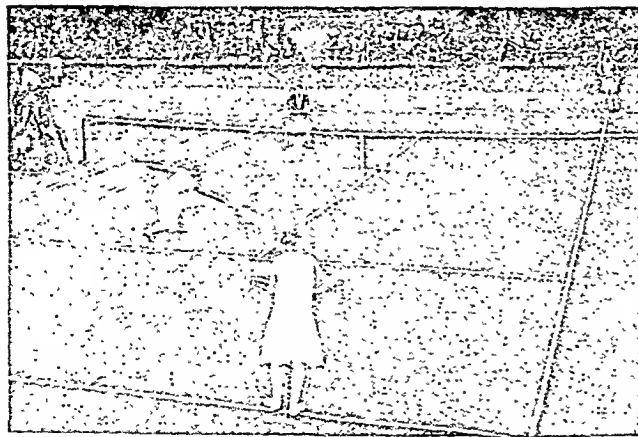
From L.L. *tenementum* from *tenère* to hold, occupy. SYN.: Apartment, dwelling-house, dwelling-place, habitation.

tenet (ten' èt; tē' nèt), *n.* An opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine, of a person or school. (F. *principe, doctrine.*)

L. = he holds (or believes), from *tenère* to hold. SYN.: Belief, doctrine, dogma, opinion, principle.

tenfold (ten' fôld). For this word see *under ten*.

tennis (ten' is), *n.* A ball game for two or four players, played with rackets and balls in an enclosed court. (F. *jeu de paume, tennis.*)



Tennis.—A lawn-tennis court, with a ladies' doubles exhibition-match in progress.

Tennis, the game from which the more popular lawn-tennis developed, was first played, so far as is known, in the thirteenth century.

The dimensions of the tennis-court (*n.*) vary, but the court is always oblong in shape, as in lawn-tennis, enclosed by walls, and roofed in. Its length is usually from 90 ft. to 100 ft., and its breadth about 31 ft. The net is 5 ft. high at each end, sloping to 3 ft. in the centre.

In both tennis and lawn-tennis a tennis-racket (*n.*), or strung bat, and a tennis-ball (*n.*) are used. The ball in lawn-tennis

is a cloth-covered rubber sphere, and that in tennis is made of cloth strips bound together and covered with a durable white cloth.

An inflammation of the elbow accompanied by swelling, caused by excessive play and incorrect use of the racket, is called tennis-elbow (*n.*). A similar trouble effecting the knee is called tennis-knee (*n.*).

Origin doubtful.

tenon (ten' ón), *n.* A tongue or projection at the end of a piece of timber fitting a cavity, especially a mortise, in another piece. *v.t.* To cut a tenon on; to join with a tenon. (F. *tenon; assembler.*)

The mortise-and-tenon joint is common in woodwork. A tenon is formed by cutting away part of the material with a tenon-saw (*n.*), a fine-toothed saw having a stiffening bar along the back. A tenoner (ten' ón ér, *n.*) or tenon-machine (*n.*) is one used for cutting tenons mechanically.

F. *dim.*, from *tenir* to hold.

tenor (ten' ór), *n.* A prevailing course or tendency; the general run or drift (of thought, etc.); in law, the true meaning; an exact copy; in music, the highest natural adult male voice; the music for this, or for an instrument with a similar compass; such an instrument, especially the viola, playing a part between bass and alto. *adj.* Connected with, or suited for performing, a tenor part. (F. *cours, teneur, ténor, alto.*)

A misfortune is said to disturb the even tenor of one's life. We cannot mistake the tenor, or purpose, of an emphatic and lucid speech.

In music, the tenor was originally the voice that held or sustained the notes of the plain-song in old church music, while the bass sang an independent melody.

The viola is sometimes called a tenor violin (*n.*) and its lowest note, C in the bass clef, is known as tenor C. In addition to the bass and treble clefs, there is a tenor clef (*n.*), with middle C on its fourth line, in which music of an intermediate pitch is still sometimes written. A tenor

singer may also be called a tenorist (ten' ór ist, *n.*), which also means a viola player. A tenorino (ten ó rē' nō, *n.*)—*pl.* tenorini (ten ó rē' nē)—is a falsetto tenor voice, or a singer having a voice of this kind.

M.E. and O.F. *tenour*, L. *tenor* (acc. -*or-em*) a holding on, from *tenère* to hold. SYN.: Drift, meaning, purport, tendency.

tenotomy (tē not' ó mi), *n.* The surgical operation of dividing a tendon. (F. *ténotomie.*)

A small, narrow-bladed knife, called a tenotome (ten' ó tōm, *n.*), is used in tenotomy. Gr. *tenōn* tendon, and -*tomia* a cutting.

tenpence (ten' pēns). For this word and *tenpenny* see *under* *ten*.

tenrec (ten' rēk). This is another form of *tanrec*. See *tanrec*.

tense [1] (tens), *n.* The form assumed by a verb to show the time of an action or state, and sometimes also its completeness or continuance. (F. *temps*.)

Grammarians cannot agree as to the names by which certain tenses should be called. The subject is explained in Volume I of this dictionary, p. xlii. A verb having no tense is *tenseless* (tens' lēs, *adj.*).

From O.F. *tens*, L. *tempus* time.

tense [2] (tens), *adj.* Stretched tightly; strained. (F. *tendu*, *vaide*.)

A violin string has to be tense or stretched taut before playing. Our muscles are tense when making a great physical effort. When we are tense with anxiety, or tensely (tens' li, *adv.*), that is, intensely, anxious our minds are in a state of tension (ten' shūn, *n.*), that is, nervous or emotional strain.

Such feelings are generally shown by the *tenseness* (tens' nēs, *n.*), *tensity* (tens' i ti, *n.*), or tense quality of one's expression. In an extended sense, we may speak of the *tenseness* of a highly dramatic situation.

In mechanics, *tension* is a stress drawing or tending to draw apart the particles forming a body. A *tension-rod* (*n.*) is a steel or iron rod used in a structure to prevent spreading of the parts which it connects. When a *tensile* (ten' sil; ten' sil, *adj.*) or *tensional* (ten' shūn āl, *adj.*) strain, that is, one of the nature of tension, is put on a body, that body is said to be in tension. A *tensile* surface, or substance, however, is one that is ductile or *tensible* (ten' sibl, *adj.*), that is, capable of being lengthened by straining. It has the quality or condition of *tensibility* (ten si bil' i ti, *n.*) or *tensility* (ten sil' i ti, *n.*).

The tension of a vapour or gas is its pressure, or expansive force. The high tension battery of a wireless receiver is a group of primary cells connected in series to give a pressure of fifteen volts or more. A low-tension battery is one having a low potential. It is used to keep the filaments of the valves incandescent.

In anatomy, a muscle that stretches or tightens a part is called a *tensor* (ten' sōr, *n.*), as opposed to a *flexor*, or muscle causing a limb or part to bend.

From L. *tensus* p.p. of *tendere* to stretch. SYN.: Excited, rigid, stiff, taut, tight. ANT.: Flaccid, lax, relaxed, slack.

tenzon (tan son; ten' sōn), *n.* A contest in verse between troubadours; the sub-division of a poem by one of those competing. Another spelling is *tenzon* (ten' zōn). (F. *tenson*.)

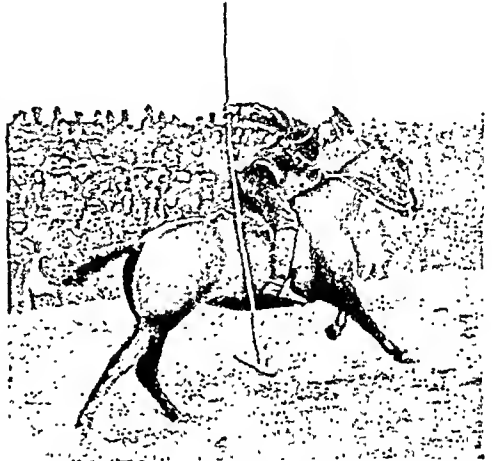
Troubadours taking part in a *tenzon* sang stanzas in turn about a chosen subject. The audience decided who was the victor.

F., ep. Prov. *tenso*, L. *tensio* (acc. *ōn-em*) a stretching, verbal *n.* from *tendere*; a doublet of *tension*. See *tense*.

tensor (ten' sōr). For this word see *under* *tense* [2].

tent [1] (tent), *n.* A portable shelter of canvas, or other material, supported on a pole or poles, and held taut by pegs driven in the ground, etc. *v.t.* To cover with or as if with a tent. *v.i.* To encamp in a tent. (F. *tente*; *abriter*; *camper*.)

Nomadic races generally live in tents of skins, or woven material. The bell tent has a conical cover of canvas supported by a central pole, and pegged out at the bottom in a circle.



Tent-pegging. — A competitor in a tent-pegging competition picking up the peg with his lance.

More than one *tent-rope* (*n.*) or stay, each held in the ground some distance away by a *tent-peg* (*n.*) or small spike, generally with a notched top, runs from various parts of the structure and stretches and strengthens it. *Tent-pegging* (*n.*) is a cavalry exercise in which the horsemen try to pick tent-pegs out of the ground with their lances while riding at full gallop.

Light tents, suspended from a ridge rope running between two trees, etc., are often used by campers. Some tents have a *tent-fly* (*n.*), a loose piece of canvas, stretched above the main fabric as an additional shelter. The verb to *tent* is not often used, but a camping party might be said to be *tenting* out, or living in the open air in tents.

F. *tente* tent, L.L. *tenta*, from *tentus* p.p. of *tendere* to stretch.

tent [2] (tent), *n.* In surgery, a small roll, or bunch, of lint, linen, etc., inserted in a wound or sore to keep it open. *v.t.* To keep (a wound) open with a tent. (F. *tente*.)

O.F. *tente* from *tenter* to probe, L. *tentare* to try, attempt, frequentative of *tendere* to stretch.

tent [3] (tent), *n.* A deep red Spanish wine, used especially for sacramental purposes.

Span. (*tinto*) *tinto* dark-coloured (wine). See *tint*.

tentacle (ten' ták'l), *n.* A feeler; a long, slender, flexible organ of touch, or one used for locomotion or grasping food; in botany, a sensitive filament. (F. *tentacule*.)

Cuttle-fish of the genus *Sepia* have their mouth parts surrounded by arms, two of which are double the length of the others and are known as tentacles. With these the cuttle-fish seizes its prey.

Many other invertebrates have tentacles or tentacular (ten ták' ū lár, *adj.*) organs, or such as resemble tentacles. They include sea-anemones, zoophytes, and polyzoa. In botany, the sensitive leaf-hairs of the sundew are termed tentacles.

Modern L. *tentaculum*, from L. *tentare* to try, especially by feeling.

tentative (ten' tà tiv), *adj.* Consisting of, or done as a test or trial; experimental. *n.* An attempt or essay. (F. *expérimental*, *d'essai*; *tentatif*.)

When we are in a difficulty as to the best course of action to take, a tentative suggestion from a friend may help us towards a right decision. Something done as a trial may be termed a tentative. Any effort that we make experimentally is made tentatively (ten' tà tiv li, *adv.*).

L.L. *tentātivus*, from L. *tentātus* p.p. of *tentare* to try, attempt. SYN.: *adj.* Experimental.

tenter (ten' tēr), *n.* A frame or machine for stretching cloth to dry or make it set evenly; a tenter-hook. (F. *crochet*.)

The machine called a tenter grips the cloth between rollers. The frame type has square-cornered hooks round the edges, on which the cloth is fixed. A hook of this kind is called a tenter-hook (*n.*). A person is said to be on tenter-hooks when he is in a state of suspense and anxiety, and his feelings are tense as though stretched on a tenter.

Perhaps ultimately from assumed L.L. *tentor* stretcher, agent *n.* from *tendere* to stretch.

tenth (tenth). For this word see under ten.

tenuis (ten' ū is), *n.* In Greek grammar, one of the hard or surd mutes, *k*, *p*, *t*. *pl.* *tenuēs* (ten' ū ēz). (F. *muette*.)
L. = thin.

tenuity (té nū' i ti), *n.* Thinness; slenderness; rarity; extreme simplicity; lack of substantiality; meagreness. (F. *ténuité*, *finesse*, *rareté*, *exiguïté*.)

Gold can be hammered out into sheets of extreme tenuity, known as gold-leaf. Their tenuousness (ten' ū ūs nēs, *n.*) or thinness may be judged by the fact that the total thickness of a million sheets of the

kind ordinarily sold is less than four inches. In a figurative sense, we speak of the tenuity of evidence when it is very slight.

At great heights the air is too tenuous (ten' ū ūs, *adj.*) or rarefied to breathe with comfort. The web of the spider is constructed of tenuous, or extremely thin filaments. A tenuous story is vague, or unsubstantial.

F. *ténuité* from L. *tenuitās* (acc. -āt-em) thinness. SYN.: Meagreness, poverty, slenderness, slightness, weakness. ANT.: Abundance, density, richness, thickness.

tenure (ten' ūr), *n.* The act, right, or mode of holding property, especially lands or houses; the period of holding. (F. *possession*, *redevance*.)

Feudal tenure was established in England by the Normans. It required that the tenant or vassal rendered homage and military service to his lord. The period during which an official holds office is sometimes termed his tenure of that office.

F., from L.L. *tenūra* from L. *tenēre* to hold, own. SYN.: Enjoyment, holding, possession, right, title.

tenuto (tē noo' tō), *adj.* In music, having each note sustained for its full length. *adv.* In a sustained manner. (F. *tenu*.)

This musical direction is usually abbreviated to *ten*.

Ital. = held.

teocalli (tē ó kál' i), *n.* A flat-topped pyramid of earth or stone, usually surmounted by a temple, used as a place of worship by the ancient Mexicans. (F. *tléocalli*.)

From O. Mexican *teotl* god, *calli* abode.

tepee (tē' pi; tē pē'). This is another form of teepee. See teepee.

tepefy (tep' é fi), *v.t.* To make tepid. *v.i.* To become tepid. (F. *attiédir*; *s'attiédir*.)

This word is seldom used.

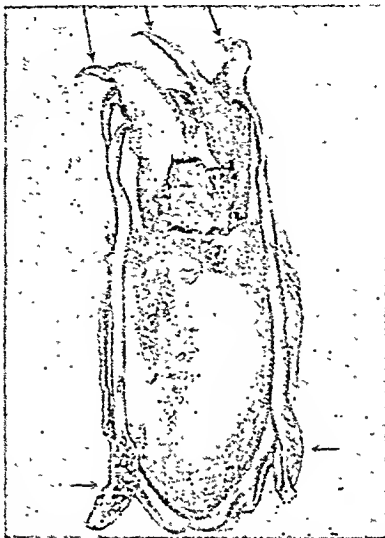
From L. *tepefacere* (*tepēre* to be lukewarm, *facere* to make).

tephrite (tef' rīt), *n.* A volcanic rock of recent formation allied to basalt.

From Gr. *tephros* ashy (*tephra* ashes) and -ite.

tepid (tep' id), *adj.* Slightly or moderately warm; lukewarm; half-hearted. (F. *tiède*.)

On the shores of the Mediterranean rain in summer is often tepid. We speak of the tepidity (tē pid' i ti, *n.*) or tepidness (tep' id nēs, *n.*), that is, lukewarmness, of tea



Tentacle.—The cuttle-fish has tentacles, or feelers, surrounding its mouth.

that has been allowed to cool, and also of the tepidity or lack of warmth of support given in a half-hearted way, or tepidly (tep' id li, *adv.*).

The tepidarium (tep i dār' i ūm, *n.*)—*pl. tepidaria* (tep i dār' i ā)—of an ancient Roman bath was a chamber with slightly heated air, between the cold room and the hot steaming room. The furnace heating this intermediate room was also called the tepidarium.

L. tepidus lukewarm, from *tepēre* to be warm. *SYN.*: Cool, indifferent, lukewarm. *ANT.*: Boiling, eager, enthusiastic, hot.

teraphim (ter' ā fim), *n. pl.* Household gods of the ancient Hebrews.

When David escaped through the window of his house (I Samuel xix, 12-16), Michal, his wife, put an image in David's bed and pretended that her husband was ill. This was one of the teraphim, mentioned also in Judges (xvii, 5), which the Hebrews revered and used as a means of divination.

Hebrew word.

terbium (tēr' bi ūm), *n.* A chemical element of the yttrium group. (*F. terbium.*)

Terbium is found in association with yttrium and erbium. Terbia (tēr' bi ā, *n.*) is the oxide of terbium.

Modern *L.*, from *Ytterby* in Sweden. See erbium.

tercel (tēr' sèl). This is another form of tiercel. See tiercel.



Tercentenary.—King Charles I presenting a charter to Walsall: a scene in the town's tercentenary pageant.

tercentenary (tēr sen' tē nā ri; ter sen tē nā ri), *adj.* Comprising or relating to a completed period of 300 years. *n.* A 300th anniversary. (*F. de trois siècles; troisième centenaire.*)

The year 1928 was the tercentenary of the publication, in 1628, of Harvey's discoveries relating to the circulation of the blood.

L. ter thrice and *E. centenary*.

tercet (tēr' sèt), *n.* A group of three lines rhyming together; in music, three notes performed to the time of two similar ones.

Another spelling (in the first sense) is tiercet (tēr' sèt; tēr' sèt). (*F. tercet.*)

F., from Ital. *terzetto*, dim. of *terza*, from *L. tertius* third. *SYN.*: Triplet.

terebinth (ter' ē binth), *n.* The turpentine tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*); Chian turpentine, a resinous fluid obtained from this tree. (*F. térébinthe.*)

The terebinth is a small tree of Mediterranean countries, with feathery leaves and clusters of greenish flowers. Pistachio nuts are obtained from a terebinthine (ter' ē bin' thin, *adj.*) tree, *Pistacia vera*, or one allied to the terebinth. A terebinthine odour, however, resembles that of turpentine. Terebene (ter' ē bèn, *n.*) is a liquid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on oil of turpentine. It is used as a disinfectant, etc. The same oil treated with nitric acid becomes terebic (tē reb' ik, *adj.*) acid, that is, an acid derived from turpentine.

F. térébinthe, Gr. (through *L.*) *terebinthos* terebinth. See turpentine.

terebra (ter' ē brā), *n.* A modified ovipositor of certain insects, adapted for puncturing leaves, etc. *pl. terebrae* (ter' ē brē). (*F. térébra.*)

The female ichneumon-wasp is provided with a terebra. This it uses to lay its eggs inside the bodies of caterpillars, which the grubs devour when they are hatched. Other insects terebrate (ter' ē brāt, *v.t.*) or pierce leaves and lay their eggs in them.

L. = awl, from *terere* to grind.

teredo (tē rē' dō), *n.* A genus of tube-shaped molluscs that bore into submerged timber; a mollusc of this genus, especially the ship-worm. (*T. navalis*). (*F. taret.*)

The teredo, or ship-worm, has a small helmet-shaped shell with which it bores into wood under water. The hinder end of its long body is divided into two long siphons—one for drawing in water containing the tiny organisms on which it feeds, the other for spouting out water and wood pulp that it has excavated.

L. = boring worm. See terebra.

tergal (tēr' gāl), *adj.* In zoology, of or connected with the back; dorsal. (*F. dorsal.*)

From *L. tergum* back and *E. -al*.

tergiversate (tēr' ji vēr sāt), *v.i.* To use evasion, or subterfuge; to equivocate; to abandon one's party or cause. (*F. tergiverser.*)

When a witness answers questions evasively, he may be said to tergiversate, or practise tergiversation (tēr ji vēr sāt' shùn, *n.*), or equivocation. A turncoat is guilty of tergiversating and might be called a tergiversator (tēr ji vēr sāt' tōr, *n.*), or renegade.

From *L. tergiversātus* p.p. of *tergiversari* to turn one's back. *SYN.*: Apostatize, equivocate, prevaricate, shift, shuffle.

term (tĕrm), *n.* A limit, especially a limited period of time; each of the periods in the year during which instruction is regularly given at a school or university; a period during which the law courts sit; in law, an estate to be enjoyed for a fixed period; a word having a definite and special meaning, especially in a particular branch of knowledge; in mathematics, either of the quantities forming a ratio or fraction; any of the quantities of an algebraical expression joined to the rest by a plus or minus sign; in logic, a word or group of words forming the subject or predicate of a proposition; (*pl.*) conditions; stipulations; price or charge; relation or footing; language or expressions used. *v.t.* To give a specific name to; to name; to call. (*F. terme, trimestre, session.*)

The Psalmist regards three score years and ten as the term of a man's life. Schools and universities have three terms in the year, but there are four terms in the legal year, that is, four periods during which the judges hear cases. Events that occur term by term, or periodically, might be said to happen termly (tĕrm' li, *adv.*), or by the term. The word termly (*adj.*), meaning periodical or by the term, is seldom used.

Most people are now familiar with many technical terms used in wireless and electricity. Such terms may either be words confined to this branch of study, as rheostat, or words used in a special sense, as valve. In zoology one of the divisions of a shell is also termed or named a valve. In the algebraical expression $xy + 2z - ab$ there are three terms.

The keepers of boarding-houses sometimes advertise that their terms, or charges, are moderate. A conquered country is said to be brought to terms when it is forced or induced to accept the conqueror's terms or conditions. We come to terms or make terms with a person when we conclude an agreement with him. In an extended sense a general announces that he is prepared to come to terms when he is ready to yield.

To be on familiar terms with a person is to be on an intimate footing with him. We speak in flattering terms of another, when our mode of describing him is flattering. In law, a tĕrmer (tĕrm' ĕr, *n.*) or tĕrmor (tĕrm' ĕr, *n.*) is a person who holds lands or tenements for a term of years or for life.

F., terme, from L. terminus boundary, limit.

termagant (tĕr' mā gānt), *n.* An abusive, scolding, violent woman; a shrew; a virago. *adj.* Violent; boisterous; turbulent; shrewish. (*F. mégère.*)

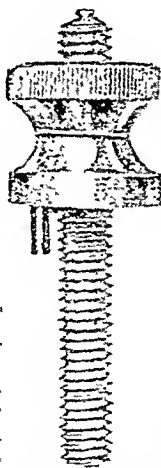
The strange and entirely false belief prevailed among mediæval Christians that Mohammedans worshipped an idol or

deity called Termagant. This imaginary figure was made fun of in the mystery plays, where he was represented as a violent and troublesome person attired in the long flowing robes of the East. Later arose the modern popular sense of the word, denoting a turbulent, quarrelsome woman, who is said to behave termagantly (tĕr' mā gānt li, *adv.*), or in a termagant fashion. Termagancy (tĕr' mā gānt si, *n.*) is a violence of temper, or shrewishness of disposition.

M.E. and O.F. Tervagant (Ital. Trivagante), L. tervagans thrice (in three forms) wandering, originally the goddess Diana, who was also the Moon, and Proserpine goddess of hell, in the Middle Ages goddess of witches. SYN.: n. Scold, shrew, virago, vixen, Xantippe.

terminable (tĕr' min ābl). For this word and terminableness *see* under terminate.

terminal (tĕr' mi nāl), *adj.* Of, or forming a boundary, limit, or terminus; situated at or forming the end of something; in botany, growing at the end of a stem, etc.; of, or done each term. *n.* An extremity; a terminating part or structure; a carving or other ornamental finish to a piece of furniture, etc.; a final; one of the free ends of an open electrical circuit; a connecting-screw, socket, or other part forming this. (*F. terminal; borne.*)



Terminal.—The terminal of a radio apparatus.

A terminal bud is one at the tip of a shoot; It is borne terminally (tĕr' mi nāl li, *adv.*), that is, at the end. A terminal subscription is one that is paid every term, or terminally. A terminal railway station is a terminus. The aerial is connected to one of the terminals of a wireless receiving set, the earth lead to another, and so on. When the terminals of a battery are connected, a closed circuit is formed. A sculptured head and bust ending in a square pillar is called a terminal figure. Terminalia (tĕr mi nāl li ā, *n.pl.*), the festival of the Roman god Terminus, was celebrated yearly on February 23rd, by decorating terminal figures placed at the boundaries.

F., from L. terminālis, from terminus boundary. SYN.: Closing, concluding, final, ultimate. ANT.: Initial.

terminate (tĕr' mi nāt, *v.*; tĕr' mi nāt, *adj.*), *v.t.* To bound or limit; to form the end, or extreme point of; to put an end to. *v.i.* To come to an end; of words, to end in (a letter or syllable). *adj.* In mathematics, finite, not recurring. (*F. terminer achever; finir, se terminer; fini.*)

The call of urgent business may force us to terminate our holidays, or bring them to an end. A finial is an architectural ornament terminating a canopy or gable. Terminate decimals are capable of being expressed in a finite number of terms.

Friendships are terminable (tĕr 'mi nābl, *adj.*) in the sense that they can be terminated,

cr broken. A terminable annuity, however, terminates after a definite number of years. It has the quality of terminableness (těr' mi năbl nēs, *n.*). The termination (těr' mi nă' shùn, *n.*) of a war is either the end of it, or the act of bringing it to an end. The termination of a word is its ending, especially an inflexional ending or a suffix.

Suffixes are terminational (těr' mi nă' shùn ăl, *adj.*), that is, they form the terminations or endings of words. The word picker, for instance, terminates in -er. A person speaks in a terminative (těr' mi nă tiv; těr' mi nă tiv, *adj.*) manner, or terminatively (těr' mi nă tiv li; těr' mi nă tiv li, *adv.*), when he speaks with finality, so as to bring a matter to an end.

The terminator (těr' mi nă tór, *n.*) of a quarrel is one who puts an end to it. In astronomy, the dividing line between the illuminated part and the dark part of a heavenly body is called the terminator.

From *L. terminātus*, p.p. of *termināre* to set bounds to, demarcate. **SYN.**: *v.* Bound, end, finish, limit. **ANT.**: *v.* Begin, commence, start.

terminism (těr' mi nizm), *n.* In theology, the doctrine that God has fixed a limit in the life of every man, beyond which he loses the opportunity of salvation, and the capacity for grace; in philosophy, the doctrine that all universals are merely names or terms.

One who upholds terminism in its religious or its philosophical sense is a terminist (těr' min ist, *n.*). In the latter sense terminism is also called nominalism and Occamism.

From *L. terminus* limit and -ism.

terminology (těr' mi nol' ô ji), *n.* The science of the correct use of terms; the system of terms or specific names used in any art, science, or subject. (*F. terminologie.*)

To understand botany it is necessary to have some knowledge of botanical terminology. The word terminological (těr' min ô loj' i kâl, *adj.*) means pertaining to terminology. During a speech made in the House of Commons in 1906, Mr. Winston Churchill said that a certain form of indentured labour could not be classified as slavery, without some risk of "terminological inexactitude." This description has often been used since as a facetious definition of a lie.

The scientist is able to describe terminologically (těr' min ô loj' i kâl li, *adv.*), or with the help of terminology, subtle differences in animal structures that would require many additional words to describe in ordinary language. A terminologist (těr' mi nol' ô jist, *n.*) is a person well versed in terminology.

From *L. termino-* combining form of *terminus* term, and *E. -logy*.

terminus (těr' mi nēs), *n.* The end-point of a thing; an extremity; the station at the end of a railway, bus route, or tram-line; a statue of, or resembling one of, Terminus, the ancient Roman god of boundaries, consisting of a sculptured head surmounting a plain square pillar. *pl.* termini (těr' mi nī). (*F. limite, tête de ligne.*)

Terminus, the god imagined as presiding over boundaries and limits in ancient Rome, was represented in sculpture as having a human head, but no arms or feet, thus resembling a Greek herm. The Latin phrases *terminus a quo* (*n.*) and *terminus ad quem* (*n.*) mean starting-point and conclusion respectively, especially in logic. When the ancient

Romans fixed a boundary they sacrificed an animal on the spot, and erected a stone figure of Terminus as a boundary mark.

L. = boundary; *cp.* *Gr. terma* limit.

termite (těr' mīt), *n.* A white ant. (*F. termite.*)

The termites, constituting the suborder Isoptera, are not related to the true ants, but many species live in similar highly organized groups or societies. Some of the African termites build large mounds of earth riddled with galleries, to serve as nests. Such a mound is a *termitarium* (těr' mi tăr' i ūm, *n.*), or *termitary* (těr' mi tă ri, *n.*). These words also denote a case in which termites are studied by scientists.

L.L. termēs (acc. -it-em) wood-worm, from *terere* to rub.

termly (těr' m' li). For this word and *termor* see *under term*.

tern [1] (těr'n), *n.* A sea-bird of the gull family, with a slender body, long pointed wings, short legs and a pointed tail. (*F. hirondelle de mer.*)

Most species of tern have plumage closely resembling that of the gulls, an exception being the noddie (*Anous stolidus*) of the tropics. Terns spend most of their time on the wing, and feed chiefly on fish. Scientists classify them in several genera, and regard them as a subfamily Sterninae.

Of more than fifty terns, six are British, including the black, roseate, Arctic and Sandwich terns.

Cp. *Dan.terne*, *Swed. tärna*; perhaps A.-S. *stearn*.



Tern. — The common tern alighting at its nest.

tern [2] (tĕrn), *n.* A set of three, especially three numbers winning a prize in a lottery if all are drawn together; the prize so won. (F. *terne*.)

To win a tern was the dream of many when lotteries were allowed in England. Anything that is composed of threes or arranged in threes may be said to be ternate (tĕr' nāt, *adj.*) or ternary (tĕr' nā ri, *adj.*). In botany a compound leaf formed of three leaflets is ternate, and leaves grouped in whorls of three are arranged ternately (tĕr' nāt li, *adv.*). In mathematics ternary means having the number three as a base, or having three variables.

From L. *terni* three by three, from *ter* thrice.

terne (tĕrn), *n.* Sheet-iron coated with an alloy of tin and lead.

Terne, or terne-plate (*n.*), is an inferior tin-plate, the sheet iron being coated with an alloy of tin and lead instead of pure tin.

F. *terne* dull, tarnished. See tarnish.

Terpsichorean (tĕrp si kô rĕ' ān), *adj.* Of or relating to the Muse Terpsichore, or to dancing. (F. *terpsichoréen*.)

Terpsichore is represented as a graceful figure clothed in flowing draperies, generally seated, and usually holding a lyre. Dancing is sometimes called the Terpsichorean art.

From Gr. *Terpsikhorē*, from *terpein* to delight, *rhōros* dance, and E. suffix *-an*.

terra (ter' ā), *n.* Earth. (F. *terre*.)

The material called terra-cotta (*n.*) is a fine and very hard pottery, used for statuary, and as an ornamental building material. It has a characteristic reddish-brown colour of various shades—also called terra-cotta—and is unglazed.

Sea-sick people often wish themselves back on terra firma (*n.*), that is, dry land. Gambier, an astringent obtained from the leaves of a Malayan tree, was given the name of terra japonica (*n.*), which means "Japanese earth," because it has an earthy appearance, and was once thought to come from Japan.

L. = earth.

terrace (ter' ās), *n.* A raised level space or platform, either natural or artificial; in geology, a raised beach; a row of houses along the side or top of a slope; a fancy name for a street. *v.t.* To form into or provide with terraces. (F. *terrasse*; former *en terrasse*.)

A steep slope—such as a cliff at a seaside resort—may be terraced by cutting it into several platforms of level ground, one above another, with steeply sloping or perpendicular stretches between them. Hill-sides are sometimes terraced, or formed into a succession of shallow step-like terraces, to make the ground more easy for cultivation. Terrace is often used as a fancy name for a row of houses, but strictly means one placed along a terrace.

A terrace-garden (*n.*) is a garden or piece of cultivated ground formed in terraces on the slope of a hill.

F., from Ital. *terraccia*, properly bad or useless

earth (pejorative suffix *-accia*), from L. *terra*. See *terra*.

terrain (ter ān'), *n.* A stretch of country; a tract or region. (F. *terrain*.)

Geologists use this word in expressions such as a basaltic terrain, which means a district containing many basaltic rocks. It is also employed in considering the fitness of a site for a particular purpose. An army commander might survey a possible terrain for a camp.

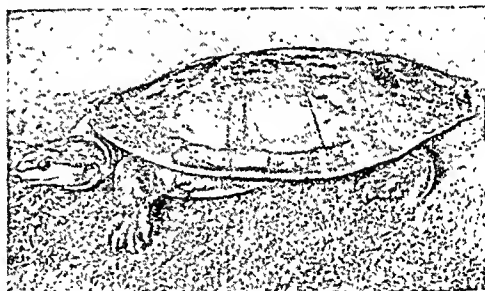
F. = stretch of land, ground.

terramara (ter ā ma' rā), *n.* A kind of earthy deposit in northern Italy, used as a fertilizer; a prehistoric site or mound consisting of this; in archaeology, the type of primitive culture represented by the articles found in these mounds. *pl.* *terremare* (ter ā ma' rā). (F. *terramare*.)

Terramara contains phosphates and ammonia salts which make it a valuable fertilizer. These chemicals originate from bones and other animal remains. Certain mounds in northern Italy in which terramara occurs are the rubbish heaps left by settlements of prehistoric people belonging to the later Stone Age and early Bronze Age.

Ital., from *terra* earth, *mara* = *marna* marl.

terrapin (ter' ā pin), *n.* One of various kinds of tortoise. (F. *émyde*.)



Terrapin.—Geoffroy's terrapin, a species of terrapin found in Brazil.

This name is applied to many tortoises found in the warmer temperate zones and in the tropics. Terrapins are chiefly found in fresh and tidal waters. In America some kinds are highly esteemed as food, especially the North American salt-marsh terrapin (*Malacoclemmys terrapin*).

Of North American Indian origin.

terrene (tĕ rĕn'), *adj.* Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. (F. *terrestre*.)

L. *terrĕnus* from *terra* earth. See *turen*.

terrestrial (tĕ res' tri āl), *adj.* Of, relating to, or existing on, the earth; worldly; of land as opposed to water; living on the ground. (F. *terrestre*.)

A terrestrial globe represents the earth with its lands and oceans; a celestial one shows the heavenly bodies. Terrestrial magnetism is the magnetic force inherent in the earth. Terrestrial aims and interests are mundane and worldly, not spiritual.

Land or terrestrial animals are contrasted with aquatic, aerial, and arboreal creatures.

Terrestrially (tè res' tri àl li, *adv.*) means after an earthly or terrestrial manner.

From *L. terrestris* (*terra* earth) earthly, and *E. -al*. **SYN.**: Earthly, mundane, worldly **ANT.**: Celestial, spiritual.

terret (ter' èt), *n.* Each of several loops or rings attached to the pad and hames of harness, through which the driving-reins pass. (*F. anneau d'attelle.*)

M.E. teret, toret, O.F. toret, properly a turret.

terrible (ter' ibl), *adj.* Causing or of a nature to cause terror, fear, or dread; awful; dreadful; formidable; excessive. (*F. terrible, épouvantable, formidable.*)

The plagues which formerly ravaged Europe were terrible afflictions, rendered more awful by the terrible ignorance of those who practised medicine. So terribly (ter' ib li, *adv.*) did people fear pestilence that the gates of a city free from the scourge were closed against all wayfarers.

The terribleness (ter' ibl nès, *n.*) of a calamity is sometimes accentuated by its sudden or unexpected nature.

F., from *L. terribilis* from *terrere* to scare. **SYN.**: Awful, dreadful, fearful, frightful, horrible.

terrier [1] (ter' i èr), *n.* Any one of several kinds of dog given to digging or burrowing after its quarry. (*F. terrier.*)

This name from the French refers to the instinct shewn by most terriers for pursuing burrowing animals, such as rabbits and rats. Popular and well known varieties are the Irish terrier and the Airedale, and among smaller kinds, the Skye, Scotch, and fox terriers. Terrier is also a colloquial name for a Territorial.

F., from *terre* earth.

terrier [2] (ter' i èr), *n.* A book in which are recorded the site and boundaries of the lands of private persons or corporations. (*F. cadastre, terrier.*)

F., *L.L. terrarius* (book) pertaining to land.

terrific (tè rif' ik), *adj.* Causing terror; terrible; dreadful; frightful. (*F. épouvantable, effroyable, formidable.*)

Fortresses of to-day must be constructed to withstand a terrific bombardment. So terrible are modern engines of war, and so terrifically (tè rif' ik àl li, *adv.*) deadly, that in one day alone the casualties may amount to many thousands. The roar of a lion will terrify (ter' i fi, *v.t.*) or strike terror into the smaller beasts of the forest.

From *L. terrificus*, from *terrere* to affright and *-fic-äre* (= *facere*) to make. **SYN.**: Alarming, appalling, dreadful, fearful, terrible.

terrigenous (tè rij' è nùs), *adj.* Produced by or derived from the earth. (*F. terrigèneux.*)

From *L. terrigena* earth-born, from *terra* earth, *gen-* stem of *gignere* to bring forth.

terrine (tè rën'), *n.* An earthenware vessel or jar containing and sold with some table delicacy. (*F. terrine.*)

F., earthen pan, from *terre* earth. See *tureen*.

territorial (ter i tór' i àl), *adj.* Of or relating to territory; limited to a given district or territory; in the United States, Canada, etc., of or relating to a Territory. *n.* A member of the Territorial Army. (*F. territorial, régional; réserviste.*)

A landed proprietor is sometimes called a territorial magnate, because of his territorial possessions.

In the United States the Territorial system, according to which certain domains, known as Territories, enjoy lesser status than those admitted to the Union as states, is called territorialism (ter i tór' i àl izm, *n.*). The system of ecclesiastical government by which a Church is subordinated to the civil power is also known as territorialism. To extend a region by the addition of territory is to territorialize (ter i tór' i àl iz, *v.t.*)

it, and to territorialize a state is to reduce it to the status of a territory.

In Great Britain the Territorial Army was established in 1908. Its members were originally enlisted for home defence, but Territorial regiments went abroad in the World War (1914-18). The Territorial Army was so called because its units were raised territorially (ter i tór' i àl li, *adv.*), or by districts. A man who belongs to it is called a Territorial.

What are called the territorial waters (*n.pl.*) of a state are a belt of sea within a distance of three miles from its coasts, and sometimes including large gulfs, bays, estuaries, etc. The state has certain rights, such as fishing rights, within its own territorial waters.

L.L. territoriális, from *L. territorium* domain, district, from *terra* land.

territory (ter' i tò ri), *n.* The extent of land governed by a particular ruler, state, city, etc.; a large tract of land; in the U.S.A., an organized division of the country not yet enjoying full state rights. (*F. territoire, état.*)

The territory ruled by the King of England once comprised extensive territories or regions in France. British territory includes



Terrier.—A thoroughbred Irish terrier, one of the largest of the terriers.

not only Great Britain and Northern Ireland, but all those lands which we call dominions and colonies, and which are under the jurisdiction of the mother country to a greater or less degree.

In the U.S.A. a division of territory organized under a separate government, not yet admitted to the Union, but expected ultimately to be so admitted, is known as a Territory. Such a division is under the authority of the federal government in political matters. In Australia and Canada a somewhat similar division and system exist.

F. *territoire*, L. *territorium* from *terra* land. SYN.: Domain, region, tract.

terror (ter' or), *n.* Extreme fear; a person or thing that causes this; an exasperating person; a troublesome child, etc. (F. *terreur*, *épouvante*, *épouvantail*, *importun*.)



Terror.—"The last victims of the Reign of Terror," a scene in the French Revolution. From the painting by Muller.

In the Scriptures (Job xviii, 14) death is termed the king of terrors. The Reign of Terror (May 1793 to July 1794) in France was so called from the deeds of terror committed by the revolutionaries. Not only in Paris were the people subjected to this terrorization (ter' ô ri zâ' shûn, *n.*), but in many provincial towns great numbers of people were done to death during this, the most dreadful period of the Revolution. At Nantes, for example, terror-stricken (*adj.*) or terror-struck (*adj.*) prisoners were drowned in batches in the river.

A terrorist (ter' ô ris' tik, *n.*) is one who rules, or advocates rule, by intimidation, that is, by terroristic (ter' ô ris' tik, *adj.*) methods. The word is used especially of a Jacobin under the Reign of Terror, and of a Russian nihilist. A policy of this kind, by which it is sought to terrorize (ter' ô riz, *v.t.*) people, is known as terrorism (ter' ô rizm, *n.*).

L. = dread, from *terrere* to cause to tremble; cp. Gr. *trechein* to tremble. SYN.: Apprehension, dread, fright, panic.

terry (ter' i), *n.* A pile fabric of wool or silk, in which the loops are not cut. (F. *velours à côtes*.)

A silk plush, or ribbed velvet is termed **terry-velvet** (*n.*).

Possibly a corruption of F. *tiré*, p.p. of *tirer* to draw, drag.

terse (têrs), *adj.* Of speed, writing, etc., free from superfluity; compact; pithy; concise. (F. *concis*, *net*, *bien tourné*.)

Telegraphic messages are usually terse, and contain few superfluous words. A terse writer is one who expresses himself clearly and briefly. His compositions read tersely (têrs' li, *adv.*) and concisely, for they are free from unnecessary expressions. Terseness (têrs' nes, *n.*) is a characteristic of military commands, which are expressed in few words.

From L. *tersus*, p.p. of *tergere* to wipe. SYN.: Brief, condensed, short, succinct. ANT.: Diffuse, lengthy, prolix, verbose, wordy.

tertian (têr' shàn), *adj.* Occurring or recurring every third day. *n.* A fever, etc., in which the paroxysms recur every other day. (F. *tiers*; *fièvre tierce*.)

Malaria is due to parasites in the blood, which multiply with great rapidity, causing fever. The paroxysms coincide with the time when the organisms mature. When the cycle of their life history occupies a period of two days the patient is said to have a tertian fever, and feels the effects most on every other day.

From L. *tertianus*, from *tertius* third.

tertiary (têr' shà ri), *adj.* Belonging to the third order, rank or formation. *n.* A wing-

feather of the third row; a person belonging to the third or secular grade of a religious order. (F. *tertiaire*.)

The Tertiary is a division in geology containing the Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, and Pliocene periods. Its strata include all the formations lying above the chalk, or Cretaceous system, except the most recent ones. Above the Tertiary rocks are the Quaternary deposits.

Tertiary feathers are those which originate from the humerus of a bird's wing. Some writers use the word tertial (têr' shàl, *adj.* and *n.*) in this sense.

In the Roman Catholic Church the name of tertiary is given to one who belongs to the third grade of a religious order such as the Dominicans, the other two grades being those which have taken full vows. Tertiaries, while living in the world, bind themselves to observe certain of the rules of the order, and to lead a devout life.

From L. *tertiarius*, from *tertius* third.

tertius (tēr' shūs), *adj.* Third. (F. *troisième*.)

In many schools boys with the same surname are distinguished as *primus*, *secundus*, *tertius*, etc. Thus Smith *tertius* is the third bearing the name Smith.

L. = third, from *ter* thrice, from *trēs* three.

terza rima (tärt' sã rē' mã), *n.* In poetry, an arrangement of triplets used by Dante in the "Divine Comedy." *pl.* *terze rime* (tärt' sã rē' mã). (F. *terce rime*.)

The triplets used are in iambic decasyllables, or hendecasyllables. The rhyme scheme of successive triplets runs *aba*, *beb*, *cãc*, etc. Shelley used *terze rime* in his "Triumph of Life."

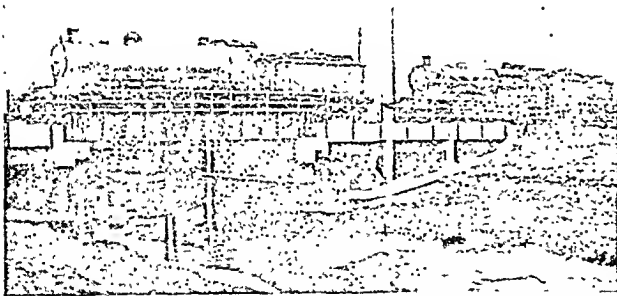
Ital. = third rhyme.

terzetto (tärt set' õ), *n.* In music, a trio, especially one for voices. (F. *terzetto*.) Ital., dim. of *terzo*, L. *tertius* third.

tessellated (tes é lä' téd), *adj.* Composed of tesserae; in zoology, chequered. (F. *en mosaïque*, *tessellé*.)

A tessellated pavement is one made up of a kind of mosaic consisting of little cubes of hard material, each called a *tessera* (tes' ér ä, *n.*). The tesserae (tes' ér ë, *n.pl.*) were made of glass, pottery, marble or stone of different colours. Specimens of Roman tessellation (tes é lä' shùn, *n.*) have been found in various parts of England.

From L. *tessellātus* chequered, from *tessella* dim. of *tessera* small square or cube of wood, stone, etc.



Test.—A railway bridge built of concrete undergoing the test of bearing the weight of two heavy locomotives.

test [1] (test), *n.* A close or critical examination or trial; a means of trial; a standard by which things are judged or compared; a criterion; in chemistry, a reagent or substance used to determine the constituents of a compound. *v.t.* To put to the test; to make trial of; to examine chemically; to refine in a cupel; to tax. (F. *épreuve*, *étalon*; *éprouver*, *mettre à l'épreuve*.)

Tanks are tested by filling with compressed air at a given pressure. Examination papers are tests of a person's knowledge. A race is a test of endurance. In old times people suspected of witchcraft were put to the test in various ways, especially by

ordcal. In 1673 Parliament passed a Test Act (repealed in 1828) which required anybody elected to Parliament or appointed to a public office to declare, as a test of his fitness, his disbelief in transubstantiation, and to take the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England. One who did this was said to take the test.

A test case (*n.*) is a case taken into court to find out how the law stands in conditions of common occurrence. The decision, if not upset by a higher court, serves as a precedent in similar cases.

In cricket, a match played between representative elevens of two countries is called a test match (*n.*). Series of test matches are played periodically between England and Australia, England and South Africa, England and the West Indies, and Australia and South Africa. In other sports such a game is usually called an international match. A test-paper (*n.*) is a paper soaked in a chemical solution that makes it change colour in the presence of certain other chemicals.

A test-tube (*n.*) is a small glass tube with one end rounded and closed, used by chemists when substances are tested. A person who makes tests, or a thing used for testing, is a tester (test' ér, *n.*). At factories and engineering works people are employed in the testing (test' ing, *n.*) of parts for machinery, etc., these being carefully tested in various ways. A testing

machine (*n.*) is a machine used for proving the strength, hardness, elasticity, toughness, or other quality of metals or other materials. A testable (test' äbl, *adj.*) substance is one able to be tested. This word is now rare.

M.E. and O.F. from L. *testum* earthen crucible. SYN.: *n.* Criterion, experiment, ordeal, proof, standard, trial. *v.* Examine, prove, refine, try.

test [2] (test), *n.* In zoology, a shell; a hard case or covering. (F. *coquille*, *carapace*.)

The bodies of some animals are protected by a test,

From O.F. *teste* shell (F. *tête* head),

L. *testa* tile, shard, shell.

testacy (tes' tä si), *n.* The state of being testate.

From E. *testate* and suffix *-cy*. See *testate*. ANT.: *Intestacy*.

testament (tes' tä mēt), *n.* A document in which a person sets out how his property is to be disposed of after his death; a will; one of the two main divisions of the canonical books of the Bible. (F. *testament*.)

A will is usually referred to in the document itself as the "last will and testament" of the person executing it.

The testamentary (tes tä men' tä ri, *adj.*) wishes of a person are those set out in his

will, in which he disposes of his property testamentarily (tes tā men' tā ri li, *adv.*).

The word testament, as applied to the Bible, means covenant, and is due to a mistaken translation of the Greek word, which had both meanings. The Old Testament contains the history of the old covenant between God and man, and leads up to the new covenant as revealed in Christ.

The New Testament, which is the later section of the Bible, narrates the life of Christ and contains other books on which Christian teaching is founded.

Oaths in a court of law are sworn on a copy of the New Testament, sometimes referred to as the Testament.

At the universities a *testamur* (tes tā' mūr, *n.*) is a certificate stating that a student has satisfied the examiners in an examination. The word means "we bear witness."

F. from *testamentum* will, from *testāri* to attest, from *testis* a witness. *SYN.*: Will.

testate (tes' tā), *adj.* Having made and left a will. *n.* One who has left a will in force. (*F.* *testé, testateur.*)

A person who dies leaving a valid will disposing of his property is a testate, and in consequence of his testation (tes tā' shùn, *n.*), or having made a will, he dies testate or in a state of testacy. A man who makes a will is called a testator (tes tā' tór, *n.*) and a woman a testatrix (tes tā' triks, *n.*).

L. *testātus* p.p. of *testāri* to attest. *See* testament. *ANT.*: *adj.* and *n.* Intestate.

tester [1] (tes' ér), *n.* One who makes a test; anything used for testing. *See* under test [1].

tester [2] (tes' tēr), *n.* A canopy, especially that over a four-post bedstead; the sound-board of a pulpit. (*F.* *ciel de lit.*)

O.F. *testière* a head-piece. *See* test [2].

testify (tes' ti fi), *v.i.* To bear witness; to give evidence. *v.t.* To bear witness to; to attest; to declare; of things, to be evidence of; to serve as proof of. (*F.* *porter témoignage témoigner; attester, déposer.*)

We testify the truth of a statement, or testify that it is true, when we affirm it to be true. A witness in a court of law testifies to facts within his knowledge and testifies against a prisoner when he gives evidence against him. The testifier (tes' ti fi ér, *n.*), before he is allowed to testify, must take the customary oath.

A well-written essay testifies, or gives evidence of care taken in its preparation. The act of testifying is called testification (tes ti fi ká' shùn, *n.*).

O.F. *testifier*, *L.* *testificāri* to give evidence, from *testis* witness, *facere* to render. *SYN.*: Attest, certify, depose, vouch, witness.

testily (tes' ti li), *adj.* In an irritable manner. *See* under testy.

testimonial (tes ti mō' ni ál), *n.* A certificate of character, conduct, or qualification; a gift formally presented to someone as a token of esteem or an acknowledgment of services, etc. (*F.* *certificat, attestation, témoignage.*)

Applicants for business or professional positions are usually asked for testimonials as to their character, past services, etc. One who has filled an official or public position is sometimes presented on his retirement with an illuminated testimonial.

To testimonialize (tes ti mō' ni ál iz, *v.t.*) is to furnish or present with a testimonial.

L.L. *testimōniālis*, from *L.* *testimōnium* evidence. *SYN.*: Certificate, memorial, record.

testimony (tes' ti mō ni), *n.* A solemn statement or declaration; evidence; confirmation; in law, a written or spoken statement made on oath or affirmation; in the Bible, the decalogue; the Scriptures. (*F.* *témoignage.*)

When a person is too ill to attend a court of law to give evidence, his testimony is taken down on oath and signed by himself. A person is sometimes asked to bear testimony to another's ability or character. A neat and tidy appearance in a boy bears testimony to orderly habits.

For the story of the lives of people of other days we have the testimony of historians. For still remoter ages we must rely upon the testimony of the rocks, fossils, etc.

This word is used in the Bible for the Word of God, as in the phrase, "the testimony of the Lord is sure" (Psalm xix, 7).

L. *testimōnium*, from *testis* a witness. *SYN.*: Affirmation, profession, proof, witness.

testiness (tes' ti nés), *n.* Irritability; the state of being testy. *See* under testy.

testing (tes' ing), *n.* The act or process of making a trial or test. *See* under test [1].

testudo (tes tū' dō), *n.* In ancient Rome,



Testudo.—The artist has imagined an ancient Roman testudo undergoing military trials.

a screen of overlapping shields held above the heads of closely massed troops; a similar screen used by miners, where earth is likely to fall in; a genus including the land-tortoises. (*F.* *tortue.*)

On Trajan's column at Rome is a representation of soldiers attacking a city, the soldiers' shields being arranged like the scales on a tortoise, from the Latin name of which animal *testudo* is derived. Missiles glanced off or rolled down the sloping roof-like screen.

L. = tortoise, from *testa* shell.

testy (tes' ti), *adj.* Irritable or peevish. (F. *irritable*, *bourru*.)

"Punch" used to be fond of picturing the anger of testy old gentlemen when irritated by small boys. People who are worried or overworked sometimes unintentionally show testiness (tes' ti nès, *n.*), and answer testily (tes' tili, *adv.*), or irritably, to questions.

Anglo-F. *testif*; cp. O.F. *testu* (F. *têtu*) headstrong, from *teste* (*tête*) head. SYN.: Irascible, petulant, touchy. ANT.: Complacent.

tetanus (tet' à nùs), *n.* A painful and often fatal disease marked by continuous muscular spasms; lockjaw. (F. *tétanos*.)

In tetanus the voluntary muscles are out of control. The name is loosely applied to lockjaw, or trismus, a form of tetanus in which the muscles of the jaws become rigid. Tetanus is caused by a microbe, the *Bacillus tetani*. A similar or tetanoid (tet' a noid, *adj.*) condition is also produced by strychnine and other drugs. Tetanus must not be confused with tetany (tet' à ni, *n.*), a nervous affection with tetanoid symptoms.

L., from Gr. *tétanos* tension, from *ténem* to stretch.

tetchy (tech' i), *adj.* Fretful; peevish; irritable; petulant; touchy. Another spelling is *techy* (tech' i). (F. *de mauvaise humeur*, *pétulant*, *susceptible*.)

People afflicted with poor health are sometimes tetchy or fretful; there is less excuse for others to behave tetchily (tech' i li, *adv.*), or give way to tetchiness (tech' i nès, *n.*).

Perhaps from M.E. *tache*, *teche* blemish. See *tache*. SYN.: Fretful, irritable, petulant. ANT.: Amiable, complacent, good-tempered.

tête-à-tête (tât' a tâ'), *adj.* Private; confidential; with none present but the parties concerned. *adv.* Together in private. *n.* A private interview; close, or confidential conversation, usually between two persons; a settee with two seats facing in opposite directions. (F. *particulier*, *entretien particulier*, *tête à tête*.)

When two persons are talking quietly to one another, with their heads close together, we say that they are tête-à-tête, or are enjoying a tête-à-tête.

F., literally head to head.

tether (telh' ér), *n.* A rope, chain, or halter used to prevent an animal from moving too far; scope; authority. *v.t.* To fasten or confine with or as with a tether. (F. *longe*; *mettre à l'attache*.)

Goats are often tethered by a long rope to a stake in the ground. They are free to graze as far as the tether, or rope, will allow them.

The scope, freedom, or authority, allowed to people is sometimes spoken of as their

tether. A thief who escapes detection for a while is said to come to the end of his tether when finally apprehended. A person who exhausts his knowledge of a subject in conversation is then at the end of his tether. One who exceeds his authority is said to go beyond his tether.

M.E. *tedr*; cp. M. Dutch *tuder*, Dutch *tuier*. O. Norse *tjóthr*



Tether.—A tethered donkey in the snow. From the painting by E. Douglas.

tetra- A prefix derived from the Greek meaning four. (F. *tétra-*.)

tetrachord (tet' rá kórd), *n.* A scale series of four notes, within the interval of a perfect fourth, especially in ancient music; half the modern octave scale. (F. *tétracorde*.)

The three modes, or scales, of the earliest Greek music were all tetrachordal (tet rá kór' däl, *adj.*), that is, based on a tetrachord, made up of three tones and a semitone. The position of the semitone varied in the different modes.

In the scale of C major the intervals from C to F and from G to C are tetrachords, and contain identical intervals.

Gr. *tetrakhordos*, from *tetra-* (= *tessara*) four, and *-khordos* (*khordê* chord) chorded.

tetrad (tet' rád), *n.* The number four; a collection or group of four. (F. *tétrade*.)

In the gas methane, carbon behaves as a tetradie (tè träd' ik, *adj.*) element, each atom of carbon being united with four atoms of hydrogen.

From Gr. *tétras* (acc. *-ad-os*) group of four.

tetragon (tet' rá gôn), *n.* Any flat figure having four angles and four sides. (F. *tétragone*.)

The square, parallelogram, and rhombus are common tetragonal (tè träg' ó näl, *adj.*), that is, four-angled or four-sided, figures. The base of the great pyramid of Cheops is tetragonal.

Gr. *tetragōnon*, neut. of *tetragōnos* quadrangular.

tetragram (tet' rá grām), *n.* A word of four letters. (F. *tétragramme*.)

A tetragram, or as it is more often called, a tetragrammaton (tet rá grām' á tón, *n.*), is a group of four letters signifying the deity. Among the Jews JHVH, the consonants of Jahveh (Jehovah), a name too sacred to be spoken or written, was such a group.

From E. *tetra-* and *-gram*.

tetrahedron (tet rá hē' drón), *n.* A solid figure bounded by four flat triangular faces. (F. *tétrèdre*.)

A tetrahedron is "regular" if the faces are all equilateral triangles, as in a triangular pyramid. A tetrahedral (tet rá hē drál, *adj.*) figure is one with four surfaces.

E. *tetra-* and Gr. *-hedron*, from *hedra* base.

tetralogy (tē trāl' ó jì), *n.* A group of four ancient Greek plays made up of three tragedies followed by a comic play. (F. *tétralogie*.)

The term is applied to-day to any series of four connected literary or dramatic works.

From E. *tetra-* and *-logy*.

tetrameral (tē trām' èr ál), *adj.* Made up of four parts, having the parts arranged in sets of four. Another form is **tetramerous** (tē trām' èr ús). (F. *tétramère*.)

A flower is said to be tetramerous if it has four petals and four sepals.

From Gr. *tetramerēs* (*meros* part).

tetrameter (tē trām' è tēr), *n.* A verse of classical poetry in four measures; a verse of four feet. (F. *tétramètre*.)

In Greek and Latin poetry the tetrameter might consist of either four or eight feet, according to the measure employed. In English verse it is common in iambic, trochaic, and anapaestic metres. The following lines are written in unrhymed trochaic tetrameters:—

And he | took the | tears of | balsam
Took the | resin | of the | fir tree,
Smeared there with each | seam and | fissure,
Made each | crevice | safe from | water.
Longfellow, "Song of Hiawatha."

From E. *tetra-* and *meter*.

tetramorph (tet' rá mōrf), *n.* In art, the union of the attributes of the four evangelists in one composite figure or symbol. (F. *tétramorphe*.)

The tetramorph is based on the vision of Ezekiel (Ezekiel i, 5-10) and that in Revelation iv, 6-8. The four symbols are the faces of a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle.

From Gr. *tetramorphos* (*morphē* form, shape).

tetrapetalous (tet rá pet' á lús), *adj.* In botany, having four petals. (F. *tétrapétale*.)

From Modern L. *tetrapetalus*; from Gr. *tetra-* and *petalon* with E. suffix *-ous* (*-ōsus*).

tetrapod (tet' rá pod), *adj.* Having four feet or limbs; of butterflies, belonging to the *Tetrapoda*. *n.* A four-footed or four-limbed animal or insect. (F. *tétrapode*.)

All four-footed or four-limbed creatures are strictly tetrapods, whether quadrupeds or birds; butterflies of the division *Tetrapoda* have only four perfect legs, and it is in this entomological sense that the word is chiefly used:

The imperfect front legs of tetrapodous (tē tráp' ó dús, *adj.*) butterflies are unfitted for walking.

From E. *tetra-* and Gr. *pous* (acc. *pod-a*) foot.

tetrapody (tē tráp' ó di), *n.* A group of four metrical feet; a verse of four feet. (F. *tétrapodie*.)

From E. *tetra-* and Gr. *pous* (acc. *pod-a*).

tetrarch (tet' rark; tē' trark), *n.* A governor of the fourth part of a Roman province; a subordinate prince or governor; the commander of a subdivision of an ancient Greek phalanx. (F. *tétrarque*.)

In the New Testament we read of tetrarchs, who were not governors appointed by Rome to administer a district for a term of

years, but princes of ruling families, reigning under the suzerainty of the Roman Empire. The district governed by a tetrarch, as well as his office or distinction, was termed a **tetrarchate** (tet' rár kât, *n.*), and his power or government a **tetrarchy** (tet' rár ki, *n.*). A form of government in which the power is held jointly by four persons is also described as a tetrarchy. Four such rulers together constitute a tetrarchy. Anything relating to a tetrarchy or to four rulers may be said to be **tetrarchic** (tē trar' kik, *adj.*).

From Gr. *tetrarchēs*, from *tetra-* four, and *arkhein* to govern.

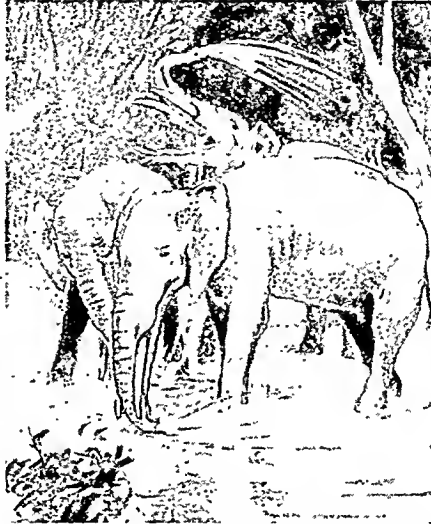
tetrastich (tet' rá stik), *n.* A stanza or complete poem of four lines. (F. *tétrastiche*.)

The *tetrastich* has been widely used in hymns. Many epigrams are *tetrastichs*.

From L. *tetrastichon* quatrain, from Gr. *tetra-* four, *stikhos* line, verse.

tetraftoon (tet rá stō' ōn), *n.* In architecture, a courtyard surrounded by open colonnades on all four sides.

Gr., from *tetra-* four, *stoa* porch.



British Museum (Natural History).
Tetrapod.—A restoration of the long-chinned mastodon, an extinct tetrapod.

tetrastyle (tet' rá stíl), *adj.* Having or consisting of four pillars. *n.* A building or portico with four pillars or columns. (F. *tétrastyle*.)

An example of a tetrastyle is the temple of Fortuna Virilis, at Rome.

Gr. *tetrastylos* (*stylos* pillar) four-columned.

tetrasyllable (tet rá sil' ábl), *n.* A word of four syllables. (F. *tétrasyllabe*.)

Malignity, nomination, orthography, particular and preposition, are examples of tetrasyllabic (tet rá si láb' ik, *adj.*), that is, four syllable words.

From E. *tetra-*, syllable.

Teucrian (tū' kri án), *n.* An ancient Trojan. *adj.* Relating to ancient Troy or the Troad. (F. *Troyen*.)

The poems of Homer contain many references to the Teucrians, or inhabitants of Troy.

From L. *Teucrí*, Gr. *Teukroi* pl., and E. *-ian*.

Teuton (tū' tòn), *n.* A member of any of the Germanic peoples of Europe; originally, a member of an ancient nation first heard of in northern Europe in the fourth century B.C., loosely, a German. (F. *Teuton*.)

The Teutons, in the narrower sense, lived on the western coast of the Baltic. Their name has acquired a wider meaning, and is now applied to the Germanic peoples that spread over northern and central Europe and were the ancestors of the Goths, Scandinavians, Germans, Dutch, and the Anglo-Saxon branch of the English-speaking peoples. The primitive language of the Teutons is known as Teutonic (tū' tòn' ik, *n.*), or Germanic. It gave rise to the Teutonic (*adj.*) languages which form a great branch of the Indo-European family (see under German [2]).

To give a race Teutonic, especially German, characteristics is to Teutonize (tū' tòn' iz, *v.t.*). A good deal of Teutonization (tū' tòn' iz á' shún, *n.*) has been done in the past. Teutonism (tū' tòn' izm, *n.*) means the culture, ideas, and beliefs of the Teutons or Germans.

L. *Teutonês*, pl. the nation encountered by the Romans in 113 B.C., later regarded as = O. Saxon *thiudisc*, literally national, from *thiud* nation; cp. G. *deutsch* German.

text (tekst), *n.* The original words of an author, as distinct from any explanation, paraphrase, or translation of them; a verse or short passage from scripture; a topic for discussion; a large, bold form of handwriting. (F. *texte*.)

The text of many old manuscripts has been corrupted by notes and explanations added between the lines by commentators. A clergyman uses a text from scripture as

the subject of his sermon; in a debate speakers should keep to the text and not wander from the point.

A text-book (*n.*) is one which gives instructions in a particular subject. The large handwriting called text-hand (*n.*) was used in old days for writing the text of an author, while a smaller hand was used for notes and comments on the text.

From O.F. *texte*, from L. *textus*, p.p. of *texere* to weave.

textile (tek' stíl; tek' stíl), *adj.* Woven; relating to weaving; adapted for weaving. *n.* A woven fabric. (F. *textile*; *tissu*.)

All kinds of textiles are woven with the aid of textile machinery. Textorial (teks tór' i ál, *adj.*) is a word also applied to anything connected with weaving.

L. *textilis* from *texere* to weave.

textual (teks' tū ál), *adj.* Relating to or contained in the text, especially the text of the Scriptures. (F. *textuel*.)

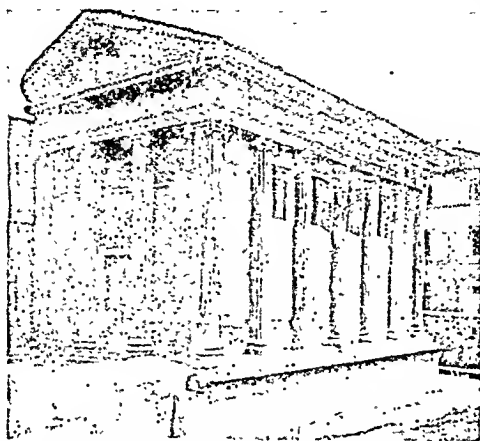
By means of textual criticism scholars have discarded many of the scribal errors in the old manuscript copies of the New Testament books, and have endeavoured to restore the text of the missing original MSS.

A person who has a thorough knowledge of the Scriptures or one who adheres strictly to the text may be called a textualist (tëks' tū ál ist, *n.*). Textualism (teks' tū ál izm, *n.*) may mean this strict adherence to the text or textual criticism. A passage quoted textually (teks' tū ál li, *adv.*) is quoted in the actual words of the text. If when discussing the Scriptures, we say that a certain passage or phrase is textuary (teks' tū á ri, *adj.*), we may mean that it is contained in the text of the Bible or that it is authoritative. Textuary (*n.*) is a term sometimes used instead of textualist.

M.E. and O.F. *textuel*, from L. *textus* p.p. of *texere* to weave.

texture (teks' chùr), *n.* The character and substance of a woven fabric, as resulting from the arrangement and disposition of the threads; the character and substance of anything as resulting from the disposition of its component parts; the structure of animal and vegetable tissues; in art, the representation of the form of a surface as distinct from the colour. (F. *texture*, *contexture*.)

The texture of a twilled sheet is different from that of a linen one; the threads are crossed in a different manner. The texture of a child's skin is usually finer than that of



Tetrastyle.—The temple of Fortuna Virilis, Rome. The portico is a tetrastyle.

a grown-up person. The tissues of our body show great textural (teks' chûr ãl, *adj.*) variety. Liquids are textureless (teks' chûr lès, *adj.*), that is, devoid of texture.

F., from *L. textūra* from *texus* p.p. of *texere* to weave. SYN.: Constitution, mould, tissue.

thalamus (thäl' à müs), *n.* An inner or private room, especially a women's apartment in an ancient Greek house; in botany, the receptacle of a flower; in anatomy, the place at which a nerve is believed to originate. (F. *réceptacle, couche.*)

Plants such as the wallflower, mallow, and buttercup, in which the petals and stamens spring from the thalamus or receptacle at the top of the peduncle, are said to be thalamifloral (thäl à mi flôr' ãl, *adj.*), since the parts in question have a thalamic (thä lăm' ik, *adj.*) origin. The optic thalamus is that part of the brain from which the optic nerve or eye nerve springs, or appears to spring.

L., from Gr. *thalamos* inner chamber, women's quarters.

thaler (ta' lër), *n.* A former German silver coin, current from 1518 to 1873, and worth at the latter date about three shillings in English money. (F. *thaler.*)

G., short for *Joachimsthaler*, so called because it was first coined from silver mined in *Joachimsthal* (St. Joachim's dale, in Bohemia. See dale, dollar.

Thalia (thä lî' ä), *n.* In Greek mythology, the Muse of comedy and pastoral poetry. (F. *Thalie.*)

Thalia is often represented as carrying a mask in her right hand and in her left a shepherd's crook. In addition to being one of the Muses, she was revered by the ancient Greeks as one of the three Graces, who were supposed to bestow beauty and charm on mortals. Poetry written in a light, idyllic or comic vein is sometimes said to be Thalian (thä lî' än *adj.*).

Gr. *thaleia* blooming, from *thallein* to bloom, abound.

thallium (thäl' i ùm), *n.* A rare, soft, crystalline metallic element, producing a green flame, discovered by Sir William Crookes in 1861. (F. *thallium.*)

A little thallium is used in alloys, and to make a glass which, like lead glass, refracts light strongly. Two series of salts are known which are called thallic (thäl' ik, *adj.*) and thallic (thäl' ùs, *adj.*) respectively, the thallic compounds containing thallium in a smaller proportion to oxygen than the thallic. Many kinds of mineral ore are thalliferous (thä lîf' èr ùs, *adj.*), that is, contain thallium.

From Gr. *thallos* shoot, twig, and *-ium*.

thallus (thäl' ùs), *n.* A plant devoid of a true root, stem, or leaves. *pl.* thalli (thäl' i). (F. *thalle.*)

Such plants as mushrooms and other fungi, and seaweed and other algæ are thalli. Liverworts, such as *Marchantia*, which resemble a thallus in having no leafy axis, are said to be thalloid (thäl' oid, *adj.*).

L., from Gr. *thallos* twig, shoot.

than (thän; thàn), *conj.* Used after the comparative of an adjective or adverb to introduce the second member of the comparison. (F. *que, plutôt que.*)

In using this little word we have to remember that the two things compared must be in the same case. In the sentence "I like you better than he," "I" and "he" are compared and the sentence is elliptical for "I like you better than he likes you." In the sentence "I like you better than him," "you" and "him" are compared, and the sentence is elliptical for "I like you better than I like him."

A doublet of *then*; A.-S. *thane* then.

thane (thän), *n.* Before the Norman Conquest, a freeman holding lands by military service. An older form is *thegn* (thän). (F. *thane.*)

In the earliest Saxon times, the chief or king was surrounded by a band of free companions, some of whom were rewarded

for their services by grants of land. These were the thanes, who, although not yet considered noble, were distinguished from the mass of freemen and formed a lesser territorial aristocracy, ranking below earls or aldermen.

By the time of King Alfred (871-900) the term thane was applied loosely to all landowners owing military service to a lord, and included most of the earls or nobles.

After the Norman Conquest those thanes who swore fealty to the new king became the nucleus of the lesser baronage and of the knightage.

In Scotland, the chief of a clan was called a thane, and his land and jurisdiction was called his *thanedom* (thän' dôm, *n.*). The condition or rank of a thane was *thanehood* (thän' hud, *n.*), the office or position being spoken of as *thaneship* (thän' ship, *n.*).

A.-S. *thegn* boy, servant, soldier; cp. O.H.G. *degan*, G. *degen*, O. Norse *thegn*; akin to Gr. *teknon* child, from *tek-* to beget.

thank (thängk), *v.t.* To express gratitude to, for kindness or favours received; ironically, to blame. *n.pl.* (thanks). An expression of gratitude; a formal acknowledgment



Thalia.—A statue of Thalia, the Muse of comedy and pastoral poetry.

of a kindness, service, etc. (F. *remercier*, *rendre grâce*; *remerciement*, *action de grâce*.)

When we say grace at meals we are giving thanks, or gratitude, to God for the blessing of our food. Most people have to thank their parents for their education and start in life.

A well-mannered person, when given anything or when done any service, says "thank you" to show his appreciation, whether or not he accepts the favour. A thank-offering (*n.*) is an offering made to God by a person or persons thankful (*thăngk' fùl*, *adj.*), that is, grateful, for mercies received.

Charitable appeals often state that the smallest contributions will be received thankfully (*thăngk' fùl li*, *adv.*), which means with thankfulness (*thăngk' fùl nès*, *n.*) or gratitude. A thankless (*thăngk' lès*, *adj.*) person neither feels gratitude nor expresses it. A thankless task is one which brings the doer of it no thanks, whether he deserves them or not. People are apt to receive thanklessly (*thăngk' lès li*, *adv.*), that is, without thanks, benefits to which they have always been accustomed. The state or quality of being thankless is thanklessness (*thăngk' lès nès*, *n.*).

By thanksgiver (*thăngks' giv' er*, *n.*) we mean one who engages in thanksgiving (*thăngks' giv' ing*, *n.*), that is, the act of giving thanks, especially to God for his mercies. At a public thanksgiving a special form of worship, called a thanksgiving service (*n.*) is used. In the United States the last Thursday in November is kept as Thanksgiving Day, and set apart for national thanksgiving.

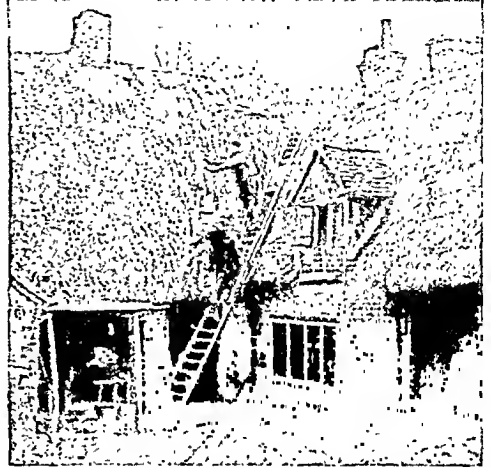
A.-S. *thancian*, from *thane* thought, good-will, thanks; cp. Dutch and G. *denken*; akin to *think*. SYN.: *n.* Acknowledgment, gratitude, recognition. ANT.: *n.* Ingratitude.

that (*thăt*; as *relative pron.*, *adj.* and *conj.* often *thăt*), *adj.* One (person or thing) distinguished or implied; used in opposition to this, the less obvious or farther (of two persons or things); such. *pron.* The person or thing specifically distinguished or implied; who, which; that which. *adv.* In such a way; to such a degree. *conj.* Introducing a subordinate clause implying cause or reason, stating a fact or supposition, implying purpose or result. *pl.* those (*thōz*). (F. *ce—la*, *celui là*; *qui*; *tellement que*; *parce que*, *que*.)

In pointing out to a friend at a dog show a dog we admire, we may speak of liking that dog better than all the others. In comparing the points of two spaniels we may, if we like the one farther away, say we prefer that to the nearer one. Later, in talking of our experience, we may speak of the people that were present and the dogs that were exhibited. We may then answer in reply to a question that a particular dog was that high, indicating the exact height by a gesture.

A.-S. *thæt* nom. and acc. sing. neuter of demonstrative pronoun *se*, used as definite article. *T* is the same as *d* in L. *id*, *illud* (neuter of *is*, *ille*); cp. Dutch *de*, *dat*; G. *der*, *die*, *das*, *dass* (conjunction), O. Norse *sā*, *sū*, *that*, Gr. *hō*, *hē*, *to*, L. *is-le*, *is-la*, *is-lud*, Sansk. *tat* (neuter).

thatch (*thäch*), *n.* A roof-covering of straw, rushes, reeds, etc.; in the tropics, such a covering of coco-nut-leaves or other long and thick-growing palm-leaves. *v.t.* To cover with or as with thatch. (F. *chaume*; *couvrir de chaume*.)



Thatch.—Thatchers re-thatching the roof of a cottage at Dorchester, the county town of Dorsetshire.

In England to-day roofs of thatch are seen chiefly in villages and remote country places. Slates and tiles are now so commonly used for roofs that a thatcher (*thäch' er*, *n.*), that is, one whose business it is to thatch the roofs of houses and also corn and hay ricks, is not so often seen at his work of thatching (*thäch' ing*, *n.*) as in days gone by.

M.E. *thak* (later *thacche* from v., A.-S. *theccan*), A.-S. *thacc*; cp. Dutch *dak*, G. *dach*, O. Norse *thak*, Gr. (*s*)*tegos* roof; also v. G. *decken*, O. Norse *thekja*, L. *tegere*, Gr. *stegein*, Sansk. *stha*g to cover.

thaumaturge (*thaw' mã těrj*), *n.* One who works miracles or wonders; a magician. Thaumaturgist (*thaw' mã těr jist*) has the same meaning. (F. *thaumaturge*.)

These terms might be applied to a conjurer to-day. The science of magic is sometimes called thaumaturgy (*thaw' mã těr ji*, *n.*). A good deal of thaumaturgic (*thaw mã těr' jik*, *adj.*) or thaumaturgical (*thaw mã těr' jik al*, *adj.*) literature is still in existence.

Gr. *thaumatourgos* wonder-working, from *thau*ma (gen. *thaumat-os* wonder), *-ergos* working, from *ergein* to work, *ergon* work. SYN.: Conjurer, sorcerer, warlock, wizard.

thaw (*thaw*), *v.i.* Of a frozen liquid, to melt; of a frozen substance, to dissolve or become liquid by warmth; to become

unfrozen; figuratively, to become genial. *v.t.* To make (a frozen liquid) melt; to make (a frozen substance) dissolve by warmth; to make (a person) genial. *n.* The act of thawing; a spell of mild weather after a frost. (F. *dégeler*, *s'amollir*, *se déridier*; *dégeler*, *déridier*; *dégel*.)

The snow on the top of some mountains never thaws, but on others, after a thaw, torrents rush down to the valley, making the mountain paths unsafe for travellers. It is always necessary to thaw frozen meat gradually before cooking it. Reserved people often thaw, that is, throw off their reserve, in gay surroundings.

In the Arctic regions the frozen ground a few feet below the surface is *thawless* (*thaw' lès*, *adj.*), that is, never thaws. Clay becomes soft and sticky in *thaw* (*thaw' i*, *adj.*) weather.

M.E. *thāwen*, A.-S. *thāwian*; cp. Dutch *dooten*, G. *tauen*, O. Norse *theyja*, perhaps Gr. *tekein* to melt; (*n.*) Dutch *dooi*, G. *lau*, O. Norse *they-r*. SYN.: *v.* Relax, unbend. ANT.: *v.* Congeal, freeze. *n.* Frost.

the (*thē*; *thē*), *adj.*
Used for a person or thing, or persons and things, already mentioned or understood; used before a singular noun to denote a species or class; used before an adjective to give it the force of a noun; used for distinction before a proper noun; used before a noun to give it distributive force. *adv.* Used before adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree to denote extent or amount. (F. *le*, *la*.)

Formerly grammarians classed this word as an article, and to-day we often refer to it as the definite article, in opposition to the indefinite article *a* or *an*. It defines a person or a thing. There is a great difference between "a man stole my coat" and "the man stole my coat." If we say that the lion is a fierce beast we mean that lions are fierce considered as a class.

If we make a statement that butter is two shillings the pound, we are using "the" before the noun pound to give distributive force. If a person says he is none the worse for an accident he is using "the" as adverb, to denote degree.

Form derived from *th-* of the inflected cases of A.-S. *se* (masc.), *seo* (fem.), *thæt* (neuter), originally demonstrative. The *adv.* is the A.-S. instrumental case *thy*, *thē*.

theanthropic (*thē ān throp' ik*), *adj.*
Partaking of the nature of both God and man; being, at once, both human and divine. (F. *théanthropique*.)

Christianity is a religion embodying the theanthropic idea. This conception is known as theanthropism (*thē ān' thrō pizm*, *n.*), which is the doctrine of the union of the divine and human natures.

From Gr. *theos* God, *anthrōpos* man, E. suffix *-ic*.

thearchy (*thē' ar ki*), *n.* Government by God; an order or hierarchy of gods. (F. *théocratie*.)

The old Jewish prophecies led the Jews to accept the establishment of a thearchy with the coming of the Messiah. The Olympian thearchy of the ancient Greeks consisted of the gods who were supposed to rule the world from Mount Olympus.

Gr. *thearkhia*, from *theos* God, *-arkhia* from *arkhein* to rule. SYN.: Theocracy.

theatre (*thē' à tēr*), *n.* A building used for dramatic performances; a playhouse; figuratively, dramatic art; a chamber with seats raised in tiers used for lectures and demonstrations; a room in a hospital where operations are performed; the place or scene of an action or event. (F. *théâtre*, *amphithéâtre*.)

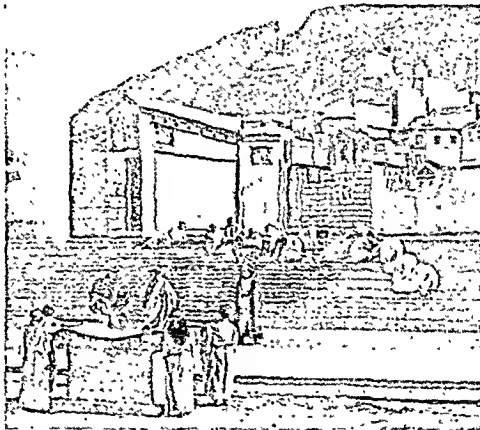
Ancient Greek theatres were open to the air and generally built on the slope of a hill, partly hollowed out. The Roman theatres were also open, but constructed of solid masonry. There were no permanent theatres in England before the sixteenth century.

We sometimes hear it said that the theatre, meaning the drama, is a great popular educator. When we speak of the theatre of a war we mean the district in which it is fought.

Things and matters are theatrical (*thē āt' ri kāl*, *adj.*) if they relate to the theatre. A theatrical manner is one displaying theatricalism (*thē āt' ri kāl izm*, *n.*) or theatricality (*thē āt ri kāl' i ti*, *n.*), which is pompousness or showiness more common on the stage than to ordinary life. To theatricalize (*thē āt' ri kāl iz*, *v.t.*) a subject is to present it theatrically (*thē āt' ri kāl li*, *adv.*), that is, in a dramatic, or more commonly in an excessively dramatic, or stogy, manner. Private theatricals (*n.pl.*) is a term for a dramatic performance given in private, especially by amateurs.

The prefix *theatro-* means having to do with the theatre, as in the word *theatrophone* (*thē āt' rò fōn*, *n.*), which is a telephone enabling one to listen from a distance to a dramatic performance.

Gr. *theātron* a place for seeing, from *theāsthai* to see.



Theatre.—A modern presentation of a Greek play in the ancient Greek theatre at Syracuse, Sicily.

Theban (thē' bān), *adj.* Relating or belonging to either of the ancient cities called Thebes in Greece and Egypt. *n.* A native of Thebes. (F. *thébain*.)

The Egyptian Thebes stood on the banks of the Nile opposite the present ruins of Karnak and Luxor. Under many ancient dynasties it was the chief city of Egypt. The Theban year (*n.*), or Egyptian year, was one of 365 days 6 hours.

The Greek Thebes was the capital of Boeotia, a state on the north-east of the Gulf of Corinth. It was destroyed by Alexander the Great in 335 B.C. The territory round the Egyptian Thebes was called the Thebaid (thē bā' id'; thē' bā id, *n.*); a name also given especially to a Latin heroic poem by Statius (A.D. 45-96) dealing with the destruction of the Boeotian Thebes.

The substance called thebaine (thē' bā in, *n.*) is an alkaloid present in opium. It is very poisonous.

The alkaloid is so called from being produced near *Thebes* in Egypt.

theca (thē' kā), *n.* A part of an animal body or plant serving as a sheath or case. *pl.* thecae (thē' sē). (F. *théca*.)

Among the thecae known to botanists are anther-cells and the spore-cases of ferns and mosses. Zoologists and anatomists use the term for such protective coverings as the sheath of the proboscis in such insects as the mosquito, and the outer casing of the spinal cord. Proboscis and spinal cord are therefore thecate (thē' kāt, *adj.*), and any part of a plant bearing thecae is theciferous (thē sif' ēr ūs, *adj.*).

A stalk or stipe like that supporting the ovary of a passion-flower is called a thecaphore (thē' kā fōr, *n.*), as is also any plant receptacle bearing thecae.

A certain extinct species of reptile was known as the thecodont (thē' kō dont, *n.*), a thecodont (*adj.*) lizard, for example, being one whose teeth were set in distinct sockets or sheaths.

L. from Gr. *thēkē* case in which to put anything, from *ti-the-nai* to put, place.

thee (thē). This is the objective of thou. *See under* thou.

theft (theft), *n.* The act of stealing; that which is stolen. (F. *vol, larcin*.)

Lawyers distinguish between the different forms of theft, calling them embezzlement, burglary, and larceny. Theftuous (theft' ū ūs, *adj.*) is a Scots word sometimes applied to a thievish act or to a person given to

stealing or pilfering. One who stole the property of another might be said to have acquired it theftuously (theft' ū ūs li, *adv.*).

For *theft*. A.-S. *theft*; cp. O. Norse *thyft* theft, stolen goods. SYN.: Burglary, larceny, peculation, robbery.

thegn (thān). This is another form of thane. *See* thane.

theic (thē' ik), *n.* One who drinks tea in excessive quantities.

One who relies on tea to stimulate his or her energy for work may become a theic and suffer from theism (thē' izm, *n.*), which is a nervous condition characterized by headaches, sleeplessness, and palpitation of the heart. The stimulating power of tea is due to theine (thē' in, *n.*) or caffeine.

A theiform (the' i fōrm, *adj.*) shrub is one like the tea-plant in shape and foliage.

From Modern *L.* *thea* tea, and *E.* suffix *-ic*.

their (thār). This word and *theirs* are the possessive case of *they*. *See under* they.

theism [1] (thē' izm). For this word *see under* theic.

theism [2] (thē' izm), *n.* Belief in the existence of a god or gods; belief in the existence of the Supreme God Who has revealed Himself to man, with whom He maintains a personal relation. (F. *théisme*.)

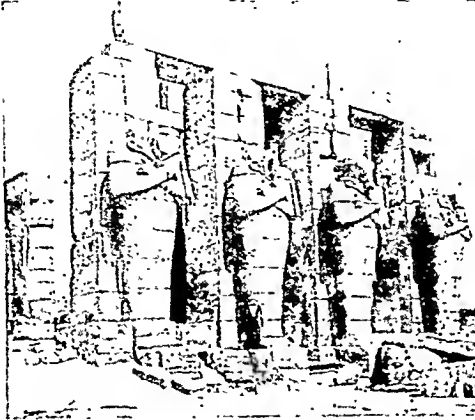
The term theism has undergone many changes of meaning, for the old pagan religions may be considered as theism as opposed to atheism. In a special sense a theist (thē' ist, *n.*) is one who believes in the existence of a Supreme Being to whom worship is due. Such a one will support his belief by theistic (thē is' tik, *adj.*) or theistical (thē is' ti kál, *adj.*) arguments.

From Gr. *theos* God or a god, and suffix *-ism*. SYN.: Deism. ANT.: Atheism.

them (them; thēm). This is the objective case of *they*. *See* they.

theme (thēm), *n.* The subject of a speech, poem, or other writing; an essay written by a student on a given subject; the stem of a noun or verb; the melodious group of notes from which a musical composition is developed with variations; each of the provinces into which the Byzantine Empire was divided for administrative purposes. (F. *texte, sujet, thème*.)

The compositions and essays that are written by school children were once commonly spoken of as themes because the subject was set or proposed.



Theban.—Examples of Theban statuary. Figures of Osiris in the Ramesseum, Thebes, Egypt.

The inflexions or endings of verbs and nouns are added to the thematic (thē māt' ik, *adj.*) or unchanged root parts. A volume containing the works of a musical composer generally contains a thematic catalogue, which is a list of the opening bars or themes of the various compositions. It enables any composition to be recognized thematically (thē māt' ik āl li, *adv.*), that is, by its theme.

O.F. *teme* (F. *thème*), from L. *thema*, Gr. *thema* something placed or laid down, from *ti-the-nai* to place. SYN.: Essay, subject, text, thesis, topic.

Themis (them' is; thē' mis), *n.* The Greek goddess of justice or law; the twenty-fourth planetoid, discovered by de Gasparis at Naples in 1853. (F. *Thémis*.)

Themis is usually represented as carrying a horn of plenty in one hand and a pair of scales in the other.

Gr. = that which is laid down or established, from *ti-the-nai* 'to place, set.

themselves (thēm selvz'), *pron. pl.* A reflexive and emphatic form of they. (F. *eux-mêmes*, *se*.)

If we say "they were themselves responsible for the accident," we are using this word emphatically to give additional force to the statement. If we say "they amused themselves," we are using the word reflexively, the subject and object of the sentence referring to the same persons.

Pl. of *him-, her-, it-self*. See them; self.

then (then), *adv.* At that time; afterwards; soon after; next; at another time. *conj.* Therefore; in that case; accordingly; consequently. *adj.* Colloquially, existing at that time. *n.* That time; the time stated or understood. (F. *alors*, *ensuite*, *une autre fois*; *donc*; *actuel*.)

If a friend explains that he did not write immediately on receiving our letter because he was then ill, he means he was ill at the time the letter arrived. "I reached home and then I went to bed" means I went to bed soon after I reached home. "The Normans then ruled England" means at a time already mentioned. "The then state of affairs" is a conversational way of saying the state of affairs existing at a time stated.

We are using the word as a noun in such phrases as "by then," "since then," "till then." Another noun use is in the phrase "every now and then."

Akin to *the*, *that*, a doublet of *than* (cp. G. *denn* for, then, *than*). See *than*.

thenar (thē' nār), *n.* The palm of the hand; the sole of the foot. *adj.* Of or relating to the palm or the sole. (F. *paume*, *thénar*; *palmaire*.)

The fleshy part of the thenar popularly called the ball of the thumb is otherwise known as the thenar eminence; consists of four thenar muscles.

Gr. generally connected with Gr. *theinein* to strike.

thence (thens), *adv.* From there; from that source; for that reason. (F. *de là*, *dès lors*.)

A speaker, after enumerating a number of arguments, may use such a phrase as "it would thence follow," to emphasize the source of his conclusion. "He went thence" means he went from the place where he was. Thenceforth (*thens for th', adv.*), or thenceforward (*thens för' wård, adv.*), he did not touch intoxicating drink means from that time onwards he did not touch it.

M.E. *thenne(s)*, *thane(s)*, A.-S. *than-an-, -on*; cp. O.H.G. *dannana* thence, G. (*von*) *dannen*. M.E. *thennes* with the gen. ending *s* became *thens*, afterwards *thence*.

theo-. A prefix meaning relating to God or gods.

Combining form of Gr. *theos* God, a god.

Theobroma (thē ó brō' mǎ), *n.* A genus of tropical trees including the cocoa-tree, *Theobroma cacao*. (F. *théobrome*.)

A white substance called theobromic (thē ó brō' mik, *adj.*) acid is obtained from

the seeds of the Theobroma. These contain also theobromine (thē ó brō' min, *n.*), a bitter alkaloid very similar chemically and in its effects to caffeine.

Gr. *theos* a god, *brōma* food.

theocracy (thē ok' rá si), *n.* Government of a state in accordance with the expressed will of God; government by a priestly class; a state so governed. (F. *théocratie*.)

Moses established a theocracy over the Hebrews, and each of the rulers of Israel until Saul was a theocrat (thē' ó krāt, *n.*). The government ceased to be theocratic (thē ó krāt' ik, *adj.*) or theocratical (thē ó krāt' ik āl, *adj.*), that is, of the nature of a theocracy, when Saul was chosen to be king. A theocratist (thē ok' rá tist, *n.*) is one who believes in the government of society by the revealed will of God.

Gr. *theokratia*, from *theos* God, *-kratia* rule, from *kratein* to rule, from *kratos* strength.

theocrasy (thē' ó krā si; thē ok' rá si), *n.* The identification of two or more gods; close union of the soul with God during contemplation of Him. (F. *polythéisme*, *mysticisme*.)

The pagan peoples readily adopted the gods of other nations, and in time these different deities became confused in a theocrasy. The school of philosophers called



Themis.—Themis, the Greek goddess of justice or law.

the Neoplatonists, which arose in the third century A.D., held that man could free his soul entirely from earthly ties and attain to theocracy, a state of ecstasy in which it became one with God.

Gr. *theokrāsia*, from *theos* a god, *krāsis* mingling; from *keramynnai* to mingle, mix.

Theocritean (thē ok' rī tē' ān), *adj.* Relating to Theocritus; in the style of Theocritus; idyllic or pastoral. (F. *de Théocrite*.)

The Greek poet Theocritus (third century B.C.), wrote about pastoral and rural scenes in an idyllic way, and so poems and other writings of that kind are sometimes called Theocritean.

SYN.: Arcadian.

theodicy (thē od' i si), *n.* A vindication of God's justice and holiness in view of the evil existing in the world. (F. *théodicée*.)

Theodicy requires us to believe that good can in the end result from evil. A theodicean (thē od' i sē' ān, *n.*) explains that God is not the author of evil, but allows it to go on because it is better that man should have free-will to choose between good and evil than that he should be a mere machine.

F. *théodicée*, Gr. *theos* God, *dikē* right, justice.

theodolite (thē od' ō lit), *n.* An instrument used by surveyors for measuring horizontal and vertical angles. (F. *théodolite*.)

This instrument has a telescope so pivoted that it can be turned upside down. The supports carrying it are mounted on a plate, which revolves on the top of a tripod stand, allowing the telescope to be directed to any point of the compass. The instrument is carefully levelled before use. Movements of the telescope to right or left or up or down are measured by graduated scales. Ordnance surveys are based on theodolitic (thē od' ō lit' ik, *adj.*) observations.

Earlier *theodelitus*, a word apparently invented about 1571 by an English astronomer named Digges, possibly incorrectly formed from Gr. *theāsthai* to see, and *dēlos* clear.

Theodosian (thē ō dō' shān), *adj.* Relating to the Roman emperors named Theodosius. (F. *théodosien*.)

In 438 the Emperor Theodosius II issued a code of Roman law which is called the Theodosian code.

theogony (thē og' ō ni), *n.* The genealogy of the gods; a poem on that subject. (F. *théogonie*.)

The Greeks, the Norsemen, and other peoples who had a great array of gods, believed that there were certain relationships between them. For instance, the Greeks

held that Uranus was the ancestor of all the Olympic gods and that the hero Hercules was the son of the god Zeus and the mortal Alcmena.

The Greek poet Hesiod (about 700 B.C.), in his theogony, claimed to have been taught by the daughters of Zeus, as he tended his sheep on the hillsides of Helicon.

A theogonist (thē og' ō nist, *n.*) is one who studies theogonic (thē ō gon' ik, *adj.*) works.

L., Gr. *theogonia*, from *theos* god, *-gonia* origin, from root *gen-* to beget.

theology (thē ol' ō ji), *n.* The science or systematic study of religion, especially of Christianity. (F. *théologie*.)

Natural theology deals with the knowledge of God obtained from His works and by the aid of human reason. Positive or revealed theology is based on revelations made by God through the Bible, through the Church, and through Jesus Christ. Dogmatic theology deals with the doctrinal teaching of a Church. Speculative theology examines theological (thē ō loj' ik āl, *adj.*) questions, that is, those connected with theology, which have not yet been decided or of which the truth is uncertain.

A theologian (thē ō lō' ji ān, *n.*) is one who studies theology and considers questions theologically (thē ō loj' ik āl li, *adv.*), or from a theological point of view. Such a one is apt to theologize (thē ol' ō jīz, *v.t.*), that is, give a theological character to, secular questions. Politicians often theologize (*v.i.*) when dealing with Church affairs.

O.F. *theologie*, from L., Gr. *theologia*, from *theos* god, *-logia* speaking, discussing, from *logos* discourse, science. SYN.: Divinity.

theomachy (thē om' ā ki), *n.* Battle with or among gods. (F. *théomachie*.)

In Homer's "Iliad" we read of theomachy on Olympus, when Cronus, the old ruler, was overthrown.

Gr. *theomakhia*, from *theos* god, *-makhia* fighting, from *makhē* battle.

theomania (thē ō mā' ni ā), *n.* Religious mania; an insane belief that one is God. (F. *théomanie*.)

Theomania is often the result of remorse for wrongdoing. A person affected by this form of madness is a theomaniac (thē ō mǎn' i āk, *n.*).

Gr. *theomania*, from *theos* a god, *mania* madness.

theophany (thē of' ā ni), *n.* An appearing of God to man. (F. *théophanie*.)

The Old Testament contains accounts of many theophanies.

Gr. *theophaneia*, from *theos* a god, *-phaneia* appearing, from *phainesthai* to appear.



Theodolite.—A surveyor at work with a theodolite.

theophilanthropy (thē ó fi lán' thró pi), *n.* A system of religion introduced by a society in France in 1796 to take the place of Christianity. (F. *théophilanthropie*.)

Theophilanthropy claimed to combine the worship of God with the principles of the Revolution. A member of the society was a theophilanthropist (thē ó fi lán' thró pist, *n.*), his belief being theophilanthropism (thē ó fi lán' thró pizm, *n.*).

From *theo-* (combining form of Gr. *theos* God), and *philanthropy*.

theorbo (thē ór' bō), *n.* A large kind of lute, with extra bass strings at the side of the finger-board or a double neck, which was popular in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. (F. *théorbe*.)

The theorbo was mainly used for accompanying singers. The bass strings were attached to the longer of the two necks, and were plucked by the thumb, thus leaving the fingers free for the melody.

F. *t(h)éorbe*, Ital. *tiórba*, supposed to be named after the inventor.

theorem (thē' ó rēm), *n.* A proposition or truth to be proved by successive steps in reasoning; a rule or law in mathematics. (F. *théorème*.)

We meet with theorems chiefly in the study of mathematics. Thus the fact that the square on the base of a right-angled triangle equals the sum of the squares on the other sides is called the theorem of Pythagoras.

Many of these theorems are very complicated. They are generally known by the name of their discoverer, who may be called a theorematist (thē ó rem' á tist, *n.*). Propositions or statements which are of the nature of a theorem, or those which are solved by means of a theorem, may be called theorematic (thē ó rē māt' ik, *adj.*), or theorematistical (thē ó rē māt' ik ál, *adj.*).

L., Gr. *theōrēma* thing seen, spectacle, speculation, from *theōrein* to look at, consider.

theoretical (thē ó ret' ikál), *adj.* Concerning theory or speculation, as opposed to facts or practical knowledge. Theoretic (thē ó ret' ik) has the same meaning. (F. *théorique*.)

A person having a good theoretical knowledge of gardening often lacks the practical experience which is needed to grow flowers successfully. A theoretician (thē ó rē tish' án, *n.*) may be in many things a thoroughly practical man, although he devotes his time to theoretics (thē ó ret' ics, *n. pl.*), or the speculative part of science. Many problems are

worked out theoretically (thē ó ret' ik ál li, *adv.*) before they can be put into practice.

L. *theōrētikos*, Gr. *theōrētikos*. See *theory*. SYN.: Speculative. ANT.: Practical.

theoric (thē or' ik), *adj.* Of or connected with the public spectacles of ancient Greece.

This word is used chiefly with reference to a fund, the theoric fund (*n.*), kept by the treasury at Athens for providing poor citizens with free seats at the theatre.

Gr. *theōrikos* connected with a *theōria* (public spectacle). See *theory*.

theory (thē' ó ri), *n.* Speculation or abstract knowledge; a supposition that explains something; a mere hypothesis; a fanciful speculative idea of something; an exposition of the general principles of a science; that branch of a subject dealing with its facts, principles, or methods, as opposed to its practice; a collection of theorems or results illustrating a particular subject. (F. *théorie*, *hypothèse*.)

According to an old proverb a pound of practice is worth a ton of theory, and in everyday life this is partly true. Many people have a dislike of theory, or speculating about things, as distinguished from practice,

or actually doing something. But in science, theories are of great importance, for they are tentative explanations of phenomena, based on assumed natural causes, and often lead to a discovery of the truth.

A good musician generally possesses a thorough knowledge of musical theory, that is, the rules and facts upon which music is based, as well as an ability to sing or to play some instruments. Harmony, counterpoint, and form are some departments of the theory of music. A theorist (thē' ó rist, *n.*), or theorizer (thē' ó riz' ér, *n.*), is one who forms, investigates, or maintains theories. To theorize (thē' ó riz, *v. t.*)

is to speculate or assume something as a theory, a process known as theorization (thē ó rī zā' shùn, *n.*).

L., Gr. *theōria* looking at, spectacle, speculation, from *theōrein* to look at, contemplate. See *theorem*. SYN.: Conjecture, doctrine, explanation, exposition, supposition. ANT.: Actuality, fact, practice.

theosophy (thē os' ó fi), *n.* Any one of several systems of mystical philosophy claiming a direct knowledge of God by visions, personal knowledge, and other special means; the doctrines of the Theosophical Society. (F. *théosophie*.)



Theory.—A picture that illustrates the theory that the moon was once a part of the earth.

Gnosticism, Neoplatonism, and Cabbalism were old forms of theosophy. But when we speak of theosophic (thē ō sof' ik, *adj.*), or theosophical (thē ō sof' ik āl, *adj.*), doctrines, we generally mean one of the systems developed from the above, especially that of the German mystic, Jacob Boehme (1575-1624), or else the modern theosophy of the Theosophical Society.

Boehme, who was a shoemaker, endeavoured to explain theosophically (thē ō sof' ik āl li, *adv.*), or by means of theosophy, the great problems of philosophy and religion. He is sometimes called the Teutonic theosopher (thē os' ō fēr, *n.*), and his followers were also known more particularly as theosophers. The word theosoph (thē ō sof, *n.*) has the same meaning, but is often used to denote one who pursued an early form of theosophy.

A theosophist (thē os' ō fist, *n.*) may mean a follower of Boehme, but is to-day the usual name for a member of the Theosophical Society. This organization was founded in the United States in 1875. One of its objects is to form a universal brotherhood. Any religious teaching influenced by the teaching of theosophists is said to be theosophistic (thē os' ō fīs' tik, *adj.*). A person who advocates or practises theosophy might be said to theosophize (thē os' ō fīz, *v.i.*).

Gr. *theosophia* knowledge of God, from *theos* God, *sophia* wisdom, knowledge, from *sophos* wise.

theotechny (thē' ō tek ni), *n.* The employment of supernatural or divine beings in a drama or epic, especially as controlling or influencing the affairs of the mortal characters; such beings collectively in a literary work.

The "Iliad" of Homer is an outstanding instance of deities influencing human affairs in an epic. The theotechnic (thē ō tek' nik, *adj.*) element in this poem is very prominent and sometimes rather confusing.

From *theos* a god, *tekhne* art.

therapeutic (ther ā pū' tik), *adj.* Curative; relating to the healing art. (therapeutics) *n.pl.* The branch of medicine dealing with the science and application of remedies for disease. (F. *thérapeutique*.)

Therapeutics is distinguished from diagnosis. The treatment of disease by means of hypnotic suggestion is called suggestive therapeutics. A chemical may be described as a therapeutic, or therapeutical (ther ā pū' tik āl, *adj.*), agent, if it is used as a remedy for disease. Medicines or other remedies are therapeutically (ther ā pū' tik āl li, *adv.*) equivalent if they have the same curative

effect. A therapist (ther ā pū' tist, *n.*) is a physician. These words are often used in connexion with special departments of medical science, such as the electrical treatment of disease, called electrotherapeutics.

Gr. *therapeutikos* taking care of, waiting upon, from *therapeuein* to tend, treat, from *theraps* (acc. *therap-ā*) = *therapōn* attendant, servant.

there (thār; thēr), *adv.* In or at that place; at that stage or point; to that place; thither. *n.* That place. *inter.* An exclamation expressing excitement, dismay, confirmation, consolation, or direction. (F. *là, là-bas*.)

Uses of this word as an adverb are shown in the following sentences: "I was not there yesterday"; "you had better stop there, or at that stage, and say no more"; "we are going there to-morrow." It is employed as a noun in "he travelled on from there by motor," and "we went by there yesterday." The word is also used to give emphasis or prepare the hearer for a statement, and is generally placed before the verb, the subject usually coming after the verb. For example, "there was a man of Thessaly"; "there comes a time when we tire of excitements." In questions and many negative sentences, "there" follows the verb, but generally comes before the subject, as "What is there to do?"; "Never was there such a man."

The interjection "there" is often used as an affectionate word of consolation, as when a mother says, "There, there, don't cry!"

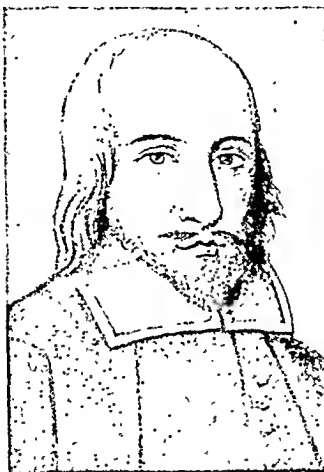
It savours of triumph when a person exclaims, "There, didn't I tell you?"

To sow seeds here and there is to scatter them in an irregular manner, or hither and thither. We use the words *thereabout* (*adv.*) and *thereabouts* (*adv.*) to mean near that place, near that number, nearly.

The archaic word *thereafter* (*adv.*) means after that in time or order, or sometimes accordingly.

The Scottish and north country word *thereanent* (*adv.*) signifies as regards that matter, relating thereto.

A number of other words beginning with "there" are sometimes found. *Thereat* (*adv.*) means at that place; *thereby* (*adv.*), by that means; as a result of that; *therefrom* (*adv.*), from this or that time, place, etc.; *therein* (*adv.*), in that or this place, time, respect, etc.; *thereof* (*adv.*), of that, or of it; *thereon* (*adv.*) on that or on it; *thereto* (*adv.*) that in addition, besides; *that* account of that,



Theosophy.—Jacob Boehme (1575-1624), the author of works on theosophy and other mystical subjects.

following that; therewith (*adv.*), with that or this, thereupon; therewithal (*adv.*), with all this, in addition, besides.

The word therefore (*adv.*) is in very common use, and means for that reason, accordingly, or consequently. This is a precise word often used, especially in logic, to introduce a direct conclusion drawn from a chain of reasoning. The symbol ∴ expresses it in mathematics. In legal documents frequent use is made of the words thereafter (*adv.*) and thereinbefore (*adv.*), which mean respectively later on or earlier in the same document.

A.-S. *thæ̃r*, *thēr*; cp. Dutch *daar*, G. *da*, dar, O. Norse *thar*; from the demonstrative *tha*.

theriac (thēr' i āk), *n.* An antidote against the bite of poisonous animals; in pharmacy, molasses. (F. *thériaque*.)

In the Middle Ages, the antidote to poison called theriac contained many strange ingredients. The word is not employed now in this sense, except as a historical reference, or figuratively.

L. *thēriaca*, Gr. *thēriakē* antidote. See treacle.
therianthropic (thēr i ān throp' ik), *adj.* Pertaining to gods represented as part human being and part beast, or to their worship. (F. *thērianthropique*.)

The religion of the ancient Egyptians was to a large extent therianthropic, and is an important example of therianthropic (thēr i ān' thrō pizm, *n.*), that is, the worship of therianthropic gods. Among such gods was Ra, the sun-god, with the body of a man and the head of a hawk.

From *thēri-* combining form of *thērion* wild beast, and *anthrōpikos* human, from *anthrōpos* human being.

therm (thērm), *n.* In physics, the British thermal unit, or the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water at its maximum density through one degree Fahrenheit; one hundred thousand British thermal units, adopted as a unit for determining the price of coal-gas in Great Britain. (F. *unité thermique*.)

Since the passing of the Gas Regulation Act of 1920, the price charged for gas is based on its calorific or heating value, the unit of heat adopted as the standard being the gas therm. The usual calorific value of a cubic foot of gas is about five hundred British thermal units, usually abbreviated B.T.U.'s, so that a gas therm represents about two hundred cubic feet of gas. The actual calorific value varies with different companies.

Gr. *thermē* heat, from *thermos* hot.

thermae (thēr' mē), *n.pl.* In ancient Rome and Greece, a public bathing establishment containing hot baths. (F. *thermes*.)

The thermae of the Romans were magnificent establishments. They were erected in all parts of the empire, and many remains of them have been discovered, as, for instance, at the English city of Bath. The word **thermal** (thēr' māl, *adj.*) means relating to thermae, or to heat. A thermal bath is a

hot or warm one. A thermal spring (*n.*) is a spring of naturally hot water. A thermal unit is a unit of heat. The British thermal unit is the therm, usually designated by the abbreviation B.T.U.

Some ailments can be cured thermally (thēr' māl li, *adv.*), that is, by means of heat. In India, a ventilating apparatus consisting of a rotating fan fixed in a window opening, and driving in air through wet cloths, so as to cool it, is called a thermantidote (thēr māl' ti dōt, *n.*).

The word thermic (thēr' mīk, *adj.*), like thermal, means pertaining to heat, or due to heat.

L. *thermae* hot springs, from Gr. *thermai* (pl. of *thermē* heat), from *thermos* hot, akin to L. *formus* warm, E. *warm*, Sansk. *gharma*. heat.

Thermidor (thēr mi dōr'; tār mi dōr'), *n.* The eleventh month in the French Republican calendar (July 19th or 20th—August 18th or 19th). (F. *thermidor*.)

One of the milder French revolutionists who helped to overthrow or favoured the overthrowing of Robespierre is sometimes termed a Thermidorian (thēr mi dōr' i ān, *n.*), because the downfall of that great revolutionary dictator occurred on 9 Thermidor of the second Republican year, or July 27th, 1794. This marked the end of the Reign of Terror.

Gr. *thermē* heat, *dōron* gift.

thermionic valve (thēr mi on' ik vālv), *n.* A form of vacuum tube used in wireless telegraphy and telephony for creating, or detecting and magnifying, electric oscillations. (F. *soupape thermionique*.)

The thermionic valve is a development of the Fleming valve, which was invented by Sir J. A. Fleming in 1904. It is used to generate high-frequency currents, to convert them into telephonic currents, to modulate the first kind of current by the second, and to amplify both kinds. Thermionic valves are also used as sensitive relays in ordinary telephony and telegraphy.

From E. *therm-* = *thermo-*, *ion*, *adj.* suffix -*ic*, and *valve*.



Thermite.—Engineers carrying thermite with which to break up ice in a Canadian river.

thermite (thēr' mīt), *n.* A mixture of finely divided aluminium and a metallic

oxide, especially iron oxide, producing intense heat when ignited. (F. *thermite*.)

Thermite generates a heat of about three thousand degrees Centigrade and has many industrial uses. It is employed for welding the ends of adjacent tram-lines together, for repairing defective steel castings, for making alloys, and for hardening purposes.

Gr. *thermē* heat, suffix *-ite*.

thermo-. This is a prefix meaning having to do with or caused by heat. (F. *thermo-*.)

A thermo-barometer (*n.*) is an instrument which shows the pressure of the air and the corresponding height of a place above sea-level, by the heat at which water boils. The branch of chemistry named thermo-chemistry (*n.*) deals with the connexion between chemical reactions and heat liberated or absorbed. All chemical changes are, of course, accompanied by changes of temperature; violent reactions generally evolve heat, and compounds formed thus are more stable.

The relationship between heat and mechanical work is studied in the branch of science called thermodynamics (*n.*). The conversion of the heat of burning fuel into work done by an engine is an important field explored by this science.

A thermo-electric (*adj.*) current is an electric current induced by a difference of temperature between two objects. This kind of electricity is known as thermo-electricity (*n.*).

The heating power of an electric current is measured in a device called a thermo-electrometer (*n.*), which also determines the strength of a current by the heat it generates. The word thermogenesis (*n.*) means the production of heat, especially in the animal body. Starch and sugar are foods giving rise to thermogenetic (*thēr' mō jē' net' ik, adj.*), or thermogenic (*thēr' mō jē' ik, adj.*), that is, heat-producing, chemical processes.

A thermograph (*thēr' mō grāf, n.*) is a thermometer which automatically makes records of changes of heat. A record made by it is called a thermogram (*thēr' mō grām, n.*).

Thermo-magnetism (*n.*) is magnetism produced or modified by the action of heat. Many boys know the thermo-magnetic (*adj.*) experiment of heating a magnet in order to demagnetize it.

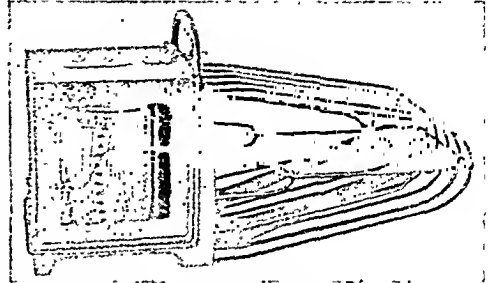
An engine converting heat into mechanical energy is a thermo-motor (*n.*), especially one operated by the expansive power of heated air. It is driven by thermo-motive (*adj.*) force.

The thermopile (*thēr' mō pīl, n.*) is a thermo-electric battery made by connecting together a number of plates of different metals in pairs, arranged alternately. It is used with a galvanometer for measuring small quantities of radiant heat, and is one form of thermoscope (*thēr' mō skōp, n.*), a device that shows changes of temperature without measuring them. Any increase or decrease of heat is, however, indicated by a thermoscopic

(*thēr' mō skop' ik, adj.*) instrument, or one having the nature of a thermoscope.

A thermostat (*thēr' mō stāt, n.*) is an apparatus which regulates the heat of a body of air or liquid automatically, or gives warning of an abnormal rise of temperature. Automatic fire-alarms are thermostatic (*thēr' mō stāt' ik, adj.*) alarms, consisting of thermostats.

A thermotic (*thēr' mot' ik, adj.*) demonstration is one showing some property of heat, especially one connected with thermotics (*thēr' mot' iks, n.*), the science of heat in its different aspects.



Thermograph.—The thermograph, an instrument which makes records of changes of heat.

A thermotype (*thēr' mō tīp, n.*) is an impression made of an object with a rough surface by wetting the surface with weak acid, pressing a paper hard against it, and developing the paper by heating it.

Thermo- combining form of Gr. *thermos* hot, from *thermō* to heat, akin to L. *fervere* to be hot, and E. *warm*. See *therm*.

thermometer (*thēr' mom' è tēr, n.* An instrument for measuring temperature, usually by the expansion of a column of mercury or alcohol in a glass tube of small bore, having a graduated scale. (F. *thermomètre*.)

Any substance that expands when heated might be used to make a thermometer, but the most convenient for general use are mercury and alcohol. The substance is placed in a glass bulb attached to a narrow-bore tube. If the bulb is slowly heated, the column of mercury or alcohol will gradually rise up the tube, owing to the fact that its rate of expansion is higher than that of the glass. The tube is calibrated, graduated by noting the level of the mercury at certain fixed points, such as the boiling and freezing points of water—100° Centigrade or 212° Fahrenheit, and 0° Centigrade or 32° Fahrenheit respectively.

There are a number of different thermometric (*thēr' mō met' rik, adj.*), or thermometrical (*thēr' mō met' rik āl, adj.*) scales, those in general use being Centigrade for scientific work, Fahrenheit, and, on the Continent, Réaumur. The temperature of the body is generally taken thermometrically (*thēr' mō met' rik āl li, adv.*) by means of a clinical thermometer.

The scientific use of the thermometer is termed thermometry (thĕr mom' ē tri, *n.*), which also means the facts and theories connected with its construction and use. We might say that an exceptionally warm day in winter was thermometrically a summer's day.

In order to guard a registering thermometer in the open air from unfavourable influences it is sometimes placed in a thermometer-screen (*n.*).

From Gr. *thermos* hot, warm, *E. meter* (Gr. *metron* measure).

thermo-motive (thĕr mō mō' tiv). For this word, thermopile, etc., see under thermo-.

thermos- (thĕr' mos), *n.* The registered trade name of a type of vacuum flask used for keeping liquids hot or very cold. (*F. thermos.*)

Gr. *thermos* hot. See thermo-.

thermoscope (thĕr' mō skōp). For this word, thermostat, etc., see under thermo-.

theroid (thĕr' oid), *adj.* Resembling a beast; brutish; bestial. (*F. thĕroïde.*)

This word is used chiefly in connexion with idiots having certain physical peculiarities, as well as minds of a bestial type.

Gr. *thĕr* wild animal, and suffix *-oid* (*eidōs* shape, form.)

therology (thĕr ol' ō ji), *n.* The science dealing with mammals. (*F. mammalogie.*)

A scientist who is versed in therology may be called a therologist (thĕr ol' ō jist, *n.*).

From *thĕro-* combining form of Gr. *thĕr* wild animal, and *-logia* science, from *logos* discussion, science, *legein* to speak.

thesaurus (thĕ saw' rūs), *n.* A treasury of knowledge, such as a dictionary, encyclopaedia, etc. *pl.* thesauri (thĕ saw' rī). (*F. dictionnaire, encyclopédie.*)

The writer's handbook known as Roget's Thesaurus is a collection of groups of words of related and opposite meanings.

L. *thesaurus*, from Gr. *thĕsauros* treasure, from *tithenai* to place. See Treasure.

these (thĕz). This is the plural form of this. See this.

thesis (thĕ' sis), *n.* A subject for discussion or literary treatment; a proposition advanced or maintained; an essay written or submitted by a candidate for a university degree, etc.; a school or college exercise; in logic, an affirmation; (thĕs' is) in prosody, the unaccented part of a metrical foot. *pl.* theses (thĕ' sēz). (*F. thĕse.*)

This word is applied especially to an essay written by a candidate for a degree. In logic, a theme stated is a thesis, as contrasted with a thing supposed, or an hypothesis. In prosody, thesis is opposed to arsis.

L., Gr. *thesis* from *ti-the-nai* to set, place, lay down.

Thespian (thes' pi ān), *adj.* Of or relating to Thespis, the traditional founder of Greek drama; tragic; dramatic. *n.* An actor or actress. (*F. thespien, théâtre!; acteur, comédien.*)

The drama is sometimes called the Thespian art, in allusion to Thespis, who lived in the sixth century B.C.

theurgy (thĕ' ūr ji), *n.* Supernatural agency, especially in human affairs; production of effects by direct supernatural influence. (*F. thĕurgie.*)

In the Middle Ages, the form of magic supposed to be effected by the aid of good spirits was termed theurgy, as opposed to black magic. This theurgic (thĕ ēr' jik, *adj.*) or theurgical (thĕ ēr' jik āl, *adj.*) art originated in the practices of the Egyptian Platonists. A magician who practised this system was called a theurgist (thĕ' ūr' jist, *n.*). Theurgy, in the sense of divine or supernatural influence on human affairs, plays a prominent part in Homer's "Odyssey."

L. *theurgia*, Gr. *theourgia*, from *theos* a god, *-ergos* working, from *ergein* to work, *ergon* work.

thews (thūz), *n.pl.* Muscles; sinews; moral or mental strength or vigour. (*F. force musculaire.*)

This word occurs chiefly in the phrase "thews and sinews," which means bodily strength. The term thewed (thūd, *adj.*) is used mainly in poetry, and means having thews, generally with a qualifying adverb. A thewless (thū' lēs, *adj.*) person is one lacking energy or moral stamina.

M.E. *thewes*, A.-S. *thēawas* manners, habits, from which probably came the sense of strength as shown by personal appearance. Cp. Sansk. *lavas* strong. There may have been some confusion with thigh.

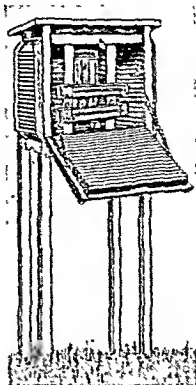
they (thā), *pron.* The plural of the personal pronoun he, she, or it. (*F. ils, elles.*)

The objective case of this pronoun is them (*them; thēm*), also used as an indirect object, with the sense "to them." The latter half of the sentence "I have not got John's and Mary's books; I gave them them yesterday," would be better written "I gave the books to them yesterday."

The possessive case of the pronoun is their (*thār*). When the noun to which the pronoun refers is left out, we use the form theirs (*thārz*), as in the sentence "we have got our hats, but they have not got theirs."

They is employed indefinitely in the expression "they say," which means, men say, people say, or it is said.

M.E. *thei* (*thai*), gen. *thair*, dative *thaim*, from O. Norse *thēi-r*, properly pl. of *sā* that, demonstrative pronoun. *Them* (objective) is O. Norse *thēim*, dative, and *their* is the gen. *thēirra*.



Thermometer-screen.

thibet (ti bêt'). This is another spelling of *tibet*. See *tibet*.

thick (thik), *adj.* Having great or specified depth between one main surface and the other; arranged, set, or planted closely together; abounding or packed closely (with); numerous; following in quick succession; dense; turbid; cloudy; not transparent; impure; foggy; of speech, indistinct; stupid; friendly. *adv.* Thickly; in close succession. *n.* Thickest part of anything. (F. *épais, gros, serré, obscur, vague, bête, lié; en foule, rapidement; gros.*)

In winter we wear clothes made of thick materials, because they retain the heat. A thick board is one appreciably thicker than an ordinary board, but one half an inch thick measures half an inch between its main opposite surfaces. The parks are thick or crowded with people on Sundays in the summer. The leaves are then thick, or dense, on the trees. The water of a usually clear stream becomes thick when swollen by floods. A thick paste is one of firm consistency. During fogs the atmosphere is said to be thick. One's voice becomes muffled, or thick, when one has a cold.

People who, to use a colloquialism, are very thick, that is, intimate with each other, will stick together through thick and thin, that is, under all conditions.

A thickhead (*n.*), or a thick-headed (*adj.*) person is one who is very dull or stupid. Most negroes are thick-lipped (*adj.*), that is, they have thick, protruding lips. A thick-set (*n.*), or thick-set (*adj.*) hedge, is composed of plants, shrubs etc., growing close together. A thick-set man is solidly built, and usually short for his breadth.

A thick-skinned (*adj.*) person is one not sensitive to snubs or rebuffs. It is difficult to get learning into the head of a thick-skulled (*adj.*), thick-witted (*adj.*), or stupid individual.

Cooks thicken (thik'én, *v.t.*) soups, that is, make them less fluid, by adding a thickening (thik'én ing, *n.*), which is a substance that makes a liquid thicker. Troubles are said to thicken (*v.i.*) when they become numerous or frequent.

A thicket (thik'ét, *n.*) is a dense growth of bushes or small trees. A thickish (thik'ish, *adj.*) stick is somewhat thick. Snow falls thickly (thik'li, *adv.*) when it comes down in large quantities. A solid body has length, breadth, and thickness (thik'nés, *n.*), the state or condition of being thick. Thickness is usually the smallest dimension of the three. In some old castles there are

passages and stairways made in the thickness of the walls, that is, in the space between their outer and inner faces.

A.-S. *thiعة*; cp. Dutch *dik*, G. *dick*, O. Norse *thykk-r*. SYN.: *adj.* Close, compact, dense, muddy, numerous. ANT.: *adj.* Clear, fluid, scanty, slim, thin.

thick-knee (thik' nē), *n.* One of a group of birds akin to the bustards. Another form is thicknee (thik' nē.)

Species of the thick-knee are to be found in Europe, Africa, Asia, South America, and Australia. The European thick-knee (*Oedinenus scolopax*) is a summer visitor to England.



Thick-knee.—The Australian thick-knee, a bird related to the European thick-knee or stone-curlew.

thief (thēf), *n.* A person who acquires property dishonestly, especially in secret and without violence; a projecting piece of wick that makes a candle gutter. *pl.* thieves (thēvz). (F. *voleur, champignon.*)

Oliver Twist, in Dickens's novel of that name, was taught to thieve thēv, (*v.i.*), or be a thief, and was sent out by Fagin to thieve (*v.t.*), or steal, articles. He, however, lacked the thievish (thēv'ish, *adj.*) instincts of the Artful Dodger, and his natural honesty prevented him from falling to the level of his thievishly (thēv'ish li, *adv.*) inclined associates.

The Jackdaw of Rheims, celebrated in "The Ingoldsby Legends," was a thievish bird, or one given to thievery (thēv'ér i, *n.*), or stealing. Its thievishness (thēv'ish nés, *n.*), or thievish character, led the jawdaw into great trouble when it took the Cardinal's ring in a thievish or stealthy way.

A.-S. *thiof*; cp. Dutch *dief*, G. *dieb*, O. Norse *thjóf-r*.

thigh (thi), *n.* The thick, fleshy part of the human leg between the hip and the knee; the corresponding part in other animals. (F. *cuisse, jambe.*)

The principal bone in the thigh, the thigh-bone (*n.*), or femur, is the largest bone in the human body.

A.-S. *thioh, thioh*; cp. Dutch *dij*, O.H.G. *diuh, thioh*, G. *dick* (bein), O. Norse *thiō* thigh, rump.

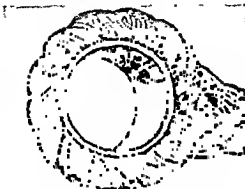
thill (thil), *n.* One of the shafts of a vehicle.

In a team the thill-horse (*n.*), or thiller (thil'ér, *n.*), is the horse between the shafts.

A.-S. *thille* slip of wood, plank, cp. G. *diele*, Icel. *thilja* plank. See *deal* [2].

thimble (thim'bl), *n.* A cap of metal, ivory, etc., worn on the finger-tip to protect it and push the needle when sewing; a short tube for joining two pipes end-to-end; a metal eye or ring having a groove on the outside and fitting into a loop of rope, etc.; a ferrule. (F. *dé à coudre, virole, cosse.*)

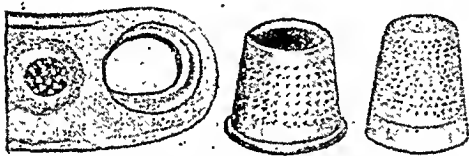
A sewing thimble has the outside pitted with small hollows to prevent the needle-head from slipping. A valuable thimble is usually kept in a thimble-case (*n.*) when not in use. A thimbleful (*thim' bl fül, n.*) of liquid is a very small quantity—more or less the amount that a thimble will hold. The thimbles put in loops of rope and in holes on the edges of sails protect the rope or canvas from being chafed.



Thimble.—The thimble of a ship's rope.

An old sleight-of-hand trick, resembling the three card trick, but played with three thimbles and a pea, was called thimblorig (*thim' bl rig, n.*), and a trickster who tried to obtain money from people by performing it was said to thimblorig (*v.t.*), and was called a thimblerrigger (*thim' bl rig ér, n.*). Nowadays, any person who tries to get money by dishonest or tricky methods, or who juggles with words in a deceptive way may be called a thimble-rigger.

A.-S. *thymel* thumb-stall, from *thuma* thumb, and suffix *-el* denoting tool or appliance. The *b* in *thimble* is excrement, as in nimble, humble, fumble.



Thimbles.—Various styles of thimbles used in sewing. From left to right, part of a sailmaker's thimble, a tailor's thimble, and a domestic thimble.

thin (*thin*), *adj.* Having the opposite surfaces close together; of little thickness; slender; not crowded or dense; not full; very fluid; lean; flimsy; easily seen through. *v.t.* To make thin; to make less crowded; to remove fruit, flowers, etc. from (a plant) to improve the rest. *v.i.* To become thin or thinner. (F. *mince, maigre, grêle, rare, peu fourni, faible; amaigrir, réduire, amoindrir; s'amaigrir.*)

A tiny portion of gold, one grain in weight, can be drawn out into a wire five hundred feet long, and can also be hammered out so as to cover a surface of fifty-six square inches. Both the wire and the sheet are extremely thin, the first as regards its diameter, the second as regards the smallness of its dimension between opposite sides. A person's hair often thins or becomes less luxuriant with age. He is then said to have a thin head of hair, or one that is scantily covered with hair. Gardeners often plant seeds thickly and

later thin, or thin out, the seedlings, by removing the weakest. A thin disguise is one that does not conceal the wearer very thoroughly. Thin glue is very watery.

A thin-skinned (*adj.*) person is sensitive and easily offended. It is inadvisable to be thinly (*thin' li, adv.*) clad, or dressed in thin clothes, in very cold weather. Paint is applied thinly to a surface, when the coating of it has little depth. This adverb is often hyphenated when used with another qualifying word. For instance, a thinly-veiled insult is one that is only slightly disguised. A country having few trees is said to be thinly-timbered. The state or condition of being thin or thinly arranged is termed thinness (*thin' nés, n.*). A thing or person is thinish (*thin' ish, adj.*) if rather thin.

A.-S. *thynne*; cp. Dutch *dun*, G. *dünn*, O. Norse *thunn-r*, L. *lenvis*, Gr. *tanaos* stretched, long, Sansk. *tanu* thin, slender, from root *ten-* to stretch (seen in L. *tendere*, Gr. *teinein*). SYN.: *adj.* Diluted, fine, flimsy, slender, slim. ANT.: *adj.* Coarse, crowded, plump, stout, thick.

thine (*thin*). For this word see *under* *thy*.

thing (*thing*), *n.* A distinct object of thought; anything that exists, or is believed to exist as a separate entity, especially an inanimate object as distinct from a living being; an act; an idea; a fact or circumstance; an affair; a task; a person or other animate object regarded with pity, contempt, etc.; a Scandinavian assembly; (*pl.*) personal belongings, clothes, luggage, etc. (F. *chose, objet, fait, individu, effets.*)

This word denotes whatever is or may be an object of thought. Stocks and stones are things, as distinguished from persons, animals, and plants, but an unfortunate person or an injured animal may be described as a poor thing. We are all anxious to do the right thing, or do what is considered correct, but we should not take things, that is, affairs, events, or circumstances, too much to heart. An action is said to be not the thing when it does not follow conventional lines.

After being out in the rain it is best to change one's wet things, or clothing. When moving from a house we pack our things or possessions carefully to avoid damage. In law, things personal are personal property, or chattels, and things real are real or immovable, property, such as houses, lands, etc. The words thingumajig (*thing' ú má jig, n.*), thingumabob (*thing' ú má bob, n.*), thingummy (*thing' ú mi, n.*) are used colloquially to denote some thing or person whose name one forgets or intentionally refrains from mentioning.

A.-S. = thing, cause, discussion, assembly, council; cp. Dutch, G. *ding* thing, O. Norse *thing* assembly, court, Dan., Swed. *ting*, meeting to discuss public matters and its results.

think (*think*), *v.t.* To form (a thought) in the mind; to picture in one's mind; to reflect upon; to consider or believe; to

expect; to remember; to effect by thinking. *v.i.* To reason or exercise the mind actively; to meditate; to entertain the idea (of); to bethink oneself (of); to regard in a favourable or other specified way. *p.t.* and *p.p.* thought (thawt). (F. *penser, imaginer, croire; raisonner, réfléchir.*)

When we form a connected train of ideas in our minds we are thinking. This is an active mental process not to be confused with the mere perception of outside objects, or the mere absorption of other people's ideas. Thinking (think' ing, *n.*) is a creative mental activity. Some idea or combination of ideas is formed in the mind that was not there before, and some result is achieved. Thus we say that to our thinking, or in our opinion, a certain act is foolish. We could not hold that opinion unless we had previously thought about the facts connected with the action in question.

A thinking (*adj.*) man is one who is thoughtful or reflective. In a general sense he is a thinker (think' er, *n.*), that is, one who exercises the power of thought. In a more special sense, a thinker is a philosopher, or a person of exceptional or well-trained mentality. An abstract thinker is one given to abstract thought.

A person says that he thinks he will go for a walk when he means that he has a mind to go. When a stranger asks us the time, we think or suspect no harm, and take out our watch; but if we thought, or believed it likely that he was a thief, our action would be foolish.

It is sometimes difficult to think of, or remember, the name of a person. We cannot think of, or imagine, the horror of warfare, unless we have actual experience of it. When we think well of a person we have a favourable opinion of him. We do not think much of, or esteem greatly, a dull book. To think out a scheme is to evolve it as a result of long or intense thought; to think out the answer of a question is to solve it.

We should take all thinkable (think' äbl, *adj.*) or conceivable precautions against fire. An event is not thinkable if it cannot be considered real or possible. It is sometimes difficult to arrange abstract ideas in a thinkable or cogitable form.

A.-S. *thencan* (past tense *thōhte*); cp. Dutch, G. *denken*, O. Norse *thekkja*, Goth. *thankjan*, O.L. *tongere* to think, know; akin to E. *thank* and to *methinks*. SYN.: Cogitate, consider, imagine, suppose, suspect.

thinly (thin' li). For this word, thinness, etc., see under *thin*.

thio-. A prefix meaning containing or connected with sulphur. Another form, sometimes used before a vowel, is *thi-*. (F. *thio-*.)

This prefix is used especially in chemistry and pharmacy. In chemistry it occurs in names of compounds that contain sulphur, and particularly in compounds in which one or more atoms of oxygen are replaced by one or more of sulphur in the substance designated by the second part of the word. A thioacid (thi' ò äs id, *n.*) or thiacid (thi' äs id, *n.*) is an acid in which sulphur has replaced oxygen.

Gr. *theios* sulphur, said to be neuter of the *adj.* *theios* divine, from *theos* a god.

third (thêrd), *adj.* Coming next after the second. *n.* One of three equal parts (of anything); the sixtieth part of a second of time or of angular measurement; in music, the interval between a tone and the next tone but one of the diatonic scale; the sound produced by these tones combined; in golf, a handicap of one stroke at every third hole; (*pl.*) the third part of a husband's estate, sometimes passing to the widow. (F. *troisième, tiers.*)

An hour or a degree of a circle is divided into sixty minutes, a minute is divided into sixty seconds, each of which contains sixty thirds. The French bourgeoisie, before the Revolution, is

sometimes referred to as the third estate.

A third-class (*adj.*) thing belongs to the class next to, and usually below, the second. A third-class cabin on a ship is less luxurious than a second- or first-class one, because the third-class fare is considerably cheaper than those charged for the other classes. A thing is third-rate (*adj.*), or third-class, if it is inferior or of poor quality.

In some countries the police subject suspected criminals to the severe form of questioning known as the third degree (*n.*). In cricket, the fieldsman between point and the slips, standing deeper than the former, is called third man (*n.*). The fieldsman to the right of second slip is called third slip (*n.*).



Thinker. — "The Thinker," — Lorenzo de' Medici — by Michelangelo (1475-1564).

The legal term third-party (*n.*) means a person or party coming into a case in which two other persons or parties are principally concerned. Motorists insure themselves against third-party (*adj.*) risks, that is, liability for injuries, etc., done to persons not specified in the insurance policy.

The word thirdly (*thërd' li, adv.*) means in the third place. It is chiefly used in summarizing facts in arguments, etc.

Earlier *thrid*. A.-S. *thrida*, from *thrëo* three; cp. Dutch *derde*, G. *dritte*, O. Norse *thrithi*, Goth. *thridja*, Welsh *trydydd*, L. *tertius*, Gr. *tritos*.

thirst (*thërst*), *n.* The bodily suffering or uneasiness due to want of liquid; the longing for drink; any keen desire; a craving. *v.i.* To feel thirst (for). (F. *soif*, *désir immodéré*; avoir *soif*.)

Hunger and thirst are two of the main discomforts suffered by men and women. Of the two we are told that protracted thirst is the more dreadful. In a figurative sense, a person is said to thirst for another's blood, that is, he longs to shed it, by killing or injuring the other. A thirst, or longing, for glory has been the stimulus of many gallant deeds.



Thirst.—Boys and girls eager to quench their thirst at a fountain.

We are thirsty (*thërst' i, adj.*) when we experience thirst, or suffer from thirstiness (*thërst' i nës, n.*). In an extended sense a thirsty land is one that is parched. Thirsty weather causes thirst. Ambitious people are thirsty or eager for power or riches.

A dog laps up water thirstily (*thërst' i li, adv.*) when it drinks in a thirsty manner. The camel seems thirstless (*thërst' lës, adj.*), or without thirst, for it is able to go for considerable periods without drinking. Actually, it has large pouches in its stomach, in which a supply of water is stored.

A.-S. *thurst n.*, *thyrstan v.*; cp. Dutch *dorst*, G. *durst*, O. Norse *thorsti*. The final *t* is an abstract *n.* suffix; the literal meaning is dryness; cp. L. *torrere* to parch, Gr. *terseshai* to get dry, Sansk. *tarsha (n.)*, *trish (v.)* to thirst. SYN.: *n.* Craving, desire longing.

thirteen (*thër tën'*), *adj.* Consisting of, or numbering one more than twelve. *n.* The sum of three and ten, represented by 13 or xiii. (F. *treize*.)

Thirteen has the reputation of being an unlucky number. This superstition is said to have originated in Norse mythology, the death of Balder having occurred at a banquet in Valhalla, at which there were thirteen guests. Some people dislike to be the thirteenth (*thër tënth', adj.*) guest at a dinner, that is, the one next after the twelfth. A thirteenth (*n.*) is one of thirteen equal parts of a thing; the thirteenth is that which follows the twelfth of a series of things or days.

M.E. *threthene*, A.-S. *thrëotiene*, *-tëne* = *thrëo* three, *tëne* ten.

thirty (*thër' ti*), *adj.* Three times ten. *n.* The sum of three tens, represented by 30, xxx. (F. *vingte*.)

The thirtieth (*thër' ti ëth, n.*) of June is the thirtieth (*adj.*) day of that month, that is, the tenth after the twentieth. A thirtieth of anything is one of thirty equal parts of it.

M.E. *thritly*, A.-S. *thrū(t)ig*, from *thrëo* three, *-tig* decade; cp. Dutch *dertig*, G. *dreissig*, O. Norse *thirtigir*, Goth. *threis tigis* three tens.

this (*this*), *adj.* The (person or thing) present, near in place or time, or already mentioned, implied, or familiar. *pron.* A person or thing actually present, or near, in place, time, or thought; the present time, or a time just mentioned. *pl.* these (*thëz*). (F. *ce, cet*; *ceci, celui-ci, celle-ci*.)

The word "this" is frequently used in opposition to "that." When indicating two objects, we may describe the nearer as this, the more remote one as that. This month is the present month, that month is any other month already mentioned, or else one understood by the reader. When referring to some statement, fact, act or occurrence, etc., we may speak of it as "this" to avoid a lengthy repetition of details already familiar. For instance, we may say at the end of a story of the past: "all this occurred years ago." The word thisness (*this' nës, n.*) is a term sometimes used by philosophers to indicate individuality: in other words, the quality which makes a thing "this" as distinct from "that" or anything else. Haccceity has the same meaning.

A.-S. *thes (m.)*, *thëos (f.)*, *this* (neuter); cp. Dutch *deze*, G. *dieser, diese, dieses*, O. Norse *thessi*. From the demonstrative *tha-* and *-se*, probably *see*, behold.

thistle (*this' l*), *n.* A prickly plant of the genus *Carduus*, or allied genera, having globular or cylindrical composite flower-heads, usually purple, but sometimes yellowish or white; this plant as the heraldic emblem of Scotland; the Order of the Thistle, or membership of it. (F. *chardon*.)

The particular species of thistle forming the national emblem of Scotland is not

definitely known, although the common cotton thistle (*Onopordon acanthium*) is often called the Scotch Thistle. The field thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) has dark purple flowers and creeping roots. It is a weed that gives a great deal of trouble to farmers.

Thistles are not easily picked with the bare hand, for their spines are numerous and extremely sharp. Hence the motto *Nemo me impune lacessit*, "No one provokes me with impunity," of the Order of the Thistle (also called the Order of St. Andrew). This Scottish Order of Knighthood was instituted by James II in 1687.

A thistly (this' li, *adj.*) field is one that is overgrown with thistles. The Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*) is so called from its thistly stem, which is prickly, like that of a thistle. This plant, however, is a species of saltwort. The seeds of the thistle are carried in the wind by means of the down, called thistle-down (*n.*), that is attached to them. A thing is said to be as light as thistledown when it is very light, or lacks stability.

A.-S. *thistel*; cp. G. and Dutch *distel*, O. Norse *thistil-l*.

thither (thith' ér), *adv.* To that place; there. (F. *là, y.*)

This word is now more or less archaic, and its place is taken by "there."

A.-S. *thider*, from the stem of *the* and the suffix denoting motion toward found in L. *ul-tro* beyond; cp. O. Norse *thathra* there, Sansk. *latra* thither.

tho' (thō). This is an abbreviated form of *though*. See *though*.

thole [1] (thōl), *n.* A vertical peg in the gunwale of a boat serving as a fulcrum for an oar; a rowlock; a pin for attaching the shafts of a cart to the axle, etc. (F. *tolet*.)

The oar is sometimes held to a single thole or thole-pin (*n.*) by a loop of rope. Thole-pins are also used in pairs to serve as rowlocks—the oar being worked between.

A.-S. *thol*; cp. Dutch *dol*, Low G. *dulle*, O. Norse *tholl-r* fir-tree, tree in general, peg.

thole [2] (thōl), *v.t.* To suffer or endure; to undergo; to tolerate. (F. *souffrir, subir*.)

This word is now chiefly Scottish.

A.-S. *tholian*; cp. L. *tolerare* to endure.



Thistle.—Blooms of the creeping thistle, a very troublesome weed in the field.



Thomism (tō' mizm), *n.* The religious doctrines of St. Thomas Aquinas or his followers. (F. *thomisme*.)

St. Thomas Aquinas (1226-1274) was one of the greatest of scholastic theologians. His followers called him the "Angelic Doctor." A supporter of Aquinas and a believer in, or teacher of Thomism, or the Thomistic (tō mis' tik, *adj.*) or Thomistical (tō mis' tik āl, *adj.*) philosophy, was called a Thomist (tō' mist, *n.*). Thomism is, with few exceptions, now absorbed in the general teaching of the Roman Catholic Church.

thong (thong), *n.* A narrow strip of leather used as a whip-lash, halter, etc., or for fastening anything. *v.t.* To provide or fasten with a thong; to strike with a thong. (F. *lanière, courroie, sangle*; garnir *de sangles, sanglier*.)

A shoe-latchet, or lace was formerly called a thong. A cat-o'-nine-tails is a whip with nine thongs.

A.-S. *thwang* band, strap; cp. O. Norse *thweng-r* thong, latchet, G. *zwang* constraint. See *twinge*.

Thor (thör), *n.* In Norse mythology, the god of thunder, war and agriculture, whose weapon was a hammer. (F. *Thor*.)

According to legend, Thor was the son of Odin, and a great fighter of giants. The worship of Thor was brought to England by the Norsemen. Before this the Anglo-Saxons had worshipped him as Thunor. A type of flint axe or hammer used in the Stone Age is sometimes called Thor's hammer (*n.*).

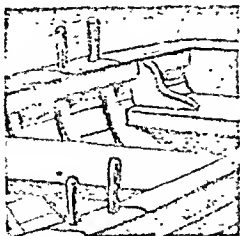
O. Norse *Thor-r*, properly thunder. See *Thursday*.

thorax (thör' äks), *n.* In anatomy and zoology, the part of the trunk between the neck and the abdomen or tail; in insects, the middle division of the body. *pl.* thoraces (thō rä' sēz). (F. *thorax*.)

The breast-plate or cuirass worn by soldiers of ancient Greece was known as a thorax. The word now denotes the part of the body that was protected by this piece of armour. The heart, lungs, etc., are situated in the thoracic (thō rās' ik, *adj.*) cavity, that is, the cavity of the thorax, bounded by the ribs, backbone and diaphragm. The word thorax has the combining forms *thoraci-*, *thoracico-*, and *thoraco-*, which are used to indicate a connexion with or a relation to the thorax.

L., Gr. = originally defender, from root *dhar* to keep, protect; thence breastplate, breast.

thorium (thör' i ūm), *n.* A rare, metallic, radio-active element, chemical symbol *Th*, found in the cerium group of minerals. (F. *thorium*.)



Thole.—Tholes, or thole-pins. They act as rowlocks.

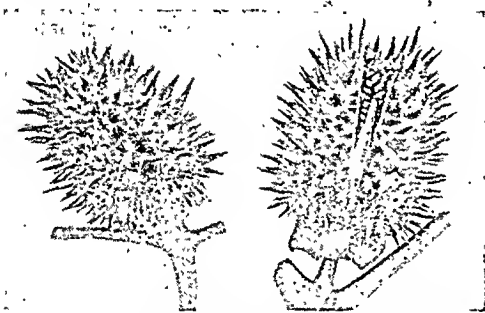
Many incandescent gas mantles are impregnated with a mixture of cerium oxide and thoria (thōr' i ā, *n.*), the oxide of thorium. Thorite (thōr' it, *n.*) is a dark vitreous silicate of thorium, from which the element was formerly obtained. Monazite, a thoric (thōr' ik, *adj.*) substance, or one containing thorium, is now the chief source.

So called from the god *Thor*.

thorn (thörn), *n.* A hard pointed process growing from the wood of a plant; a spine; a prickle; a thorny shrub or tree; the Anglo-Saxon letter for the sound *th*. (*F. épine, aiguillon, dard.*)

A thorn is really a modified branch, and as such it may bear leaves and even flowers, as in the case of the sloe. Its purpose is to protect the plant from being eaten. The hawthorn and blackthorn have thorns of this kind, and are sometimes given the name of thorn or thorn-bush (*n.*). The prickles of the rose are popularly known as thorns, but this is an inaccurate use of the word.

The thorn-apple (*n.*)—*Datura stramonium*—is named from its prickly seed capsules. The stem of this plant is, however, smooth. Its leaves are dried and smoked to relieve asthma.



Thorn-apple.—The thorn-apple is so named because of its thorny seed vessels or capsules.

The common ray or skate (*Raja clavata*) has sharp spines on its back and tail: hence its popular name of thorn-back (*n.*). A humming-bird of the genus *Rhamphomicron*, having a short, sharp beak, is called a thorn-bill (*n.*). The thorn-tail (*n.*), another humming-bird, of the genus *Gouldia*, has long pointed tail-feathers.

An actual thorn in the flesh is very painful, and a path through thorny (thörn' i, *adj.*) or prickly bushes, is at least uninviting. So in a figurative sense something that causes us continual annoyance is termed a thorn in the flesh, and a difficult or unattractive problem is called a thorny one.

A.-S. *thorn*; cp. Dutch *doorn*, G. *dorn*, O. Norse *thorn*; perhaps connected with root *ter-* to rub hard, bore, L. *terere*, Gr. *teirein*.

thorough (thür' ô), *adj.* Complete; perfect; not superficial. *n.* In history, the policy of Strafford and Laud in the interests

of Charles I. (*F. entier, complet, parfait, achevé.*)

It is impossible to obtain a thorough knowledge of a subject without intensive study. When a doctor says that we need a thorough change, he means a change in the full sense of the word. We say that a man is a thorough scoundrel when he is an out-and-out scoundrel, with no redeeming features.

We should do our work thoroughly (thür' ô li, *adv.*), that is, in a thorough manner, so that nothing is left undone, or incomplete. It will then have thoroughness (thür' ô nēs, *n.*), the condition of being done thoroughly. A person may possess thoroughness, or the quality of doing things in a thorough way. The policy of Strafford and Laud to make Charles I "the most absolute prince in Christendom" is known as the policy of Thorough, because of the thoroughness or completeness with which they attempted to carry it out, especially in Ireland.

In music, a thorough-bass (*n.*) is a bass part with figures accompanying the notes, to indicate the chords to be played with them. This is still used as a harmony exercise, and the science of harmony is sometimes called thorough-bass.

The body of an old-fashioned coach was supported on a pair of strong braces or leather straps, each called a thorough-brace (*n.*), connecting the front and back C-springs. A thoroughbred (*adj.*) animal, or thoroughbred (*n.*), is one purely bred and usually very high-spirited.

A road or street for public traffic, especially one through which much traffic passes, is called a thoroughfare (*n.*). A signboard bearing the words "No thoroughfare" means "No public way here."

An action that is carried out completely is said to be thorough-going (*adj.*); a thorough-going measure is an uncompromising one; a thorough-going tyrant is one whose tyranny goes the full length, or to extremes.

The word thoroughpaced (*adj.*) was formerly used of a horse that was thoroughly trained and knew all the paces. We still speak of a thoroughpaced rascal, when we mean a person completely equipped as a rascal.

In farriery, a round swelling in the tendon of a horse's hock is called thorough-pin (*n.*) because it appears on both sides as if a pin had been passed through the tendon.

A variant of *through*. See *through*. SYN.: *adj.* Complete, downright, entire, out-and-out, perfect. ANT.: *adj.* Imperfect, incomplete, perfunctory, superficial.

thorp (thörp), *n.* A hamlet or village. Another spelling is *thorpe* (thörp). (*F. hameau.*)

"The Brook," described in Tennyson's poem of that title, hurries down "by twenty thorps, a little town, and half a hundred bridges." The word is also used as a place-

name, alone or in combination as Mablethorpe, Gunthorpe, etc.

A.-S. and O. Norse *thorp*; cp. Dutch *dorp*, G. *dorf*; also Irish *treabh* village, Welsh *tref* town. perhaps L. *turba* crowd, *tribus* tribe.

those (*thōz*), This is the plural form of that. See that.

thou (*thou*), *pron.* The nominative of the word denoting the person spoken to. *v.t.* To address as "thou." *v.i.* To use "thou" and not "you." (F. *tu*; *tutoyer*.)

The objective of thou is thee (*thē*). Both words are archaic, although they survive in the Bible, in poetry, and as a form of addressing God in prayer. Some members of the Society of Friends thou each other, but even among Quakers *thouing* is dying out. "You," in the singular, has taken the place of "thou."

A.-S. *thū*; cp. G. *du*, O. Norse *thū*, Irish *tū*, Welsh *ti*, L. *tū*, Gr. *sy*, *ty*, Sansk. *tva-m*.

though (*thō*), *conj.* Notwithstanding that; granting, admitting, allowing, or assuming that; even if; and yet. *adj.* However. (F. *quoique*, *bien que*, *en admettant que*, *même si*, *toutefois*, *cependant*.)

This word is sometimes abbreviated to *tho'*. The expression "as though" is often used in the sense of "as if." For example, "John shivered as though he were cold." Though is an adverb in "I saw him though."

Of Scand. origin. O. Norse *thō*; cp. A.-S. *thēah*, *thēh*, Dutch and G. *doch*, O.H.G. *doh*.

thought [1] (*thawt*), This is the past tense and past participle of think. See think.

thought [2] (*thawt*), *n.* The act, faculty or process of thinking or reasoning; serious consideration; reflection; deep concern; a thing evolved in the mind; an idea, opinion, or conception; (*pl.*) one's views, opinions, or ideas. (F. *pensée*, *reflexion*, *idée*, *avis*.)

The actions of most people are inspired and guided by thought. Noble thoughts lead to the performance of noble deeds.

A timely suggestion is called a happy thought. We often say about a careless person that he did not give a thought to something he did. According to an old proverb, "Second thoughts are best," that is, matured judgment is more reliable than a hasty conclusion.

A thoughtful (*thawt' fūl*, *adj.*) person is one given to exercising the power of thought. When thinking, we often wear a thoughtful or preoccupied expression. Thoughtful acts are considerate ones. We speak thoughtfully (*thawt' fūl li*, *adv.*) when we do so in a musing or reflective manner. We inquire thoughtfully after the health of a friend when we ask in a manner that shows thought or consideration for him. Thoughtfulness (*thawt' fūl nēs*, *n.*) is the quality or state of being thoughtful, either in the sense of meditateness, or of considerateness.

The thoughtless (*thawt' lēs*, *adj.*) person is one who is rash or imprudent, or else is wanting in consideration for others. In either case he acts thoughtlessly (*thawt'*

lēs li, *adv.*), and his conduct has the quality of thoughtlessness (*thawt' lēs nēs*, *n.*).

A thought-reader (*n.*) is a person who is able to read the thoughts of others. When a friend anticipates our wishes we say that he is a thought-reader, but thought-reading (*n.*) generally means the reading of a person's mind by thought-transference (*n.*) or telepathy. A thought-wave (*n.*) is the name given to a hypothetical telepathic vibration. The word thoughted (*thawt' ēd*, *adj.*), meaning having thoughts, is used only in combination with some other word showing the kind of thoughts, as high-thoughted, solemn-thoughted.

A.-S. (*ge*)*thoht*, from *thencan* to think; cp. O. Norse *thōtti*, *thōtt-r*, Goth. *thūht-us*, also G. *gedacht*, *p.p.* of *denken* to think. See think. SYN.: Conception, concern, meditation, reasoning, solicitude.



Thought.—Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727), the famous scientist, deep in thought.

thousand-(*thou' zānd*), *n.* Ten times a hundred, represented by 1000, M; a collection of ten hundred persons or things; a great number. *adj.* Consisting of ten hundred; very many. (F. *mille*.)

A thousand is the cube of ten. A cubical block of concrete measuring ten feet every way contains one thousand cubic feet of the material. The weight, measure, quantity, or other detail qualified by this word is often omitted. When we say that a man possesses thousands, it is, of course, understood that we mean thousands of pounds, unless something else has been implied. A man in a thousand is one of exceptional merits, who would stand out among a very great number of ordinary men.

A thousandfold (*thou' zānd fōld*, *adj.*) increase is one in which the original quantity is multiplied a thousandfold (*adv.*), that is, one thousand times. A millimetre is a thousandth (*thou' zāndth*, *n.*), that is, one of

a thousand equal parts, of a metre. The last man of a procession of one thousand men is the thousandth (*adj.*) man.

A.-S. *thūsend*; cp. Dutch *duizend*, G. *tausend*, O. Norse *thús(h)und*, Goth. *thūsundi*; perhaps originally "a great multitude"; cp. Sans. *tavas* strong. See *thews*.

thrall (*thrawl*), *n.* A slave; a serf; bondage; captivity. *adj.* Enslaved. *v.t.* To enslave. (F. *esclave*, *serf*; *esclavage*, *captivité*: *asservi*; *asservir*.)

In early England the thrall, or slave, was either a captive taken in war, who accepted slavery as preferable to death, or a freeman who, guilty of a certain crime, had been degraded to the state of slavery or *thralldom* (*thrawl' dōm*, *n.*), by sentence of law. In both cases the servile condition of a parent was inherited by his children. In "La Belle Dame sans Merci," by Keats, the knight has a vision in which a host of warriors cry out that he is "in thrall," which means in thralldom or captivity.

The verb and adjective are seldom used.

Of Scand. origin. O. Norse *thraell*, whence A.-S. *thræl*; cp. O.H.G. *dreigil*, *drigil* serf, thrall; perhaps literally one who runs errands; cp. A.-S. *thrwægan* to run, Gr. *trekhein* SYN.: *n.* Bondman, captive, serf, slave. ANT.: *n.* Freedman.

thrap (*thrap*). This is a nautical form of *frap*. See *frap*.

thrash (*thrāsh*), *v.t.* To beat soundly, especially with a whip or stick; to lash wildly; to overcome; to defeat; to thresh. *v.i.* To make wild lashing movements. *n.* The act of thrashing. (F. *battre*, *rosser*; *rossée*.)



Thrash.—The thrasher is a shark not uncommon around the coasts of the British Isles.

Russian peasants were formerly thrashed by their masters with the knout for misdemeanours. A thrashing (*thrāsh' ing*, *n.*), or beating, from such a formidable implement might end fatally. We sometimes say that one football team thrashes another when it wins a decisive victory. A harpooned whale thrashes the water into foam before it dives. The branches thrash, or lash, and plunge on a stormy day when we hear the thrash of the rain upon the windows. To thrash out a problem is to discuss or examine it thoroughly. A thrasher (*thrāsh' ēr*, *n.*) may denote a thresher, or else one who administers a thrashing. The fox-shark or thrasher-shark is sometimes called the thrasher.

Variant of *thresh*. See *thresh*. SYN.: *v.* Beat, lash, plunge, whip.

thrasonical (*thrā son' ik āl*), *adj.* Boastful or bragging. (F. *vantard*, *fanfaron*.)

A braggart named Thraso is a character in a Latin comedy by Terence. People, actions, or words that call Thraso to mind are sometimes said to be thrasonical. A boaster holds forth thrasonically (*thrā son' ik āl li*, *adv.*), or in the style of Thraso.

From L. *Thrasō* (acc. *Thrasōn-em*), from Gr. *thrasys* bold and E. *adj.* suffix *-ical*. SYN.: Boastful, bragging.

thread (*thred*), *n.* A single filament of twisted cotton, flax, wool, or silk yarn, a thin cord of two or more yarns doubled or twisted together; a fine ligament, hair, or other object resembling a thread; a very thin vein or seam of ore, etc.; the spiral part of a screw; the continuous course (of life, etc.). *v.i.* To pass a thread through the eye or aperture of (a needle, etc.) to string (beads, etc.) on a thread; to make (one's way) through; to cut a thread on (a screw, etc.). (F. *fil*; *enfiler*, *traverser*.)

Glass can be spun into very fine threads when heated. The warp or woof of a woven fabric is composed of many threads of yarn. Hence, a person who is wet through sometimes declares that he has not a dry thread on him. The thread of an argument is the continuous line of thought that connects it together.

To take things thread and thrum means to take the whole of anything, or good and bad alike. This is a reference to the length of thread on the loom and the tuft of loose ends to which it is attached. A threadbare (*thred' bār*, *adj.*) garment is one with the nap worn off so that the fibres of the threads are bare or visible. A shabbily dressed man is said to be threadbare; a threadbare joke is one that is worn out. Threadbarness (*thred' bār nēs*, *n.*) is the quality of being threadbare in any of these senses.

A thread-mark (*n.*) is a mark in the paper on which some bank-notes are printed, due to the presence of highly coloured silk fibres. Its object is to prevent counterfeiting.

Thread is wrapped in a soft, thin paper with creases for each skein, called thread-paper (*n.*). A nematode is popularly called a thread-worm (*n.*). This is a very low form of animal life resembling a tiny thread. Most thread-worms are parasitic, and some cause diseases in animals and plants. A thread-like (*adj.*) filament is one that is like a thread. A substance composed of fine fibres is said to be *thready* (*thred' i*, *adj.*). A ropy liquid is thready in another sense, but a thready carpet is one that is worn threadbare.

In a figurative sense, a thready voice is one thin, or wanting in fullness. Threadiness (*thred' i nēs*, *n.*) is the quality of being thready, or stringy, or fibrous. A threader (*thred' ēr*, *n.*) is one who threads in any sense, especially a person whose work is to keep the shuttles threaded in weaving. A bodkin is also called a threader.

A.-S. *thræð*, from *thrāwan* to twist, wind, throw (twist); cp. Dutch *draad*, G. *draht* wire, thread, O. Norse *thráðr*. SYN.: *n.* Filament, string, yarn.

threat (thret), *n.* A declaration of an intention to inflict punishment, loss, pain, injury, etc.; a menace; in law, any menace that may interfere with freedom, business, etc., or a menace of injury to life, reputation, or property. (F. *menace*.)

Sometimes a threat of retaliation is sufficient to put an end to some grievance, because a threat is really an indirect method of compulsion. If the person whom we threaten (thret'én, *v.t.*) or use threats to, does not change his ways, then it may be necessary to put our threat into action. It is, of course, foolish to threaten (*v.i.*), or use threats, if we are unable to carry them out. A man who is threatened by another with bodily harm may apply to a magistrate and have the offender bound over to keep the peace. If the threatener (thret'én ér, *n.*) again acts threateningly (thret'én ing li, *adv.*), or so that the man's life appears to be in danger, he may be sent to prison. In a figurative sense we say that a building threatens to fall if there are signs that its fall is likely.

A.-S. *thræat* crowd, oppression, calamity, threatening, from *threotan* to vex; cp. Dutch (*ver*)dricten, G. (*ver*)drissen to annoy; akin to L. *trudere* to push, drive out. SYN.: Abuse, defiance, fulmination, intimidation, menace.

three (thrē), *n.* The number greater than two by one, represented by 3. III. *adj.* Consisting of one more than two. (F. *trois*.)

In arithmetic, simple proportion is sometimes called the rule of three (*n.*). Education begins with what are called the three R's—reading, (w)riting, and (a)rithmetic. In the method of printing in colours, called the three-colour process (*n.*), three blocks produced by photography are used. The paper is printed in turn from all three, receiving yellow ink from one, red from another, and blue from the third. By the overlapping of these colours, many other shades are obtained.

A **three-cornered** (*adj.*) flower-bed has three corners or angles; a three-cornered fight is one in which three people take part, each against the others.

The old type of battleship called a three-decker (*n.*) carried its guns on three decks. The old-fashioned pulpit called a three-decker has three stories; the top one for preaching from, the middle one for reading from, and the lowest for the clerk.

A **three-handed** (*adj.*) game of cards is one in which three players take part. In lawn-tennis, a game between three players, one on one side and two on the other, is called a three-handed game.

Cerberus, the hound that guarded the gate to Hades, is generally represented as a three-headed (*adj.*) dog, or one with three heads. The triceps of the forearm is a

three-headed muscle, with three heads or attachments.

A sailing ship with three masts is a three-master (*n.*). The name is used especially of a three-masted (*adj.*) schooner. In music, a three-part (*adj.*) song is one having independent parts for three voices, heard in combination. J. Sebastian Bach's Three-part Inventions are keyboard compositions, in which three lines of melody are interwoven. Three pennies put together make the sum of threepence (thrip' éns; threp' éns; thré' péns, *n.*), represented by the coin known as a threepenny (thrip' é ni; threp' é ni, *adj.*) piece, or bit, or a threepenny (*n.*). Government bonds and other securities which pay interest at the rate of three per cent are called three-per-cents (*n.pl.*).



Three.—Three little French maids, the successful competitors in a baby show.

Much use is made of three-ply (*adj.*) wood, which is composed of three thicknesses of thin wood glued together with their grains running in two different directions, to prevent splitting and warping.

The width and breadth of a three-quarter (*adj.*) billiard table are a quarter short of the standard width and breadth. In golf, a stroke between a full and a half stroke is called a three-quarter stroke (*n.*). Each of the four players in Rugby football who occupy positions between the half-backs and the full-back is called a three-quarter back (*n.*). A three-quarters portrait shows the face in a position between full-face and profile; or the head, body, and part of the legs.

A farmer with sixty pigs has three-score (*adj.*) pigs. Many people nowadays reach threescore (*n.*), that is, the age of sixty years. In lawn-tennis a handicap of three points in every six games of a set is called three-sixths of sixteen (*n.*).

A jacket, shirt, and vest give the body a threefold (*adj.*) covering, that is, they cover it threefold (*adv.*), which means three times.

Golfers sometimes make up a threesome (thrē' sūm, *n.*), a game in which one player opposes two others who use one ball.

A.-S. *thri*, *threo*, *thrio*; cp. Dutch *drie*, G. *drei*, O. Norse *thrir*, L. *trēs* (neuter *tria*), Gr. *treis*, *tria*, Sansk. *trayas*.

thremmatology (threm ā tol' ō ji), *n.* The branch of biology dealing with the breeding of animals and plants.

Thremmatology is concerned with the selection and rearing of animals and plants so as to perpetuate certain desirable qualities.

From Gr. *thremma*, (gen. *-matos*) something reared or bred, from *thremmenos*, p.p. of *trephein* to nourish, and E. suffix *-ology*.

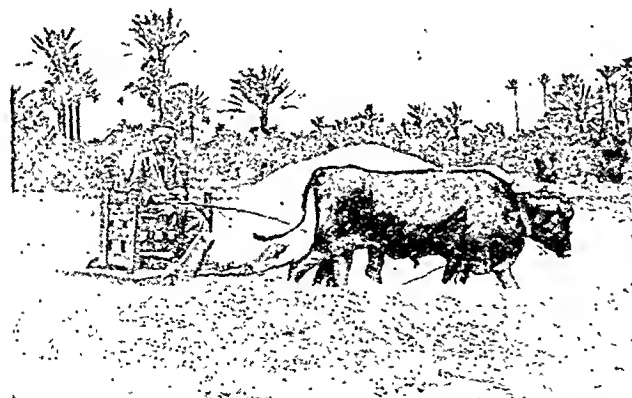
threnody (thren' ō di), *n.* A song of lamentation; a poem on the death of a person. Another form is *threnode* (thrē' nōd). (F. *threnodie*.)

Greek literature abounds in threnodies, or poetical laments for the dead. Tennyson's "In Memoriam" is perhaps one of the best-known of English threnodies. Literature of this type is said to be threnetic (thrē net' ik, *adj.*), threnetical (thrē net' ik āl, *adj.*), threnodial (thrē nō' di āl, *adj.*), or threnodic (thrē nod' ik, *adj.*). A threnodist (thrcn' ō dist, *n.*) is one who writes or utters a threnody.

Gr. *thrēnōdia*, from *thrēnos* dirge (*threeesthai* to wail), *ōde* song. SYN.: Dirge, elegy, lament.

threpsology (threp sol' ō ji), *n.* The branch of physiology dealing with nutrition. (F. *thrépsologie*.)

Gr. *threpsis* nourishment, from *trephein* (future *threpsō*) to nourish, and E. suffix *-ology*.



Thresh.—Threshing corn in Egypt with an ox-drawn threshing-machine, a primitive method compared with the more advanced methods employed in some other countries.

thresh (thresh), *v.t.* To beat out or separate grain from (corn, etc.); to thrash. *n.* The act of threshing or thrashing. (F. *battre*; *battage*.)

The variant spelling, *thrash* (thrāsh), is now commonly employed in all senses, except in relation to threshing (thresh' ing, *n.*), or separating grain from straw, by beating. In former times corn was threshed chiefly with a flail on a hard level surface,

called a threshing-floor (*n.*), specially prepared for the purpose.

Nowadays, a threshing-machine (*n.*) or a threshing-mill (*n.*) is used for doing this work mechanically. The first is usually a steam- or petrol-driven machine; the second word generally denotes one driven either by water or by wind power. A machine of either kind is a *thresher* (thresh' er, *n.*), a term also denoting a person who operates it, or else one of the beaters in such a machine.

The *thresher*, or *thresher-shark* (*n.*), *Alopias vulpes*—is a species of shark with a very long upper lobe to its tail fin. With this it beats the water and drives the shoals of fish on which it preys into close formation. It is also called the *fox-shark*. The *thresher-whale* (*n.*) is a grampus, or killer-whale, especially *Orca gladiator*.

A.-S. *therscan*, *therscan*; cp. Dutch *dorschen*, G. *dreschen*, O. Norse *threskja*. The original meaning is said to be to make a rattling noise, like that of a clap of thunder; cp. Rus. *trëshiti* to crackle.

threshold (thresh' ōld), *n.* The stone, or plank that lies across the bottom of a doorway; an entrance; a beginning. (F. *seuil*, *entrée*, *début*.)

When entering a house in the normal way, we must first cross the threshold. So, in a figurative sense, a boy entering a profession or business is said to be on the threshold of his career.

A.-S. *therscōld*, *therscōld*, from *therscan* to thresh; cp. O. Norse *threshold-r*. The first part is from *thresh* in the sense of to step, trample on; the second has not been satisfactorily explained. According to some, it is *wald* wood.

threw (throo). This is the past tense of throw. See throw.

thrice (thris), *adv.* Three times; very much. (F. *trois fois*, *très*.)

This literary word is often used figuratively, especially in poetical writing, as in the compound word *thrice-favoured* (*adj.*), which means highly favoured.

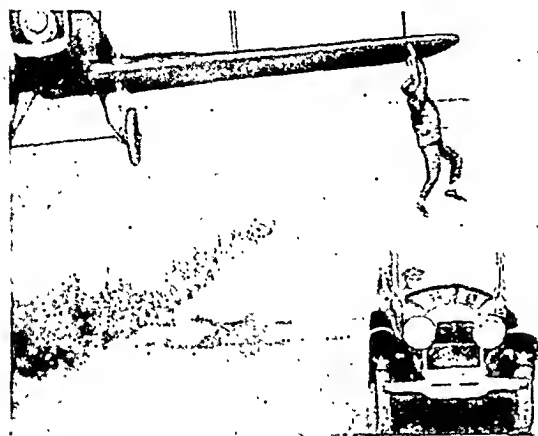
For *this* (s being the sign of the gen. case used adverbially), from A.-S. *thriga*, *thriwa*, *thrice*.

thrift (thrift), *n.* Frugality; economical management; the sea-pink. (F. *économie*, *épargne*, *gazon d'Olympe*.)

Thrift, or the use of care and prudence in the management of one's means, is a very desirable quality, and a thrifty (thrift' i, *adj.*) or frugal person—one given to habits of thrift—rarely comes to want through his own fault. Thriftlessness (thrift' lēs nēs, *n.*), or lack of thrift, is not uncommon, and there are no doubt many who live thriftlessly (thrift' lēs li, *adv.*), and whose thriftless (thrift' lēs, *adj.*) ways bring poverty and misfortune upon themselves and others.

On the other hand, thriftiness (*thrift' i nēs, n.*) is shown by many, and a great deal of money is saved and invested by persons who live thriftily (*thrift' i li, adv.*). Thrift is a popular name for the sea-pink (*Armeria maritima*.)

From *E. thrive* with suffix *-t*. See *thrive*. SYN.: Carefulness, economy, frugality. ANT.: Extravagance, thriftlessness, wastefulness.



Thrill.—A thrill provided for the kinema. An acrobat about to drop from an aeroplane into a motor-car travelling at high speed.

thrill (*thril*), *v.t.* To penetrate or affect with a wave of emotion so as to impart a sensation as of tingling; of emotion, etc., to pass or go through, over, etc. *v.i.* To have or feel a tingling, shivering, or throbbing sense of emotion; to be penetrated or agitated thus; to quiver or throb with or as with emotion. *n.* An intense sensation or wave of emotion; a quiver; a tremor observed in listening to the heart or lungs. (F. *pénétrer, faire tressaillir, tressailler; tressaillement*.)

Martial music thrills many people, and a thrill goes through them when they hear it. Ghost stories thrill us. We are thrilled with horror on receiving news of a great calamity.

A boy or girl is thrilled at the idea of meeting some hero, hitherto admired from a distance. A good mystery story or play is thrilling (*thril' ing, adj.*), and its thrillingness (*thril' ing nēs, n.*) holds the listeners or readers spell-bound, so that they thrill as the plot unfolds itself. Often the story ends thrillingly (*thril' ing li, adv.*), culminating in some final thrilling episode shortly before its close.

Older spelling *thirl*. A.-S. *thyrlian* to perforate, from *thyrēl* a perforation, hole, from *thurh* through; cp. M.H.G. *durchel* pierced. See *drill*. SYN.: *v.* Agitate, quiver, throb, tingle, vibrate. *n.* Quiver, throb, tingling, tremor vibration.

thrips (*thrips*), *n.* Any one of various minute insects belonging to the order Thysanoptera, injurious to plants. (F. *thrips*.)

The thrips is a tiny fringe-winged insect with a mouth fitted for piercing plants and sucking the juices therefrom. The corn thrips (*Thrips cerealium*) damages the tender shoots and ears of corn.

L., Gr. *thrips* woodworm, from *tribem* to rub, wear away.

thrive (*thriv*), *v.i.* To prosper; to flourish. to be fortunate or successful; to grow vigorously or luxuriantly. *p.t.* *throve* (*thrōv*), *thrived* (*thrīvd*); *p.p.* *thriven* (*thriv' n*), *thrived*. (F. *prosperer, réussir, croître*.)

A business is said to thrive when it prospers, and its owner, too, should thrive, or grow rich, if he invests his profits in other thriving or flourishing concerns.

Some plants will thrive, or grow luxuriantly, where others would do badly. Certain kinds of wheat, for instance, grow thrivingly (*thriv' ing li, adv.*) in somewhat arid regions. The form *thriven* is not uncommon.

Of Scand. origin, O. Norse *thrif* thriving condition, prosperity, *thrifta* to grasp, seize, *thrifask*, *sk.* reflexion = to seize for oneself. SYN.: Prosper.

thro' (*throo*). This is an abbreviated form of through. See through.

throat (*thrōt*), *n.* The front part of the neck; the gullet; the wind-pipe; the pharynx; the larynx; any throat-shaped entrance, inlet or opening; a strait; a narrow passage; the crotch of a gaff where it rests against the mast or the upper fore-corner of a boom-and-gaff sail; the part of a lawn-tennis racket where the frame joins the handle; in buildings, a groove or channel under a projection such as a coping-stone, to prevent rain from running back on the walls. *v.t.* To form a groove or channel in. (F. *gorge, goster, embouchure, goulière, canneler*.)

Strictly the throat means the cavity between the arch of the palate, the glottis, and the opening of the gullet; loosely the word has a wider application. A foreign body which lodges in the gullet is said to stick in the throat, and when a person is overcome with emotion words seem to stick in his throat, and he utters them with difficulty.

The common affection known as a sore throat is often the result of a cold, when the lining of the gullet may grow much swollen and inflamed. At the same time the voice may become very husky or throaty (*thrōt' i, adj.*), and the throatiness (*thrōt' i nēs, n.*) may be so pronounced as to make it difficult to understand what the affected person is saying.

The common name for the nettle-leaved bell-flower (*Campanula trachelium*), which

was formerly used to cure sore throats. is throatwort (*thrōt' wért, n.*). Throated (*thrōt' éd, adj.*) is used generally in combination, as white-throated, etc., applied to a bird. The under side of window-sills is throated or grooved, so that water drops off at the groove.

Two shopkeepers who reduce their prices to below cost in an attempt to capture each other's trade are said to cut one another's throats, or to pursue a cut-throat policy. A person who tells lies outrageously is said to lie in his throat. Anyone who adopts a policy, whether from spite or other reason, which in the end will not be of advantage to him, is said to cut his own throat.

A.-S. *throle*; cp. Dutch *strot*, G. *drossel*.

throb (*throbb*), *v.i.*
To palpitate; to pulsate, especially with abnormal force or rapidity; to quiver; to vibrate. *n.*
A pulsation; a palpitation. (F. *palpiter, vibrer; pulsation*.)

We can feel the throb of our pulse at wrist or temples. Emotion or exertion accentuates this throb, and we speak of a throb, or quiver, of emotion. A person's heart beats throbbingly (*throbb' ing li, adv.*) for a while after he has taken part in a strenuous race. Most people know the unpleasant sensation of a throbbing (*throbb' ing, adj.*) headache.

The measured beat or throb of a great machine may send a rhythmical quiver or throb right through a building.

Cp. L. *trepidus* trembling, Swed. *drabba* to throb, Rus. *trepete* to palpitate, throb. Perhaps imitative. SYN.: *v.* Palpitate, pulsate, vibrate. *n.* Pulsation, vibration.

throe (*thrō*), *n.* An extreme or violent pain; a pang; (*pl.*) anguish. (F. *angoisse, tourment, spasme*.)

This word is nearly always used in the plural.

Perhaps A.-S. *thrawn* affliction, plague, pang, influenced by *thrāwan* (E. *throw*) to twist, torture; cp. O. Norse *thrā* hard struggle.

thrombosis (*throm bō' sis*), *n.* The clogging of a blood-vessel by the formation of a clot of blood. (F. *thrombus*.)

Thrombosis is caused by the coagulation of the blood at a point within one of the vessels. The clot itself is called a thrombus (*throm' būs, n.*). Such a thrombotic (*throm bot' ik, adj.*) condition may come about through an injury or from various other causes.

Gr. *thrombos* clot of blood, E. suffix *-osis*

throne (*thrōn*), *n.* The state chair of a sovereign or bishop; sovereign power; (*pl.*) the third order of angels. *v.t.* To enthrone. *v.i.* To sit in state. (F. *trône; mettre sur le trône, introniser*.)

In the House of Lords is the royal throne used by the King when he opens or prorogues Parliament. Owing to the wisdom of King Edward VII, and his successor to the throne, King George V, the throne in this country, considered as typifying the monarchy, is more firmly established today, perhaps, than it has ever been. Throneless (*thrōn' lès, adj.*) means lacking a throne. A cathedral has a throne for the bishop.

O.F. *trone*, L. *thronus*, Gr. *thronos* seat, chair, from root *dher-* to support.

throng (*throng*), *n.*

A great number of people or things crowded closely together; a crowd; a crowded condition; press of work. *v.i.* To gather together in large numbers; to go in a crowd. *v.t.* To fill with or as with a crowd; to crowd into and occupy completely; to cram; to crowd round and press upon. (F. *foule, multitude; accourir en foule, s'attrouper; encombrer*.)

We read in Mark v, 24 that, when Christ was going to the house of Jairus, much people followed Him and thronged Him.

A.-S. *gethrang*, verbal *n.* from *thringan* to crowd, press; cp. G. *dringen*,

whence *drang* a throng, Goth. *threihan* to throng. SYN.: *n.* Crowd, multitude *v.* Cram, crowd, jostle.

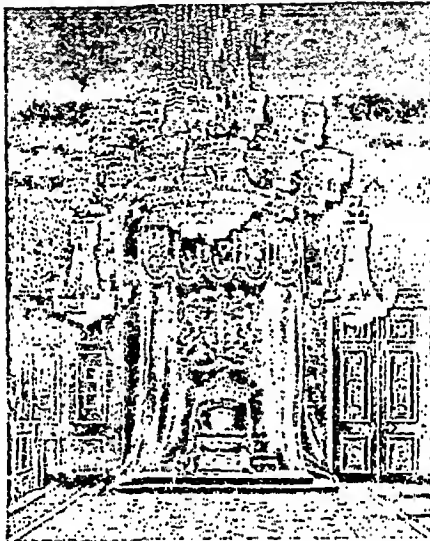
throstle (*thros' l*), *n.* The song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*; a machine for spinning wool and cotton. (F. *grive, métier continu*.)

The drawing frame called the throstle spinning machine has now been largely replaced by the ring-spinner, which, like the throstle, spins threads continuously.

A.-S. *thros(t)le*; cp. G. *drossel*, O. Norse *thröst-r*, L. *turdus*. See thrush [1].

throttle (*throt' l*), *n.* The throat; the wind-pipe; the gullet; a throttle-valve. *v.t.* To strangle; to choke; to control with a throttle-valve. (F. *gosier, soupape à gorge, registre; étrangler*.)

The starting-handle or regulator of a locomotive opens and closes the throttle-valve (*n.*), a valve through which steam passes to the cylinders. Many stationary steam-engines have their speed controlled by a second throttle, placed between the main throttle and the cylinders, and opened and shut by a governor, which automatically



Throne.—The throne in the magnificent throne room of Windsor Castle.

throttles the engine, if the speed should become too great.

The throttle of a motor-car is situated between the carburettor and the engine, and is worked by a pedal called the accelerator, or by a lever on the steering-wheel. A driver throttles down his engine when he wishes to reduce speed.

Perhaps dim. of *throat*. SYN.: *v.* Choke, strangle.

through (throo), *prep.* From one side to the other of; from end to end of; between the sides, walls, or parts of; during; throughout; in the midst of; by reason of; by means or agency of; by fault of. *adv.* From side to side or end to end; from beginning to end; to the end; to a final issue. *adj.* Going or intended to go through; of travelling, going all the way without change of vehicle, or with the same ticket. (F. *à travers, par, pendant, parmi, au moyen de, de part en part, d'un bout à l'autre; direct.*)

Perforated zinc has holes punched through it. We pass through a door to enter a room, and go through a corridor when we traverse it. We travel through a country when touring. Water circulates through pipes; electricity circulates through a circuit. A boat moves through water, and a bird flies through the air. Many mistakes are made through, or on account of, ignorance. An accident on a railway may occur through, or by reason of, a mechanical breakdown; less often, perhaps, does a mishap come about through, or by the fault of, the driver or signalman.

When a person does a thing by proxy he does it through, or by means of, another person. A through train takes a passenger to his destination without change of compartment. A through ticket enables him to travel over several companies' lines, or by both rail and steamboat, without having to take separate tickets for any stages of the journey. He is able to book through to his destination, and this method is called through booking.

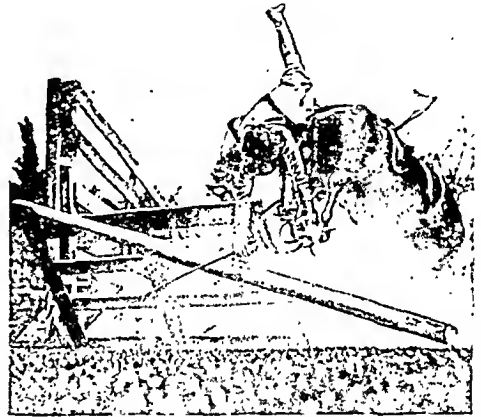
A cloth is of wool all through if made entirely of wool. When we say that rain continued all through the day we mean that it lasted from morning till night—one end of the day to the other. Rain is said to wet us through and through if it wets us thoroughly. Colloquially we may say we are through with a task when we have finished it. To go through with a task is to carry it to completion; to go through trouble signifies to experience trouble.

A house is well built throughout (throo' out, *adv.*) if well constructed in every part, or right through. A calendar gives the days of the week and their dates throughout (*prep.*), that is, from the beginning to end of, a year.

A.-S. *thurh*; cp. Dutch *door*, G. *durch*, an enlargement of root *ter-*, occurring in L. *terere* to bore, pierce.

throve (thrōv). This is a form of the past tense of thrive. See thrive.

throw (thrō), *v.t.* To fling, hurl, or cast, especially with force or to a distance; to cast down; to bring to the ground; to prostrate; to put (clothes) hastily (on or off); of snakes, to cast (the skin); to move, turn, or direct suddenly (the eyes, etc.); to cast (dice) or make a specified cast; to twist (raw silk) into threads. *v.i.* To fling or hurl a missile (at, etc.); to cast dice. *p.t.* threw (throo); *p.p.* thrown (thrōn). *n.* The act of throwing; a cast; a cast of dice; the distance to which a thing is or may be thrown; the length of a crank between the centres of the crank-pin and the crank-shaft; the length of travel of a valve; a device for giving rapid rotary motion, as in a lathe; a potter's wheel; in geology, a fault in strata. (F. *jeter, lancer, flanquer, renverser, lancer, jeter; jet, coup, portée.*)



Throw.—A lady rider experiencing a bad throw when her horse strikes an obstacle.

Bombs or grenades are thrown or flung with the hand at distances within easy throw, and some are thrown farther by a kind of mortar called a Stokes-gun, or by a rifle. Should the thrower (thrō' er, *n.*) of a grenade time his throw inaccurately, the missile may explode prematurely; on the other hand, if its explosion is delayed, the enemy may throw it back. A military commander throws forces into a place when he moves them thither quickly, to effect which he may require his engineers to throw or build a bridge across a river.

We throw away as worthless objects of no use or value. Spendthrifts throw away their money by using it wastefully, and careless people often throw away good chances by neglecting to make use of them. Gamblers stake money upon a throw of the dice, the player who throws the highest number winning the throw.

Polished metal surfaces are used to throw back, that is, reflect, light. Domesticated animals are said to throw back when

they show characteristics of the wild stock from which they were derived.

In wrestling each contestant tries to throw, or throw down, the other, that is, to get him prostrate on the ground and so score a throw. A horse sometimes throws its rider. In olden times a knight made a challenge by throwing down a gauntlet before his enemy or rival.

To throw in a remark is to bring it suddenly into a conversation. Pastry cooks and fruiterers often throw in, or add without charge, a seventh article when six are paid for. Snakes throw off, or cast, their old skins periodically. A roof is constructed at such a slope that it throws off, sheds, or gets rid of water. Some nimble-witted writers can throw off epigrams or poems, by producing them quickly or with little effort. Drops of water falling on a grindstone are thrown off by the latter as it revolves. To throw oneself on the mercy of another is to commit oneself to his mercy.

Parliament is said to throw out a bill when it rejects any proposed measure. Some owners of fine gardens and grounds throw them open to the public, so that all who wish may go into them. Volcanoes throw out, eject, or emit great quantities of smoke, lava, and ashes. To throw out a suggestion is to give voice to it. Trees throw out shoots in the spring. To throw out a wing from a house, or a spur from a pier or groyne, is to build it on to the existing structure.

To throw over a cause is to desert or abandon it; to throw up a post is to resign it; to throw up an earthwork is to construct it. The earth thrown up from a trench forms the parapet that is usually thrown up in front. The waves throw up many strange things on to the shore.

In Association football, the act of putting the ball into play after it has been played over a touch-line is called a throw-in (*n.*). The player who performs the duty, generally a wing half-back, stands with both feet behind the line and throws the ball with both hands from above his head.

In Rugby football, a pass or throw made in the direction of the opponents' in-goal, contrary to the laws, is called a throw forward (*n.*). When a ball has been played over a touch-line it is returned to play by a throw-out (*n.*), a player of the side to which the ball belongs throwing it from the spot at which it left the field of play. The ball must alight at least five yards from, and at right angles to, the touch-line.

In fox-hunting, the throw-off (*n.*) is the start of the hunt. This word has come

to mean a start of any kind. Australian natives are very expert with the boomerang, one kind of throw-stick (*n.*), used for flinging at animals. A throwster (*thrō' ster, n.*) is one engaged in the throwing of silk, the process of twisting threads of raw silk together.

A.-S. *thrāwan* to turn, twist, hurl; cp. Dutch *draaijen* to twist, G. *drehen* to turn. L. *terere* to bore. See thrill, through.

thrum [1] (*thrüm*), *v.i.* To play carelessly, monotonously, or unskilfully (on a stringed instrument); to tap; to drum. *v.t.* To play (an instrument) thus; to drum idly (on). *n.* The act or sound of thrumming. (F. *jouer mal, racler, tapoter*.)

Of Scand. origin. Cp. Icel. *thruma* to rattle, Swed. *trumma* to beat the drum, G. *trommel*. Perhaps imitative. See drum. SYN.: *v.* Drum, strum.

thrum [2] (*thrüm*), *n.* The fringe of threads left on a loom when the web is cut off; one of these threads; a loose thread; a tuft; a tassel; each of many short lengths of yarn threaded through a piece of canvas, their ends hanging loose at the same side, to form a thrum-mat; (*pl.*) coarse or waste yarn. *v.t.* To make of, adorn, or cover with, thrums. (F. *bout de fil, gros fil*.)

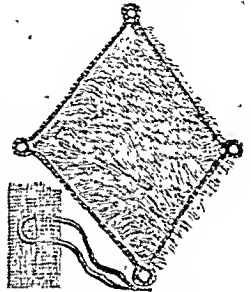
The short-styled flowers of the primrose and other plants are sometimes called thrum-eyed (*adj.*) because the anthers projecting from the corolla resemble thrums. A thrum-mat (*n.*) is a strong shaggy mat used on warships to fill a shell-hole, etc., in the hull.

A.-S. *thrum* ligament; cp. Dutch *dreum*, G. *trumm*, stump, end, O. Norse *thröm-r* brim, edge, L. *terminus*, Gr. *terma* limit, term.

thrush [1] (*thrüş*), *n.* A bird of the genus *Turdus* or of the family *Turdidae*, especially the song-thrush or throstle. (F. *grive*.)

The most familiar of the thrushes is the song-thrush (*Turdus musicus*), called also the mavis, or throstle. The male has dark brown plumage above, tawny beneath, the breast being speckled with darker colour. The song of the thrush is very sweet and musical. The bird feeds on earthworms, snails and insects, and is also partial to fruit.

A.-S. *thrysc*; cp. O.H.G. *droasca*, M.H.G. *drostel*, G. *drossel*. See throstle.



Thrum.—A thrum-mat of yarn and canvas, and a single thrum (left).



Thrush.—The song-thrush, one of the most delightful of British song-birds.

thrush [2] (thrūsh), *n.* A disease marked by ulceration of the mouth and throat, which usually affects infants and children; an inflammatory disease, which affects the frog in the feet of horses. (F. *aphthes*, *teigne*.)

Cp. Dan. *troske*, Swed. dialect *trosh*; perhaps connected with Dan. *tør*, Swed. *torr*, O. Norse *thurr*, A.-S. *thyrre*, G. *dürr*, all meaning dry, or with Norw. *trausk*, another form of *frosk* frog. It is curious that the L. and Gr. words *rana*, *batrachos*, both meaning frog, are also used for a swelling on the tongue.

thrust (thrūst), *v.t.* To push suddenly or forcibly; to stab. *v.i.* To make a sudden push (at); to stab (at); to push hard; to force or squeeze oneself (forward or through); to make a way thus. *n.* A sudden or forcible push; an attack with the point of a weapon; a stab; the force or pressure exerted by one body on another; the stress between two parts of a structure. (F. *pousser*, *enfoncer*; *tirer*; *coup*.)

The rapier is a thrusting sword, the point only being used, and the duellist attempts by a deft and well-timed thrust to get past his opponent's guard. A bayonet, after being unfixed, is thrust into its scabbard. A smoker thrusts his hand into his pocket to withdraw his pouch, and thrusts the latter back again.

A rider to hounds is said to thrust when he goes boldly at the fences. The piston of a steam-engine thrusts and pulls in alternate strokes. Tie-rods are often needed in buildings to counteract outward the thrust or outward pressure of the parts of a roof on the walls.

It is unwise and ill-mannered to thrust oneself in—that is, intrude oneself or interfere—where not wanted. To thrust through a hedge is to burst a way through it. To thrust an object through is to transfix it. A pin or fastener is thrust through papers to secure them.

The thrust-hoe (*n.*), also named Dutch hoe and push-hoe, has a blade in the same plane with the handle, and is pushed by the user.

Of Scand. origin. O. Norse *thrysta* to thrust, press, force; cp. E. *threat*, L. *trūdere* to thrust. SYN.: *r.* Push, stab. ANT.: *v.* Drag, draw, pull.

thud (thūd), *n.* A dull sound as of a blow upon a soft or hollow object. *v.i.* To give forth or make a thud; to fall with a thud. (F. *bruit sourd*.)

This word is used especially of a dull, low hollow sound, as of, say, a sack of flour falling on the ground.

Perhaps imitative. A.-S. *thyddan* to strike, thrust; cp. L. *tundere* to beat, E. *thump*. SYN.: *n.* Thump.

Thug (thūg), *n.* A member of an organization of religious assassins in India; a ruffian or murderer. (F. *thug*.)

In parts of India the doings of Thugs were a terrible evil until Thuggery (thūg' èr i, *n.*) or Thuggism (thūg' izm, *n.*) was put down about 1828-35 by the British. The Thugs worshipped the goddess Kali and did murder in her honour. Another name for this practice is Thuggee (thūg' ē, *n.*).

Hindi *thag* cheat, robber.

thuja (thū' jà), *n.* An arbor vitae, one of several evergreen coniferous trees of the genus *Thuja*; the wood of one of these. (F. *thui*.)

Incorrect spelling of Gr. *thya*. See *thyine*.

Thule (thū' lē), *n.* The name given by the Greek voyager, Pytheas of Massilia, to the northernmost land he reached. (F. *Thulé*.)

Pytheas described Thule as being a six days' sail from the Orcades, or Orkneys. It has variously been assumed to be the Shetlands, Iceland, or a part of Norway. The Romans frequently added to the name Thule the designation of "ultima," meaning farthest, and it was supposed to be the most remote northern point of the world. The name Thule has been used by poets and others to mean the furthest attainable region, or the limit.

Thulite (thū' lit, *n.*) is a rare variety of zoisite of a rose-red colour, found in Norway.

thumb (thūm), *n.* The short, thick inner digit of the human hand; a corresponding digit in some animals. *v.t.* To soil, mark or wear with the thumb; to handle or perform awkwardly. (F. *pouce*; *marquer au pouce*, *manier gauchement*.)

The thumb differs from the fingers in having only two joints, as against their three. Moreover, it is opposable, or so placed that it can be brought opposite the other digits as in grasping objects. Some animals in which all the four limbs have such a thumb-like digit are described as quadrumanous or four-handed. It is arboreal animals generally that have thumbs; others usually are thumbless (thūm' lēs, *adj.*)—they lack an opposable digit.

A person clumsy with his hands is said to be "all thumbs." To have a person under one's thumb is to have him completely in one's power or ready to give obedience. Many doors are fitted with a thumb-latch (*n.*), operated by pressing



Thumb.—The thumb of a chimpanzee is short compared with that of a human being.

down with the thumb the flattened end of a pivoted lever passing through the door.

Books often used get soiled by the thumb and fingers, and a well-thumbed Bible is proof of frequent reference to and study of Holy Writ.

Nevertheless, when handling a book or print one must be careful not to leave a thumb-mark (*n.*) on it—that is, one made by a dirty thumb.

A thumb-print (*n.*) is an impression taken by the police from the thumb of a suspected person. A thumb-nut (*n.*), also called a butterfly-nut and wing-nut, has two flat wing-like projections, so that it can readily be turned by the thumb and fingers. In one sense thumb-screw (*n.*) means the same as thumb-nut. But the thumb-screw which had the other name of thumbkins (*thūm' kinz, n.pl.*) was an instrument of torture used for crushing the thumbs.

A cut or sore thumb is protected with a thumb-stall (*n.*), which is a covering made specially, or the thumb cut from an old glove.

A.-S. *thūma* = the thick finger; cp. Dutch *duim*, G. *daumen*, O. Norse *thumr*, L. *tumēre* to swell. The *b* is excrement, as in *thimble*.

thummim (*thūm' im*). For this word see *urim*.

thump (*thūmp*), *v.t.* To strike or beat heavily, especially with the fist, so as to produce a dull sound; to hammer; to pound. *v.i.* To beat or hammer (on); to deliver a heavy blow (at); to throb. *n.* A heavy blow or knock giving out a dull sound; this sound. (F. *frapper au poing, frapper fort; coup de poing*.)

A child not tall enough to reach the knocker sometimes thumps on a door. An enthusiastic speaker often thumps the table in front of him.

A thumper (*thūmp' ēr, n.*) means one who thumps, but, colloquially, the word is applied to anything large, extraordinary, or impressive.

Imitative; cp. *dump*. SYN.: *v.* Beat, strike. *n.* Bang, thud.

thunder (*thūn' dēr*), *n.* The loud noise following a flash of lightning, due to disturbance of the air by the electrical discharge; a very loud noise; loud and vigorous denunciation. *v.i.* To make the noise of thunder; to give out a loud noise; to utter loud denunciations or threats. *v.t.* To emit with a noise as of thunder; to utter loudly and impressively. (F. *tonnerre, dénonciation; tonner, fulminer*.)

Thunder is caused by the sudden expansion of air by the lightning, and a rush of air along the path of the flash. The word thunderbolt (*thūn' dēr bōlt, n.*) means a flash of lightning with a crash of thunder; the name was also applied to a supposed bolt or missile formerly regarded as the substance of a lightning flash, and to a kind of rock identified with this. This idea arose through confusion with a meteorite. Figuratively, a thunderbolt is a sudden force which cannot be resisted, a sudden and violent threat or denunciation launched by some powerful person or party, or a startling event.

Thunderstone (*n.*) is a name given to ancient stone tools, arrowheads, etc., found in the ground, and to the fossil belemnite, all of which were once believed to have fallen from the sky as thunderbolts.

A sudden outburst of thunder is called a

thunder-clap (*n.*), thunder-crack (*n.*), or thunder-peal (*n.*). A cloud heavily charged with electricity is a thunder-cloud (*n.*). Clouds of this kind discharge themselves before and during a thunder-shower (*n.*), or thunder-storm (*n.*), which is a rain-storm accompanied by thunder.

The word thunder-struck (*adj.*) is used to mean struck by lightning, but is more often employed in a figurative sense. People are said to be thunderstruck when astounded by some unexpected news or event.

The Romans called Jupiter the thunderer

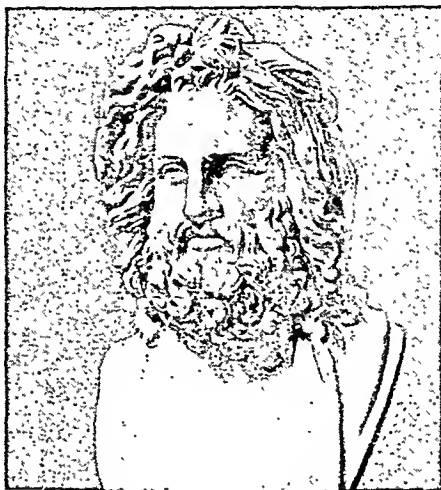
(*thūn' dēr ēr, n.*), one who thunders. The *Times* newspaper was once nicknamed the "Thunderer" on account of its outspoken leading articles. Cannon give out a thundering (*thūn' dēr ing, adj.*) noise, that is, one like thunder.

An orator sometimes thunders out denunciations of a party from which he differs, storming and thundering vehemently.

Trains thunder along, and pass thunderingly (*thūn' dēr ing li, adv.*), or thunderously (*thūn' dēr ūs li, adv.*)—with a noise like thunder.

Many flashes of lightning are thunderless (*thūn' dēr lēs, adj.*), that is, not followed by thunder which is audible to us. Noisy applause is said to be thunderous (*thūn' dēr ūs, adj.*); the hot, close weather in which thunderstorms occur is thundery (*thūn' dēr i, adj.*).

A.-S. *thunor* (*n.*), *thunrian* (*v.*); cp. Dutch *donder*, G. *donner*, O. Norse *thorr* Thor, the god of thunder, thunder, L. *tonāre* to thunder. The *d* is intrusive; as *b* in *thimble*.



Thunder.—Jupiter, the Roman god of the sky, of thunder, and of lightning.

thurible (thür' ibl), *n.* A censer used for burning incense. (F. *encensoir*.)

The acolyte who carries a thurible is called a **thurifer** (thür' i fër, *n.*).

L. t(h)uribulum, from *t(h)ūs* (gen. *t(h)ūs-is*) incense, and suffix *-bulum*; *thūs* is from Gr. *thuos* sacrifice, later incense; cp. *L. fūmus*, Sansk. *dhūma* smoke.

Thursday (thërz' dā; thërz' di), *n.* The fifth day of the week. (F. *jeudi*.)

Thursday is named after Thor, the god of thunder in Scandinavian mythology, and the son of Odin and Freya.

A.-S. Thunresdæg day of Thunder, translating *L. Jovis diēs* day of Jupiter; cp. *O. Norse Thorsdag-r*, Dutch *donderdag*, *G. Dönnertag*.

thus [1] (thūs), *adv.* In this way; in the way indicated or to be indicated; to this extent; accordingly; so. (F. *ainsi*, *en conséquence*.)

On a railway signals are given to the drivers **thus**: the semaphore arm is lowered to a slanting position when a train may proceed, and is raised to the horizontal as a signal to stop. Coloured lights too, are brought into use, thus producing signals which are visible at night. Thus when a driver sees a signal, thus denoting that he may proceed, he knows that the line is clear. If he fails thus to obey the signal he may jeopardize the train and its passengers.

M.E., A.-S., thus; cp. *O. Saxon, O. Frisian thus*, Dutch *dus*. See *thuis*.

thus [2] (thus; thoos), *n.* Frankincense; resin, especially of the spruce-fir. (F. *encens*.) See *thurible*.

thwack (thwāk), *n.* This is another form of whack. See *whack*.

thwaite (thwāt), *n.* A piece of ground reclaimed and converted to tillage. (F. *défrichement*.)

This word is now used only in place-names such as *Seathwaite*, *Applethwaite*.

Of Scand. origin. *O. Norse thveit* a (cut off) piece, parcel, of land; cp. *A.-S. thwattan* to cut.

thwart (thwört), *adj.* Transverse; adverse; cross-grained. *adv.* and *prep.*

Across. n. A transverse plank in a boat, used as a seat for an oarsman. *v.t.* To frustrate; to foil. (F. *transverse*, *en travers*; *banc de nage*; *contrecarrer*, *déjouer*.)

The adjective, adverb and preposition are more or less archaic. The plank or bench in a boat on which the rowers sit is a **thwart**. The **thwartship** (thwört' ship, *adj.*) timbers of a vessel are those placed **thwartship** (*adv.*), or across the hull, from side to side. A person thwarts the intentions of another when he frustrates them. One who conceals a crime is a **thwarter** (thwört'ër, *n.*) of the law.

Of Scand. origin. *O. Norse thvert*, neuter of *thver-r*, athwart, transverse, adverse, obstinate; cp. *A.-S. thwerh*: cross, transverse, adverse, angry, Dutch *dwaars*, *G. zwerch* athwart, awry, *Swed. tvär* across. *Syn.*: *v.* Cross, frustrate.

thy (thī), *pron.* Of or relating to thee. *adj.* Concerning thee. (F. *ton*, *ta*.)

This is the possessive case of, and the possessive adjective corresponding to, the archaic pronoun thou. Before a vowel, or when the word is employed absolutely, the form *thine* (thīn) is used. Instances of the use of both forms are seen in Christ's prayer (John xvii, 5-6):—

And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self. . . I have manifested thy name unto the men which thou gavest me out of the world: thine they were. . . and they have kept thy word.

Shortened form of *thine*, from *A.-S. thīn*; cp. *G. dein*. *O. Norse thīn*.

thyne (thī' in), *adj.* An epithet used in the Bible (Revelation xviii, 12) of a tree and its wood.

Thyine wood has been assumed to be that from an African conifer which yields gum sandarac.

Gr. thyinos (adj.) pertaining to the *thuja* *thy(i)a*, so called from its sweet-smelling wood from *thyein* to sacrifice, smell. See *thus* [2].

thylacine (thī' lā sin), *n.* A carnivorous marsupial, the Tasmanian zebra-wolf. (F. *thylacine*.)

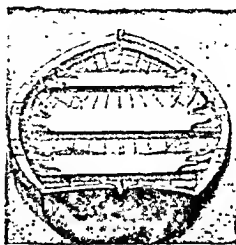
The thylacine (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*) is a little smaller than a wolf, and is the largest predatory marsupial. It is very destructive to sheep. The animal is called the zebra-wolf because its greyish-brown coat is striped with black.

Gr. thylax (gen. *thylakos*) pouch, *kyōn* dog.

thyme (tīm), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Thymus*, especially the garden thyme. (F. *thym*.)

Wild thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*) is common on chalk hills and in sandy dry places. Lemon thyme is a cultivated variety of this. The garden thyme (*T. vulgaris*) is

a native of Mediterranean countries. Because of its aromatic properties it is used for flavouring. An extract, oil of thyme, is employed in perfumes. From this oil may be obtained thymol (thī' mol, *n.*), used as an antiseptic, and in dentifrices. For commercial purposes thymol is prepared



Thwart.—Thwarts placed athwart a boat.



Thyme.—Wild thyme in bloom. It grows on chalk hills and in sandy dry places.

synthetically. *Thymy* (tīm' i, *adj.*) means perfumed with or abounding in thyme.

F. thym, from *L. thymus* (acc. *thym-um*), *Gr. thy-mos -mon*, from *thyein*, to sacrifice, from *thvos* sacrifice, incense, so-called from its sweet smell.

thyroid (thīr' oid), *adj.* Shield-shaped; of or relating to the thyroid cartilage or gland. *n.* The thyroid cartilage or gland. (*F. thyroïde.*)

Because of its shield-shaped markings one of the woodpeckers is called the thyroid wood-pecker. The thyroid cartilage is the large shield-shaped cartilage which forms part of the larynx, and is popularly called Adam's apple. Close to this, on the larynx and trachea, lies the thyroid gland (*n.*) or thyroid body (*n.*), one of the ductless glands.

Gr. thyreoidēs shield-shaped, from *thyreos* large oblong shield (from *thyra* door), *eidos* shape, form.

thyrsus (thēr' sūs), *n.* A staff or shaft wrapped with vine-leaves and tipped with a pine cone, anciently used as an emblem of Bacchus. *pl. thyrsi* (thēr' sī). (*F. thyrsé.*) *L.*, from *Gr. thyrsos* staff, stalk.

thyself (thī self'), *pron.* The reflexive and emphatic form corresponding to thee and thou. (*F. toi-même, toi, te.*)

Like thee and thou, thyself is rarely used to-day, except in poetical language.

From *thy* (*adj.*) and *self* (*n.*).

tiara (ti a' rā), *n.* An ornamental head-dress, resembling a turban, worn by ancient Persian kings; a dome-shaped diadem, adorned with three crowns, worn by the Pope as a symbol of his claim to threefold sovereignty; the papal office or dignity; a jewelled coronet or headband worn by women. (*F. tiare.*)



Tiara.—A Persian king's tiara (left), the Pope's triple tiara, and a woman's tiara.

The wearer of a tiara may be described as tiara'd (ti a' rād, *adj.*). This word is also written tiaraed (ti a' rād).

L., *Gr.* (*adj.*) probably of Persian origin.

tibet (ti bet'), *n.* Wool from Tibet, in central Asia; cloth made from this or in imitation of this; cloth made or partly made of goats' hair, or in imitation of this: a shawl or other garment made of such material. Another form is *thibet* (ti bet').

One of the chief industries of Tibet is the

manufacture of woollen cloth. Tibetan bet' ān, *n.*) is the language of the Tibetans (*adj.*) race, a member of which is a Tibetan.

tibia (tib' i ā), *n.* The shin-bone; fourth joint of the leg in an insect; ancient Greece and Rome, a kind of pipe flute. *pl. tibiae* (tib' i ē) or *tibias* (tib' i ā) (*F. tibia.*)

The tibia is the larger and inner of the two bones of the lower leg. Parts or organs situated near the tibia are described *tibial* (tib' i āl, *adj.*). The prefix *tibio-* is used to form words denoting connexion with the tibia. An example is *tibio-femur* (tib i ō fem' ō rāl, *adj.*), which means pertaining to both shin-bone and thigh-bone. The tibia of a bird merges with some of the tarsal bones, and is hence called the *tibiotarsus* (tib i ō tar' sūs, *n.*).

L. = shin-bone, flute.

tic (tik), *n.* A convulsive twitching of muscles, especially in the face. (*F. tic.*)

This word is generally used to mean *douloureux* (tik doo loo rē, *n.*) or facial neuralgia with muscular twitching.

F. earlier tique, tiquet; *cp. Dutch tik* a pat, knock, *Low G. tukken*, *G. zucken* to give a start, twitch. Perhaps imitative.

tick [1] (tik), *n.* One of various kinds of parasitic blood-sucking arachnids and insects infesting animals. (*F. tique.*)

Ticks are properly arachnids belonging to the family *Ixodidae*, allied to the mites. The name is given loosely to certain parasitic insects. Ticks bury the head in the skin of the host and suck blood until they are full and greatly distended, when they generally drop off. Some diseases are spread by ticks, which carry the parasites causing them.

A.-S. ticia; *cp. Dutch teek*, *L.G. teke*, *G. zet*

tick [2] (tik), *n.* A case or cover for holding the filling of mattresses and beds; material for this. (*F. toile à matelas.*)

Strong striped cotton or stout linen cloth is used in making a tick, the material being called *ticking* (tik' ing, *n.*). It is usually twilled, and is woven in such manner that the filling of the mattress does not readily penetrate it.

L.L. t(h)ēca case, *L. thēca*, *Gr. thēkē*, *fr. lithenai* to put, place.

tick [3] (tik), *n.* The beat of a watch clock; a regular recurrent noise resembling this; a small mark placed against items in a list, etc., or used in checking accounts. To make a small regularly recurring sound as a watch or clock. *v.t.* To mark with a tick (*F. tic-tac, point; faire tic-tac; pointer.*)



Tick.—A tick which attacks sheep and similar animals.

A seconds pendulum ticks, or beats once a second. A book-keeper ticks entries in a journal as he posts them to the ledger, marking each with a tick. The sound that a clock makes is imitated, as well as named, by the word tick-tack (*n.*). A tucker (tik'ér, *n.*) is something that ticks, especially a tape-machine, and in colloquial use a watch.

Imitative; cp. Dutch *tikken* (*v.*) *tik* (*n.*) light, touch, pat, *G. ticken, ticktack* (*adv.* and *n.*).

ticket (tik'èt), *n.* A written or printed piece of paper or card which entitles its holder to certain privileges; a label or other attachment stating the price or other particulars of an article; in American politics, a list of candidates for election. *v.i.* To put a ticket on; to label. (*F. billet, étiquette; étiqueter.*)

Regular travellers by train usually buy a season ticket. Others take a ticket each time they travel. Bus or tramcar tickets are punched, or marked with a ticket-punch (*n.*) to denote the stage to which the ticket-holder (*n.*) may travel.

In most shops goods are ticketed to show the price. On the Stock Exchange, ticket-day (*n.*) is the day before settling day, when the accounts are passed between brokers and jobbers. A man serving a sentence of imprisonment is sometimes released before his sentence has been fully served, on a licence called a ticket-of-leave (*n.*). The ticket-of-leave man (*n.*) is required to report regularly at a police station, and to fulfil other obligations.

M.F. estiquette (*cliquet* a little bill, label, literally something stuck on; cp. *G. stecken* to stick. See stick, etiquette

ticking (tik'ing), *n.* A strong woven material used to make ticks. See under tick [2].

tickle (tik'l), *v.t.* To touch lightly so as to cause a thrilling sensation, usually producing laughter; to divert; to amuse; to please. *v.i.* To feel the thrill or sensation of tickling. *n.* The act or sensation of tickling. (*F. chatouiller, déridier; tressaillir, démanger; chatouillement.*)

Some parts of the body are so sensitive that if one is touched lightly on such a spot, the nerves are excited; usually one just laughs when this is done, but a very ticklish (tik'lish, *adj.*) person can hardly bear to be tickled and may go into convulsions in an extreme case. Ticklishness (tik'lish nès, *n.*) means the state of being ticklish or susceptible to tickling.

The word ticklish also means delicate, difficult, or precarious. For example, we speak of a ticklish matter, that is, one requiring to be handled with tact, delicacy, or great care. Similarly a person is said to be ticklishly (tik'lish li, *adv.*), placed when he is in precarious or hazardous circumstances.

Savoury dishes tickle the palate; we are tickled by a joke; flattery may tickle our vanity. A tickler (tik'ler, *n.*), is one who tickles in any sense of the word, or else something used for tickling, such as a feather or

paper brush used at carnivals.

Frequentative of *tick* (in the sense of tapping, patting). Some take the word to be a transposition of *kittle* to tickle, puzzle; cp. Dutch *kittelen*, *G. kitzeln*, and *O. Norse killa*. *Syn.*: *v.* Amuse, divert, please.

tidal (tid'ál), *adj.* Of or relating to the tides. See under tide.

tidbit (tid'bit), *n.* This is another form of titbit. See under tit.

tiddlywinks (tid'li winks), *n.* A game in which players snap or flick bone or ivory disks into a tray. Another form is

tiddledywinks (tid'li di winks).

Perhaps from *E. dialect tiddler* to trifle, potter, fuss, which may be a frequentative from dialect *tid* careful.

tide (tid), *n.* Time; season; a period of time; the periodic rise and fall of the sea caused by the attraction of the moon and sun; the current or tendency of events. *v.i.* To drift, especially in or out of harbour with the help of the tide. (*F. saison, époque, marée, courant.*)

We sometimes talk of working double tides, or double shifts. Poets use the word tide for season, and we speak of Yule-tide or Easter-tide, but in these senses the word is rare.

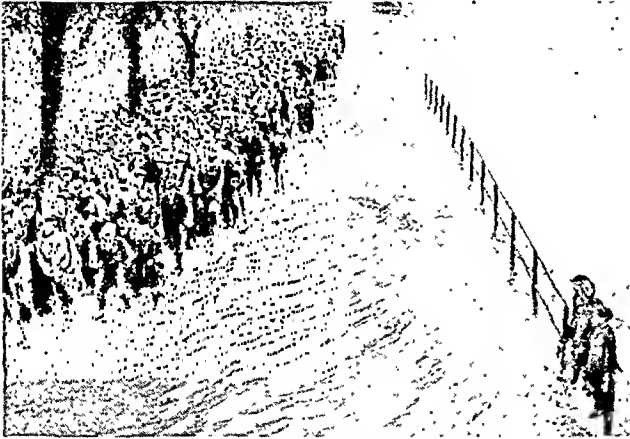
The rising of the sea is the flood tide; its falling is called the ebb tide. This sequence occurs usually twice every day, the time being usually later by about twenty-five minutes every tide. The water of the oceans is attracted towards the moon so that it forms a peak, or outward bulge, on a line passing from the moon through the centre of the earth. As the earth rotates, its surface passes beneath this outward bulging mass—which is held on the central line, by the moon's attraction, so that the peak line itself seems to move—producing thereby the rise and fall of tides. It is high tide on opposite sides of the earth at the same time, for there is a similar peak time at the Antipodes.



Ticket.—An ingenious machine for issuing tickets, in use at some railway stations.

The sun also exercises attraction on the mass of water, but to less than half the extent. When the sun is in line with the moon and earth—at new and full moon—the combined solar and lunar tides give rise to the spring tides which are higher than normal. The low or neap tides occur when the sun is pulling at right angles to the moon and thus reducing its effect.

A vessel when stranded may get off again with the help of a favourable tide. To tide over difficulties is to manage to get over them, and to tide a friend over a trouble is to help him through it. A tide-gate (*n.*) gives access to a dock or harbour at flood-tide, but is closed as the tide falls, to retain the water. The height to which a tide rises is shown by an instrument called a tide-gauge (*n.*). A mark left on a beach by a tide is a tide-mark (*n.*). It generally is a line of rubbish, foam, etc., deposited by the water at the turn of the tide, as it begins to ebb, in which case it is called high water mark.



Tide.—People walking along a flooded towing-path caused by an exceptionally high tide on the Thames.

A tide-waiter (*n.*) or tidesman (*tídʒ' mán, n.*) was a custom-house officer who boarded ships coming into harbour to collect the customs dues.

A channel through which a tide runs is a tideway (*n.*). A tide-lock (*n.*) is a lock between tidal (*tíd' ál, adj.*) water and a harbour, to allow ships to pass in and out at all states of the tide. Water is tidal if its level rises and falls with the tides, as in a tidal basin (*n.*), a tidal dock (*n.*), or a tidal harbour (*n.*). The Thames is a tidal river (*n.*) that is, one affected by the tides, as far up as Teddington Lock. A tidal wave (*n.*) is one of the great peak lines or waves of water following the moon and sun, from east to west, and thus causing the tides, as described above. Tideless (*tíd' lès, adj.*) means without tides.

A.-S. *tíd* time, season (the original meaning); cp. Dutch *tijd*, G. *zeit*, O. Norse *tíð*. SYN.: *n.* Season, time.

tidings (*tí' dínz*), *n.pl.* A piece of news; intelligence; a message or report. (F. *nouvelles*.)

This word is treated as a plural or a singular. The proverb says that evil tidings fly apace. Good tidings sometimes come too late.

Of Scand. origin. M.E. *títhing*, Lat. A.-S. *tiding*, altered from O. Norse *tíðindi* things that happen; cp. Dutch *tijding*, G. *zeitung*. See tide, betide.

tidy (*tí' dí*), *adj.* Orderly; neat; trim; neatly arranged; pretty large or considerable; fairly well in health. *n.* A covering for the back of a chair, the arms of a couch, etc. *v.t.* To make tidy; to put in good order. (F. *net, propre, ordonné, considérable; couverture; nettoyer, ranger*.)

One who is neat and tidy in dress is generally tidy and orderly in his habits. To tidy up a room is to make it orderly and trim.

Among great cities, London is noted for its tidy streets and parks. An army of cleaners is at work to preserve this tidiness (*tí' dí nès, n.*). Much of the attractiveness of large formal gardens arises from the fact that they are tidily (*tí' dí lí, adv.*) kept.

From *tide* with suffix *-y*; timely, hence in good order; cp. Dutch *tijdig*, G. *zeitig*, timely, ripe. See tide. SYN.: *adj.* Dapper, neat, orderly, trim. ANT.: Disorderly, slovenly untidy.

tie (*tí*), *v.f.* To fasten, attach or secure with a cord, etc.; to bind; to secure or join together with a knot; to arrange (ribbons, etc.) in the form of a knot; to form (a knot or bow) by knotting and drawing tight; to constrain; to confine; to restrict; in music, to join (notes of the same pitch) with a tie. *v.i.* To make the same score as (another). *pres. p.* *tying* (*tí' íng*). *n.* Something used

to tie things together; a neck-tie; a bond; an obligation; a restriction; a rod or beam holding parts of a structure together; a tie-beam; a railway sleeper; an equality of score between competing parties; a round or match in which the competitors finish equal; a match between any pair of players or teams chosen out of a number; in music, a curved line connecting two notes of the same pitch, indicating that the sound is to be sustained, and not repeated. (F. *lier, attacher, obliger; attache, nœud, barre d'extension, liaison*.)

One may tie a ribbon in a bow, or tie a knot in it. A shopkeeper who has no one to relieve him may be said to be tied to his shop during business hours. Friendship is often a strong and lasting tie or bond.

In cricket a match is said to end in a tie when both sides score the same number of runs. In lawn-tennis a tie is a round, that is, one of the sections into which a

tournament is divided. In football, especially the Association game, a tie is a match in any round or section of a knock-out competition.

To tie up a dog is to fasten the animal by its chain; to tie up a parcel is to secure it with string or tape, which is tied with one or more knots. To tie up money is to arrange for its being spent or used only in the manner desired, conditions being attached to its acceptance. A person is said to be tied up by restrictions if they take away his liberty of action. When two players tie in a contest, both having an equal score, they play another round, called a tie, to decide the winner.

A tie-beam (*n.*) is a horizontal beam joining two parts, such as two rafters of a pair. The thrust of the roof of a structure is counteracted by ties or tie-rods holding together or tying the walls.

In the U.S.A. the stoppage of an industry through a strike is called a tie-up (*n.*). The old-fashioned tie-wig (*n.*) was a wig tied behind with a ribbon.

A public house is called a tied house (*n.*) if it may sell only the liquor supplied by one particular brewer, to whom the establishment is then said to be tied. A tier (*tī'ēr, n.*) is one who ties in any sense.

M.E. *tighen, tighen*, A.-S. *ti(c)gan*, from *tæg*, a cord, band, rope, from *tēon* to pull, drag; cp. O. Norse *taug*, string, rope, G. *ziehen* to draw, tow. See tow [1], tug. SYN.: *v* Connect, join, link, restrain, unite. *n*. Bond, connexion, link, obligation, restriction. ANT.: *v*. Disconnect, unfasten, untie.

tier (*tēr*), *n.* A row or rank, especially one of several, placed one above another. *v.t.* To pile, build, or arrange in tiers. (F. *degré, gradin, rang; ranger*.)

Seats in the upper part of a theatre are usually arranged in tiers, raised in ranks one above the other, so that those in each tier have an unimpeded view of the stage. A tier is also a line of vessels in a



Tier. — A tier of ships moored in harbour.

doek or harbour, each behind another. O.F. *tire* literally a pull, hence a long line, from *tirer* to draw, pull, stretch, of Teut. origin, akin to E. *tear* [1], G. *ziehen*.

tierce (*tērs*), *n.* A cask holding 42 gallons; a sequence of three cards of the same suit: the third position in fencing;

the third canonical hour in the Roman Catholic Church, or the office for this hour; in heraldry, a field divided into three parts of different tinctures; an organ stop, two octaves and a third above unison. (F. *tierce*.)

The tierce cask holds one third of a pipe of wine. In cards the sequence of king, queen and jack of a suit is an example of a tierce. Fencers speak of a thrust in tierce, or its corresponding parry.

F. fem. of *tiers* third, from L. *tertius* (fem. of *tertius*) third (*pars* part).

tiercel (*tēr' sél*), *n.* A term used in falconry for the male of various species of falcon, especially the peregrine, and also for the male goshawk. Another form is *tercel* (*tēr' sél*). *Tiercelet* (*tērs' lét*) and *tercelet* (*tērs' lét*) have the same meaning. (F. *tiercelet*.)

O.F. *tercel*, L.L. *tertilolus*, dim. of L. *tertius* third, perhaps because the third egg was supposed to produce a male.

tiercet (*tēr' sèt*). This is another form of *tercet*. See *tercet*.

tiers état (*tyärz é ta*), *n.* The third estate of the realm; the commons. (F. *tiers état*.)

In pre-revolutionary France there were three estates of the realm—the nobles, the clergy, and the people, or *tiers état*. Representatives of these three orders formed the States-General, which met when convoked by the sovereign to discuss matters of national importance. When, at the beginning of the disturbance of public opinion which led to the Revolution, the States-General were convoked by Louis XVI—the first assembly since 1614—the *tiers état* numbered nearly as many as the other two bodies together.

The *tiers état* asked for the abolition of privilege, and requested that the other two estates should sit with them, the voting to be by head, and not, as customarily, by order. The representatives of the privileged classes refused to sit with the *tiers état* as one assembly, and the latter therefore declared that they alone represented the nation, and would themselves form a National Assembly. The meeting of this body, on June 17, 1789, may be called the first act of the French Revolution.

F. = third estate.

tiff (*tif*), *n.* A petty quarrel; a fit of ill-temper; a small draught of liquor. *v.t.* To sip; to drink. *v.i.* To be pettish; to take tiffin. (F. *pique, brouille, gorgée; siroter; boudier, goûter*.)

Of Scand. origin. The original meaning is to sniff (1) as a sign of contempt, (2) to sip, taste; cp. O. Norse *thief-r* smell, *thiefa* to smell, sniff.

Another interpretation makes both senses imitative, (1) from the sound of a slight puff of air, (2) from that of sipping. SYN.: *n.* Pet, quarrel, temper.

tiffany (tif' à ni), *n.* A kind of thin silk gauze, or gauze muslin. (F. *gaze de soie*.)

Earlier *tiffanie*, *tiffenay*, said to mean a dress worn on Twelfth Night. It is a corruption of L.L. *theophania* (Epiphany) manifestation of God. See Theophan.

tiffin (tif' in), *n.* A light repast or snack taken between breakfast and dinner; lunch. *v.i.* To take tiffin. (F. *second déjeuner*; *gouter*.)

This term is chiefly used by Anglo-Indians.

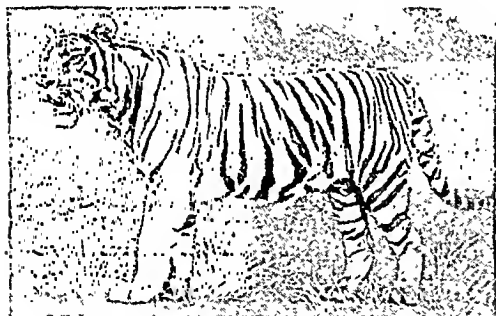
From E. *tiff* (to take a small drink) and verbal *n.* suffix *-in(g)*.

tig (tig), *v.t.* To touch in a game. *n.* A children's game. (F. *quatre coins*.)

In *tig* one player runs after the others until he or she touches one of them. The one touched then becomes the pursuer, and so on.

Perhaps a variant of *tick* [4] (to touch lightly). SYN.: *n.* Tag, touch.

tiger (ti' gèr), *n.* A large Asiatic feline mammal, *Felis tigris*; (loosely) one or other of the other large cats; a bully; a swaggering ruffian. (F. *tigre*, *félide*, *mata-more*, *sacripant*.)



Tiger.—The tiger is a flesh-eating animal found in central and southern Asia.

The tiger is found in central and southern Asia, and attains its greatest size and richest colouring—tawny, striped with black—in the hot jungles of India. The male measures about six feet in length, not including the tail, which is about three feet long. The tigress (ti' grès, *n.*), as the female is called, is somewhat smaller.

The jaguar is sometimes called the American tiger, and the cougar or puma is known as the red tiger. To some of the smaller wild cats, especially those with tigrine (ti' grin, *adj.*) or tiger-like colours, is applied the name of tiger-cat (*n.*).

A tigerish (ti' gèr ish, *adj.*) nature is one fierce and cruel. Nana Sahib, leader of the mutineers at Cawnpore, who caused captive women and children to be murdered, was called the Tiger of Cawnpore. Tiger-footed (*adj.*) creatures are those which move swiftly, like a tiger.

The tiger-beetle (*n.*), belonging to the family Cicindelidae is so called because of its spotted and striped wing covers, and its predatory habits. One of the British species (*Cicindela campestris*) is called the green tiger. The tiger-moth (*n.*), *Arctia caja*, owes its name to the orange and black markings of its wings; the same tigrine colours are found in the Mexican tiger-flower (*n.*), *Tigridia pavonia*, related to the iris, and in the familiar tiger-lily (*n.*), *Lilium tigrinum*.

The twining tiger's-foot (*n.*)—*Ipomaea pestigridis*—of India is so called because of its hairy stem and leaves. Tiger-wood (*n.*) is a timber imported from British Guiana, and used in cabinet making. It is the heart-wood of *Machaerium Schomburgkii*. The yellowish gem called tiger's-eye (*n.*) was so named because of its changeable gleam, thought to resemble that of a tiger's eye in the dark.

F. *tigre*, from L. *tigris* (acc. *tigrem*), Gr. *tigris*; said to mean the swift, of Persian origin; cp. Zend *tighri* arrow, Pers *tir*. This may be the meaning of the name Tigris, given to the river.

tight (tit), *adj.* Closely put together; compactly built; closely held, drawn or fastened; fitting closely; stretched to the full; tense; impervious; free from leakiness; neat; trim; compact; of a situation, awkward or difficult; of money, not easy to obtain; of language, terse; of a picture, handled without freedom. *adv.* In a tight manner. *n.* In Rugby football, a scrum; (*pl.*) close-fitting garments. (F. *serré*, *collant*, *raide*, *tendu*. *étanche*, *imperméable*, *net*, *difficile*.)

In the sense of not allowing fluid, etc., to enter or escape, the word is generally used in combination. We speak of a ship being water-tight, and of fruit and other foodstuffs being kept in air-tight tins or jars.

In Rugby football play in the tight means in the scrum, as opposed to play in the open, or away from the scrum.

Tights are often worn by acrobats, actors, etc., either over the whole body or to cover the legs.

If a garment is tight or is fastened too tightly (ti' li, *adv.*), it is very uncomfortable. On the other hand, garments may be so loose that the wearer has to tighten (ti' èn, *v.t.*) them. They then tighten (*v.i.*), or become tight. A tightener (ti' èn èr, *n.*) is a person who tightens or a device used for tightening. When bankers and others have to pay a high rate of interest for money, they complain of the tightness (ti' nès, *n.*) of the money market.

Of Scand. origin. M.E. *tight*, *thiht*; cp. Icel. *thiell-r* tight; water-tight, Swed. *tät*, Dutch and G. *dicht*. The O. Norse original was probably *thiht-r*. SYN.: *adj.* Close, compact, rigid, taut, tense. ANT.: *adj.* Loose, slack.

tigress (ti' grès). For this word and *tigrine* see *under* tiger.

tike (tik), *n.* A dog, especially a low-bred one; a cur; a low, boorish fellow. Another form is *tyke* (tik). (F. *tique*, *chien*.)

A Yorkshireman is sometimes called a Yorkshire *tike*.

Of Scand. origin. Cp. Iccl. and Swed. *tik* bitch, Dan. dialect *tiig* dog.

tilde (til' dè), *n.* A mark (~) placed above *n* in Spanish to show that the letter should be pronounced as if followed by *y*. (F. *tilde*.)

Span. from L. *titulus* superscription, title, sign.

tile (til), *n.* A thin slab of baked clay, porcelain, glass, or other material used for covering roofs, floors, walls, etc. *v.t.* To cover with or as with tiles; in freemasonry, to guard (a meeting or lodge) from intrusion; to bind to secrecy; to keep secret. *v.i.* To use tiles. Another form, used in freemasonry, is *tyle* (tîl). (F. *tuile*, *carreau*, *moultre*; *couvrir de tuiles*.)

Clay tiles, whether glazed or unglazed, plain or ornamental, are baked in a tile-kiln (*n.*), and the place where they are made is called a *tilery* (til' èr i, *n.*).

Certain rocks are called *tile-stones* (*n.pl.*) because they split into slabs thin enough to be used instead of tiles. Among these are the *Ledbury shales*.

The fish called the *tile-fish* (*n.*)—*Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps*—has brilliant colouring which suggests that of an ornamental tile.

A different kind of *tiler* (til' èr, *n.*) from the one who tiles roofs is the man who guards the door of a freemasons' lodge. In this latter sense the word is often spelt *tyler* (til' èr).

A-S. *tigele*, L. *tégula*, from *tegere* to cover. **til** [1] (til), *v.t.* To cultivate. (F. *cultiver*, *labourer*.)

A man who tills or cultivates land is a *tiller* (til' èr, *n.*) of the ground. Land which can be tilled, especially land which can be ploughed, is said to be *tillable* (til' àbl, *adj.*). The word *tillage* (til' ij, *n.*) means the act of tilling or the state of being tilled; tilled land, especially land under crops as distinguished from pasture land; or the crops on such land.

A-S. *tilian* to try, work, cultivate, from *til* good, profitable (cp. *til* end, aim); cp. Dutch *telen* to breed, cultivate, till, G. *zielen* to aim at. SYN.: Cultivate.

til [2] (til), *prep.* Up to the time of; until. *conj.* Up to the time when. (F. *jusque*, *jusqu'à*; *jusqu'à ce que*.)

When a man says "Till now I have been very busy," he means he has been busy up to that very moment.

Of Scand. origin. O. Norse *tili*; cp. *tuli*, purpose, G. *ziel* end, limit. See *til* [1].

til [3] (til), *n.* A drawer or other receptacle behind the counter in a shop, bank, etc., for the cash used in daily business transactions. (F. *caisse*.)

From M.E. *tillen* to draw, pull, A-S. *-tyllan*. See *toll* [2].

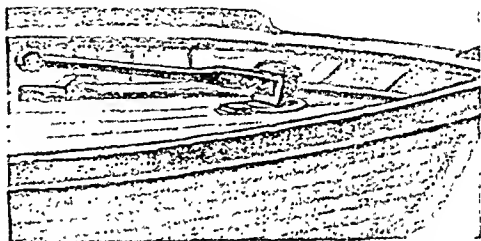
til [4] (til), *n.* Another name for boulder-clay (which see).

Soil that abounds in *til* or that is of the nature of *til* is *tilly* (til' i, *adj.*). M.E. and Modern E. dialect *thill*.

tiller [1] (til' èr), *n.* One who tills. See *under* *til* [1].

tiller [2] (til' èr), *n.* A bar fixed to the head of a rudder to turn it with. (F. *barre du gouvernail*.)

In large vessels the *tiller* of the rudder is moved by a *tiller-chain* (*n.*) or *tiller-rope* (*n.*), which connects it with the steering gear. See *til* [3].



Tiller.—The tiller, a lever by means of which the helmsman steers a boat.

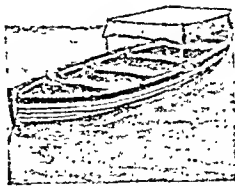
tiller [3] (til' èr), *n.* A shoot of a plant or tree springing from the base of the original stalk, stem, or trunk; a sucker; a sapling. *v.i.* To put forth tillers. (F. *bourgeon*, *rejeton*; *bourgeonner*.)

When the main shoot of an oak is cut down, a dense growth of branches is formed from the base of the shoot; this is called *tiltering* (til' èr ing, *n.*).

A-S. *telgor* twig, branch, shoot; cp. Dutch *telg*.

tilt [1] (tilt), *n.* A cover or awning for a wagon or cart; an awning over part of a boat; in Newfoundland and Labrador, a wood-cutter's or fisherman's hut. *v.t.* To cover with an awning or tilt. (F. *bache*; *couvrir d'une tente*.)

A-S. *teld* covering, tent, *betelden*, to cover; cp. G. *zell* tent. Iccl. *tjald*, Dan. *telt*. SYN.: *n.* Awning, canopy, tent.



Tilt.—A boat with a tilt, or awning.

tilt [2] (tilt), *v.i.* To tip; to heel over; to slope; to move up and down unsteadily; to make a thrust with or as with a lance; to take part in a joust; to charge or rush (in, against, through); to contend (with). *v.t.* To cause to heel over or slope; to tip to incline; to charge, thrust, or drive at; to work with a tilt-hammer; *n.* The act of tilting; the state of being tilted; a slant; a sloping position; an

encounter with or as with lances; a charge at a mark with a lance; a thrust as with a lance; a device which shows when a fish bites, by tipping up. (F. *s'incliner, pencher, jouter; faire pencher, charger, marteler; inclinaison, biais, pente, joute, tournoi, coup de lance.*)

To tilt a chair is to tip it up so that two or more of the legs are in the air. We tilt an ink-pot when the ink runs low.

A favourite exercise of olden days was tilting, in which two armour-clad men on horseback tried to unhorse one another by thrusts with a blunt lance or similar weapon. Nowadays the word is often used figuratively. A person who prides himself on his bohemian ways may be said to tilt against the conventions. To run full tilt at anything is to run with great speed or force at it.

A tilt-yard (*n.*) was a place in which tilting took place; a tilter (*tilt' er, n.*) is a person or thing that tilts in any sense of the word.

An early form of mechanical hammer is the tilt-hammer (*n.*), a heavy hammer used in forging, fixed on the end of a pivoted arm, the tail-end of which is pressed down and released by cams on a revolving wheel.

M.E. *tilten* to totter, be overthrown, from A.-S. *teall* unstable, precarious; cp. A.-S. *teall(r)ian* to totter, Swed. *tulta* to waddle, G. *zell* and Icel. *tölt* an ambling pace. See totter. SYN.: *v.* incline, slope, thrust, tip.

tilth (*tilth*), *n.* Tillage; the condition of being tilled; tilled land; the depth of soil affected by tilling. (F. *labourage.*)

From *till* [*i*] and suffix *-th*.

timbal (*tim' bál*), *n.* A name for the kettledrum. Another form is *tymbal* (*tim' bál*). (F. *timbale.*)

F. *timbale*, Ital. *timballo*, earlier *taballo*, Arabic *tabl* drum. See atabal.

timbale (*tan bál*), *n.* A dish of fowl or fish pounded fine and mixed with white of eggs, cream, etc., and served in a mould or with a crust of paste. (F. *timbale.*)

So called from its shape like that of a kettledrum, F. *timbale*.

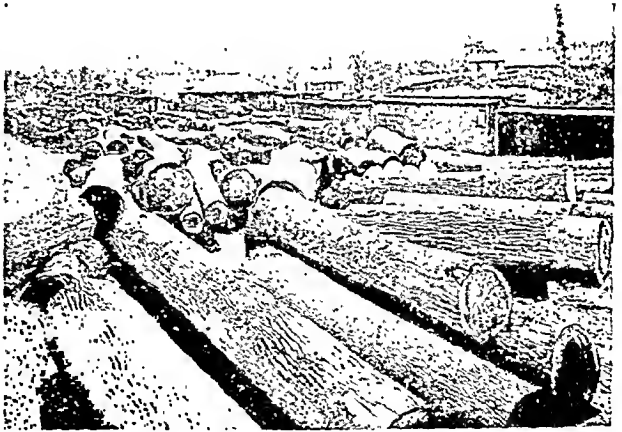
timber (*tim' bér*), *n.* Wood suitable for building, carpentry, and the like; standing trees from which such wood can be obtained; trees; woods; in law, trees forming part of a freehold inheritance; a large piece of wood prepared for use in building, etc.; a beam; one of the curved pieces forming the ribs of a ship; fences, gates, and other wooden obstacles met with in hunting. *adj.* Made of timber. *v.t.* To furnish, cover, or support with timber. (F. *bois de construction, futaie, route; charpenter, boiser.*)

Oak and Scotch pine are among the most valuable of British timber trees. Certain trees, particularly oak, ash, and elm twenty years old or more, are regarded specially as timber, and must not be cut down by the life tenant of an estate. Trunks of trees are transported over roads on a timber-cart (*n.*), which is a framework mounted on very large wheels, connected by a pole to which the timber is slung lengthwise.

A timber-head (*n.*) is a ship's timber rising above the deck and used for fastening ropes to. The word timber-toe (*n.*) is sometimes used jocularly for a wooden leg, and timber-toes (*n.*) for a person with a wooden leg. A timber-yard (*n.*) is a place for stacking and storing timber.

The word timbered (*tim' bér'd, adj.*) is generally used in combination. Some countries are timbered, that is, covered with timber trees, much more extensively than others. Norway and Sweden, for instance, are heavily timbered. The timbering (*tim' bér ing, n.*) of a house means the timbers used in building it. The timbering of a mine is the timber supporting the roof of a working or the sides of a shaft.

A.-S. = building material, structure built; cp. Dutch *timmer*, G. *zimmer* room, timber, O. Norse *timbr* timber, L. *domus*, Gr. *domos*, from *demein* to build. SYN.: Beam, trees, wood.



Timber.—An American timber-yard adjoining a railway station in the district where the timber was felled.

timbre (*tanbr; tim' bér*), *n.* The quality of tone distinguishing different instruments and voices. (F. *timbre.*)

F. = bell, drum, from L. *tympānum* drum.

timbrel (*tim' brél*), *n.* An ancient instrument of the tambourine type. (F. *tambourin.*)

Dim. of M.E. *timbre*, O.F. *timbre*, timbrel, L. *tympānum*, Gr. *tympānon* drum. See timbre, tympanum.

time (*tīm*), *n.* The idea created in the mind by the fact of things happening one after another; duration or

continued existence; a definite portion of this; a portion allotted or available; often (*pl.*) a period in history; an era; a moment or season; an opportunity; tense in grammar; in music, the duration of a note or rest; in music, rate or style of movement. *v.t.* To choose the time for; to do at the proper time; to regulate or calculate the time of. *v.i.* To keep time (with). (F. *temps, durée, époque, occasion; régler.*)

Time as reckoned by the seeming daily movement of the sun round the earth is called solar time (*n.*), or apparent time (*n.*). The sun crosses the meridian of a place once every day, but since the periods between two successive crossings vary slightly in length, an average of these periods is taken as a solar day.

Time thus reckoned, and generally used, is named mean time (*n.*), which gives all days the same length. In Britain we base our time on noon at Greenwich Observatory, and set our clocks by Greenwich time (*n.*), or more correctly, by Greenwich mean time (*n.*). Astronomers use sidereal time (*n.*), reckoned from the movements of the stars.

In cricket, to time the ball is to play it at the correct moment. Proper timing reduces the effort required to score and the liability to get out.

At certain moments every day some observatories send out an electric signal called a time-signal (*n.*) to show the correct time. At Greenwich and other places a globe called a time-ball (*n.*) is released exactly at a certain hour and runs down a mast.

A time-bargain (*n.*) is an agreement to sell something at an agreed price at a fixed time in the future. A record of the time spent by workmen on a job is kept in a time-book (*n.*), or on a time-card (*n.*), or time-sheet (*n.*). Soldiers become time-expired (*adj.*) when they complete their term of service. A shrapnel shell is fitted with a time-fuse (*n.*), a fuse which explodes a certain number of seconds after it leaves the gun. In mining, a time-fuse is a slow-burning fuse.

It is a time-honoured (*adj.*) custom—that is, one made venerable by long use, to sing "Auld Lang Syne" at the close of a festive gathering. A clock, watch, or chronometer is a time-keeper (*n.*). The first two are used by a time-keeper, in the sense of a person employed to record the time of workmen; another time-keeper is one who times races. A person is said to be given a time-limit (*n.*) when a time is fixed for him to do

something or make a decision. A time-piece (*n.*) is a clock or watch.

A time-server (*n.*) is one who acts, and pretends to think, in a way agreeable to people whom it pays him to please. Such conduct is time-serving (*vi.*), and he himself is a time-serving (*adj.*) man. A printed or written list giving times at which things will happen is called a time-table (*n.*).

Work is called time-work (*n.*) if paid for according to the time it takes, and not, as in piece-work, by the job. Things become time-worn (*adj.*), that is, worn out or dilapidated by weather, use, or decay.

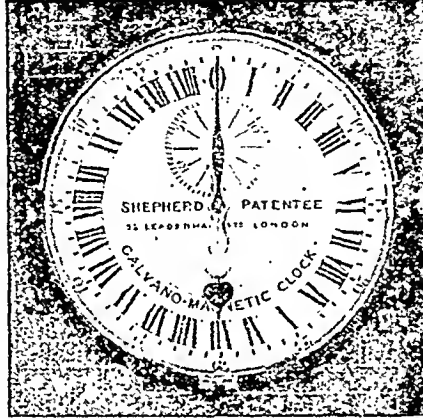
The rare word timeful (*tim' ful, adj.*) and the common word timely (*tim' li, adj.*) both mean seasonable, opportune, happening or done at a suitable time. The words timeous (*tim' us; ti' mé us; tim' yús, adj.*) and timous (*tim' us, adj.*), used in Scotland, have a like meaning. Help is made more valuable by timeliness (*tim' li nés, n.*), that is, by coming at the right moment—timeously (*tim' us li; ti' mé us li; tim' yús li, adv.*), or timously (*tim' us li, adv.*). A timer (*tim' ér, n.*) is one who or that which keeps time, especially one who takes the time of athletic events.

A.-S. *tima*; cp. Swed. *timme* an hour, O. Norse *timi*, akin to E. *tide*. SYN.: *n.* Moment, occasion, opportunity, period, season.

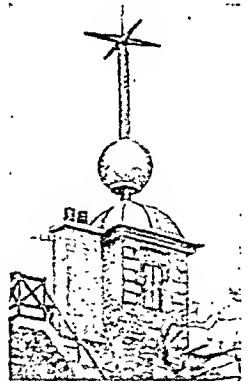
timid (*tim' id, adj.*) Easily frightened; fearful; indicating or characterized by fear; shy. (F. *timide, peureux.*)

Some people are timid in the sense that they are frightened at the slightest thing. Others are timid in the sense of not liking to make themselves prominent. The hare is an example of timidity (*ti mid' i ti, n.*), or timidness (*tim' id nés, n.*) in the first sense, as it runs quickly away at the slightest sound. We should approach our tasks boldly, not timidly (*tim' id li, adv.*).

F. *timide*, from L. *timidus*, from *timere* to fear. SYN.: Fearful, pusillanimous, retreating, shy, timorous. ANT.: Aggressive, bold, daring.



Time.—The salvano-magnetic clock at Greenwich Observatory, which shows the time on a twenty-four hour dial.



Time-ball.—The time-ball on the old Observatory at Greenwich.

timorous (tim' ô rûs), *adj.* Timid ; shy ; lacking in courage ; produced by or betokening fear. (F. *peureux, craintif, timoré.*)

This word, and its derivatives, timorousness (tim' ô rûs nês, *n.*) and timorously (tim' ô rûs li, *adv.*), are used in the same way as the words timid, timidity, and timidly. In music, timoroso (tim ô rô' sô, *adv.*) means with hesitation.

From L. *timor* fear, and E. suffix *-ous*; cp. L.L. *timorôsus*. SYN. : Fearful, shrinking, shy, timid. ANT. : Aggressive, bold, daring.

Timothy grass (tim' ô thi gras), *n.* Another name for cat's-tail grass (*Phleum pratense*), a valuable fodder grass.

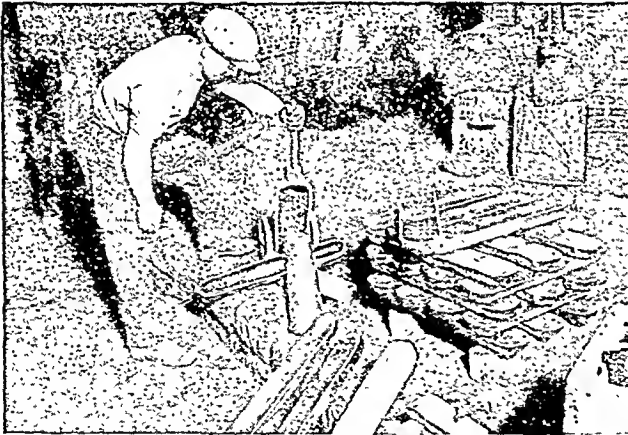
Said to be named from Timothy Hanson, who carried the seed from New England to Maryland about 1720, and introduced it into England.

timous (tim' ûs). For this word and timously see *under* time.

timpano (tim' pâ nô), *n.* An orchestral kettle-drum. *pl.* timpani (tim' pâ nê). (F. *timbale.*)

Ital. from L. *tympanum* drum. See *tympanum*.

tin (tin), *n.* A white metal much used, especially in the form of thin iron plates coated with tin, for making cooking and preserving utensils ; a box, canister, or other receptacle made of tin. *adj.* Made of tin or of sheet iron coated with tin. *v.t.* To coat with tin ; to coat (a joint) with solder ; to enclose (meat, fruit, etc.) in air-tight tins for preserving. (F. *étain, boîte en fer blanc, bidon ; étamer, mettre en boîte.*)



Tin.—Tipping out ingots of tin, made from waste tinfoil collected in support of hospitals.

Tin is one of the metallic elements. Its chemical symbol is Sn, and its specific weight is 7.3 times that of water. Tin is mixed with lead to make pewter and solder, and with copper to make bronze and gunmetal.

Most tin is obtained from dioxide of tin, called tin-stone (*n.*), and cassiterite. It is a very malleable metal and is beaten out into the form of very thin sheets, named tinfoil (*n.*), which is used to tinfoil (*v.t.*) sweets and tobacco, that is, to wrap them.

As tin is little affected by air, it is used to

protect sheet iron from rusting. Iron sheets coated with tin are called tin-plate (*n.*). It is usual to tin-plate (*v.t.*), that is, line with tin, copper cooking utensils.

A tinman (tin' mân, *n.*), or tin-smith (tin' smith, *n.*), makes all kinds of articles, collectively called tinware (*n.*), out of sheets of tin-plate. In Cornwall a man who dresses tin ore is called a tinman. The japanned sheet iron usually known as ferrotype is also called tintype (*n.*).

A tinner (tin' ér, *n.*) is a person who works in tin, who digs tin ore, or who tins meat or other food. The pied wagtail often builds in disused mine-shafts, and is called tinner in Cornwall. Things made of thin metal give out a tinny (tin' i, *adj.*) sound when struck, that is, a sound like that from a tin box or canister.

A.-S., akin to Dutch, Dan., Icel. *tin*, G. *zinn*, but not to L. *stannum*.

tinamou (tin' â moo), *n.* A group of South American birds resembling quail in appearance and habits. Another form is tinamu (tin' â inoo). (F. *tinamou.*)

Tinamous are shot in the same way as partridges are in Britain. Their flesh is excellent eating. The scientific name of the family is Tinamidae.

F., from native name in Guiana.

tincal (ting' kâl), *n.* Crude native borax. Another form is tinkal (ting' kâl). (F. *tincal.*) Malay *tingkal*, Sansk *tancana* borax ; cp. Hindustani, Pers. *tinikâr*.

tinctorial (tingk tôr' i âl). For this word see *under* tincture.

tincture (tingk' chûr), *n.* A solution, usually in alcohol, of some vegetable or other principle, used in medicine ; a tinge, shade, or flavour ; any one of the metals, colours, and furs in heraldry. *v.t.* To tint ; to impart a tinge or flavour to ; to affect slightly (with). (F. *essence, teint, goût ; teindre, assaisonner, nuancer.*)

The substances used in making tinctures are chiefly vegetable. Figuratively, we might say that an unprincipled scoundrel has no tincture of honour in him. The word tinctorial (tingk tôr' i âl, *adj.*) means relating to or used in dyeing.

L. *tinctura* dyeing, from *tinct-us*, p.p. of *tingere* to dye, tinge. See *tinge*. SYN. : *n.* Flavour, shade, tinge, trace.

tindal (tin' dâl), *n.* A petty officer of lascars who assists the serang ; an Indian foreman on public works ; an Indian personal attendant.

Malayalam (South Indian) *tandal*.

tinder (tin' dêr), *n.* Any dry substance that readily takes light from a spark, used to kindle fire. (F. *amadou.*)

Before matches were invented people used to obtain a light by using tinder. This, usually a piece of charred linen, was kept in a tinder-box (*n.*), together with a flint and a steel. By striking the flint and steel together a spark could be produced which ignited the linen. Among other tinder materials are touch-paper, decaying wood, and amadou, which is made from fungi. Anything resembling tinder is tindery (*tin' dèr i, adj.*), or tinder-like (*adj.*).

M.E. *tinder*, *tunder*, A.-S. *tynder*, *tyndre*, *-tendan* to kindle; cp. Dutch *tonder*, G. *zunder*, O. Norse *tundr*.

tine (*tin*), *n.* A prong, point, or spike. (*F. dent, pointe, fer.*)

This word is chiefly used of such things as forks and harrows, and especially to denote the branches of a stag's antlers. The word tined (*tind, adj.*) is often used in combination with a number, such as three-tined, and so on, of forks.

Earlier form *tind* (M.E. and A.-S.). Cp. Dutch *tinne*, G. *zinne* pinnacle, O. Norse *tindr*, spike, tooth (of a comb), L. *dens* (gen. *dent-is*), E. *tooth*.

tin foil (*tin' foil*). For this word see under *tin*.

ting (*ting*), *n.* A high, metallic sound, such as that made by striking a small bell. *v.i.* To give out such a sound. *v.t.* To announce by such a sound. *adv.* With such a sound. (*F. tintement; tinter.*)

The word *ting* is used of a single sound, and *ting-a-ling* (*ting' a ling, n. and adv.*) of a series of such sounds.

Imitative; cp. *tingle, tinkle*.

tinge (*tinj*), *v.t.* To give a slight shade of colour to; to tint; to modify the colour of; to give a slight flavour to; to modify by mixing with something else; to imbue with some foreign quality; to alter slightly. *v.i.* To become tinged. *n.* A faint shade of colour, especially one that modifies another colour; a slight admixture of some property; a flavour; a touch; a suggestion. (*F. teindre, assaisonner, accommoder; teinte, ombre, soupçon.*)

The colour of a dress may be blue with a tinge of red. Much trouble may add a tinge of melancholy to a nature that was originally sunny.

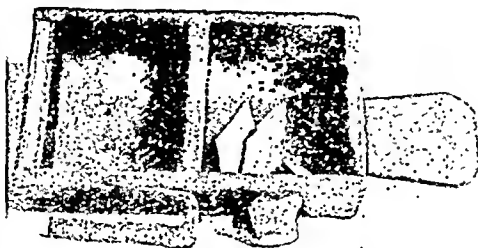
L. *tingere* to dye, stain, akin to Gr. *teugsein* to wet, stain, G. *tincken* to dip. SYN.: *v.* Colour, imbue, modify, tint *n.* Flavour, hue, suggestion, tint.

tingle (*ting' gl*), *v.i.* To be affected with a stinging, prickling, or thrilling sensation; to cause such a sensation; to tinkle. *v.t.* To cause to tingle. *n.* An act, condition, or instance of tingling; a tinkling sound. (*F. vibrer, picoter, cuire; tintement.*)

Our hands begin to tingle after we have made the first few snowballs, and we feel a tingle if we plunge very cold hands into hot water. Our cheeks tingle with indignation at an act of injustice.

Imitative. M.E. *tinglen*, frequentative of *tingen* or *ting* to make a bell ring, then to have a thrilling or vibrating feeling, which may be compared with the sharp, quick sound made by striking metal. SYN.: *v.* Prick, smart, sting, thrill.

tininess (*ti' ni nès*). For the meaning of this word see under *tiny*.



Tinder.—A tinder-box, together with (front) its steel and flint.

tinker (*ting' kèr*), *n.* A mender, especially a travelling mender, of pots, kettles, and other household utensils; in Scotland, Ireland, and northern England, a gipsy; a rough -and -ready or unskilful worker or mender; a bungling attempt at mending or altering; a local name for various birds, fishes, etc. Another form, used of a gipsy, is

tinkler (*ting' klèr, n.*). *v.t.* To mend as a tinker does; to mend or alter in a clumsy or ineffective way. *v.i.* To work as a tinker; to work or make repairs or alterations clumsily or unskilfully; to potter or trifle. (*F. chaudronnier ambulant, raccommodeur, bousillage; rapiécer, bousiller.*)

From early times the trade of tinker has been held in low repute. In northern Britain tinker became the regular term for a gipsy, or for any wandering trader or beggar. Nowadays, apart from its literal meaning, the word is often used of amateurish or unskilful handling of any work. Some men, we might say, love to tinker with their motor-cars. Things worth repairing are worth repairing well, and not in a tinkery (*ting' kèr li, adj.*) or clumsy fashion. One who works clumsily is a tinkerer (*ting' kèr èr, n.*).

Imitative = one who makes a tinging or tinkling noise when mending pots; cp. L. *innuere* to ring, clink, *tintinnabulum* bell. See *tingle, tinkle*. SYN.: *v.* Botch, bungle, patch.

tinkle (*ting' kl*), *v.i.* To give out a series of quick, sharp, metallic sounds, as of a little bell; to talk idly. *v.t.* To cause to make such sounds; to express or announce by such sounds. *n.* A series of sounds of this kind. (*F. tinter, sonner; tintement.*)

A small bell or anything else that tinkles can be called a tinkler (*ting' klèr, n.*). The tinkling (*ting' kling, n.*) of an invalid's hand-bell denotes that attention is needed.

Imitative; M.E. *tincken*, from *tingen* and suffix *-le*. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Clink, jingle.

tinkler (*ting' klèr*), *n.* A gipsy; that which tinkles. See under *tinker* and *tinkle*.

tinman (*tin' mán*). For this word and *tinner* see under *tin*.

tinnitus (ti nī' tūs), *n.* A sensation of ringing in the ears. (F. *tintouin*.)

Imitative. *L. tinnitus*, p.p. of *tinnire*. See *ting*.

tinny (tin' i). For this word, tin-plate, etc., see under *tin*.

tinsel (tin' sël), *n.* A lustrous, metallic substance, such as brass or copper, made into thin sheets and used in strips, disks, spangles, or threads to give a sparkling effect to dresses, hangings, etc.; a dress material ornamented with this; a fabric interwoven with gold or silver threads; very fine wire thread used in making flexible electrical conductors; superficial brilliancy, show, or pretence. *adj.* Gaudy; showy; superficially fine. *v.t.* To adorn with tinsel. (F. *clignant, faux brillant; voyant, tapageur; orner de clignant*.)

Originally tinsel was made of gold or silver. Later cheap imitations were used, as for stage purposes, angler's flies, etc., and so the word came to be used figuratively for anything that is sparkling and showy, but of little real value. The skirts of ballet-dancers are sometimes made of tinselly (tin' sël li, *adj.*) material.

O.F. *estincelle*, *L. scintilla* spark. See *scintilla*. *SYN.*: *n.* Pinchbeck, pretence, show, spangles. *adj.* Flashy, garish, gaudy, glittering, showy.

tin-stone (tin' stôn). For this word and tinware see under *tin*.

tint (tint), *n.* A slight or delicate tinge of any colour; a shade or variety of a colour, especially one produced by mixing with white; in engraving, an effect of shade, texture, etc., obtained by a series of fine parallel lines set close together. *v.t.* To apply a tint to; to tinge. *v.i.* To become tinted. (F. *teinte, nuance; teinter, colorer*.)

Among the chief natural beauties of the declining year are the autumn tints of the leaves.

The fine parallel lines with which a printing block is shaded are made by an instrument called a tint-tool (*n.*). A tint-block (*n.*) is a block with a design used for printing a faintly-coloured background. The man who uses a tint-tool may be described as a tinter (tint' ér, *n.*), a term also applied to any engraving tool or machine used for tinting. A lantern-slide of plain, coloured glass, such as is used in a theatre for throwing a green, red, or other light on to the stage is also called a tinter.

A piece of ordinary window-glass is tintless (tint' lès, *adj.*)—it has no colour. A tinty (tint' i, *adj.*) picture is one that is full of tints or that has the tints too prominent or not harmoniously combined. A tintometer (tin tom' è tér, *n.*) is an instrument for determining tints by comparison with a series of standards.

Earlier *tinct*, from *L. tinctus*, p.p. of *tingere* to dye, tinge. *SYN.*: *n.* Colour, hue, shade, tinge. *v.* Colour, tinge.

tintinnabulum (tin ti năb' yù lùm), *n.* A bell, especially a little tinkling one; a musical instrument or toy consisting of

a number of bells or metal plates. *pl. tintinnabula* (tin ti năb' yù lá). (F. *clochette, grelot, sonnerie*.)

The words tintinnabular (tin ti năb' yù lăr, *adj.*), tintinnabulary (tin ti năb' yù lá ri, *adj.*), tintinnabulatory (tin ti năb' yù lá tó ri, *adj.*), and tintinnabulous (tin ti năb' yù lūs, *adj.*), all mean relating to bells or characterized by ringing; to tintinnabulate (tin ti năb' yù lăt, *v.i.*) is to ring, and a tintinnabulation (tin ti năb' yù lă' shùn, *n.*) means a ringing of a bell, or bells, or the sound so made.

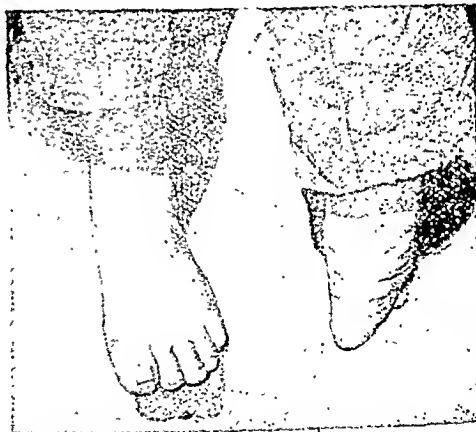
L = little bell, from *tintinnāre* to ring, clink, jingle, (reduplicated from *tinnire*). See *tinker*, *tinkle*.

tintless (tint' lès). For this word, tintometer, etc., see under *tint*.

tiny (ti' ni), *adj.* Very small. *n.* A very small child; an infant. (F. *menu, tout petit, minuscule*.)

The adjective is often used with the word little; for example, we can speak of a tiny little man. Tininess (ti' ni nēs, *n.*) is the quality of being tiny.

Earlier forms *tine*, *tyne*. The most probable derivation seems to be that it is an abbreviation of O.F. *tantinet* a little bit; cp. *L. tantillus* so little. M.E. *tyne* was also a noun, meaning a little time, space or amount. *SYN.*: *adj.* Diminutive, small, wee. *ANT.*: *adj.* Big, gigantic, huge, large.



Tiny.—The natural foot of a Chinese woman worker (left), and the tiny, cramped foot of a Chinese lady.

tip [1] (tip), *n.* The end or extremity, especially of anything small or tapering; a small piece or part attached to the end of a thing to form a point, etc.; a brush used to lay on gold-leaf. *v.t.* To put a tip on; to form the tip of. (F. *bout, pointe, pinceau de doreur; ferret, pointer*.)

A billiard-cue is tipped with a roughened pad cemented to its tip or extremity. Fountain pens have usually a gold nib with a tip of iridium. We feel cold more intensely at the finger tips and at other extremities.

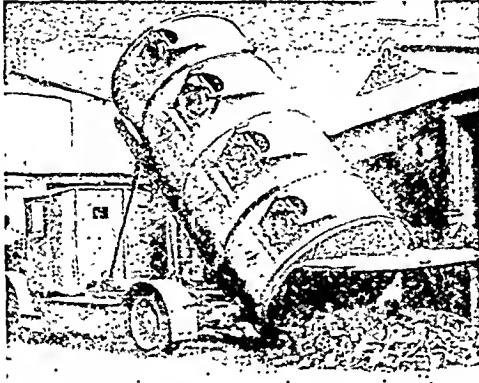
Children stand tiptoe (*adv.*), or on the tips of the toes, when they want to reach something that is high up, and they tiptoe (*v.i.*)

along when they want to walk silently. To be at the tip-top (*n.*) is to be at the very top, and one who is there may be called a tip-topper (*n.*). A thing is done in tip-top (*adj.*) fashion when it is done as well as possible, as when a boy in the sports jumps tip-top (*adv.*), or very well indeed.

A tipstaff (*n.*) was a staff with a metal tip carried as a badge of office by a sheriff's officer, who is still called a tipstaff.

M.E.; cp. Dutch, Dan., Swed. *tip*, Low G. *tipp*, G. *zipfel*, E. *tap* (plug). SYN.: *n.* End, extremity, point.

tip [2] (*tip*), *v.t.* To cause to lean; to tilt; to overturn; to upset; to discharge (the contents of) by tilting; to strike lightly; to give a gratuity to; to toss. *v.i.* To lean over; to tilt; to upset; to topple; to supply with secret or useful information. *n.* A present in money; a place where rubbish is discharged; a light blow or push; a piece of secret or useful information. (F. *faire pencher, gratifier, tuyauter, donner le mot; pourboire, tuyau, las d'ordures, tape, mol.*)



Tip.—A hygienic dust-cart, which is tipped mechanically, discharging its load.

A tip-cart (*n.*) is a vehicle with a body so pivoted that it can be tipped or tilted sideways or endways to discharge its load when it reaches the refuse-tip, or dump, ready for the destructor. A tip-wagon (*n.*), used on railways, discharges its contents in a similar fashion.

Boys play tip-cat (*n.*) with a short piece of wood called a cat, pointed at each end. This is placed on the ground and struck on one end with a stick, so that it flies up into the air, and the game is to hit the cat again before it falls and strike it to a distance.

It is the custom to tip servants who do one a service. Uncles and aunts not infrequently tip their younger nephews and nieces at the end of a visit.

The game of tip-and-run (*n.*) is a kind of cricket, in which the batsman must run whenever he hits the ball. The German naval raids on our coastal towns during the World War (1914-18) were called tip-and-run (*adj.*) raids, because the enemy ships hurried back as soon as they had fired a few shots.

A tipper (*tip'ér*, *n.*) is a person who gives tips, or a thing which tilts itself on another object.

Variant of *tap* (to touch lightly). M.E. *tapper*, cp. Swed. *tippa* to touch lightly. The sense of making a present is said to come from the same = to throw gently to, pass quickly or secretly to: cp. the slang phrase "to tip a wink." SYN.: *v.* Overturn, tilt, topple. *n.* Dump, gratuity, tap.

tippet (*tip'èt*), *n.* A covering for the neck and shoulders, usually of fur or cloth. (F. *pèlerine, palatine.*)

A fur tippet is part of the official dress of a judge, and a liveried footman or coachman often wears a tippet in cold weather.

A.-S. *taeppet*, *taepped*, from L. *tapete* carpet, tapestry, Gr. *tapēs* (gen. *tapēt-os*; cp. F. *tapis*). SYN.: Cape.

tipple (*tip' l*), *v.i.* To drink intoxicating liquors habitually. *v.t.* To drink (liquors) frequently or in small sips. *n.* Strong drink. (F. *ivrogner, gobeloter; boisson.*)

One who is continually tippling is described as a tippler (*tip' lér*, *n.*). Another kind of tippler is a device for emptying trucks of coal, ore, etc., by tilting them over sideways until they are upside down.

Of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. *tipla*, frequentative of *tippa* to drip from a tip, G. *zipfeln* to sip, drink in small amounts; cp. provincial E. *tip* a drink.

tipstaff (*tip' staf*), *n.* A sheriff's officer. See under *tip* [1].

tipster (*tip'stér*), *n.* One who gives information about horse-races, etc. (F. *placier.*)

From *tip* [2] and suffix *-ster*.

tipsy (*tip'si*), *adj.* Partly intoxicated; fuddled; caused by or showing intoxication. (F. *ivre.*)

The sight of a tipsy man in the streets is happily less frequent than it was some years ago. Tipsiness (*tip'si nès*, *n.*) or slight intoxication is the condition of a person who behaves tipsily (*tip'si li*, *adv.*).

Sponge-cake soaked in wine and served with custard is called tipsy-cake (*n.*).

From *tip* [2] and suffix *-sy*, perhaps dim.

tiptoe (*tip'tō*). For this word and *tip-toe* see under *tip* [1].

tirade (*ti rād'*), *n.* A long vehement speech or declamation, especially one of reproach; in music a run filling an interval between two notes. (F. *tirade.*)

F., from Ital. *trata* drawing, a speech long-drawn out, from L.L. *tirare* to draw. See *tier*.

tirailleur (*tē ra yēr; tir à lēr'*), *n.* A sharp-shooter or skirmisher, originally in the French Revolutionary wars. (F. *tirailleur.*)

F., from *tirailleur* frequentative of *tirer* to draw, fire, shoot. See *tier*.

tirasse (*tē ras'*), *n.* A coupler causing the pedals of a small organ to operate the notes of the manual keyboard. (F. *tirasse.*)

F., from *tirer* to draw.

tire [1] (tîr), *v.t.* To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust or diminish the strength of by toil; to wear out the patience or interest of. *v.i.* To become weary or fatigued. (F. *fatiguer, lasser, importuner, épuiser, vaser; se lasser.*)

Strenuous or continued labour tires one. Muscles become tired or fatigued with effort. We grow tired or weary of assisting a person who makes no effort to help himself.

To read small print is tiring (tîr' ing, *adj.*) to the eyes, which usually function so well that one is apt to regard them as tireless (tîr' lès, *adj.*). If, however, they are rested the feeling of tiredness (tîrd' nés, *n.*) usually disappears. Tireless exertions are those persisted in. The spider in the old story of Robert Bruce worked tirelessly (tîr' lès li, *adv.*) and at last reached its goal.

A.-S. *teorian* (*v.t.* and *i.*) to (become) weary. The word has been connected with A.-S. *tergan, tiergan* to worry, or with *teran* to tear. *SYN.*: Exhaust, fatigue, weary. *ANT.*: Invigorate, refresh, rest, restore.

tire [2] (tîr), *n.* A hoop of iron, steel, or rubber placed round the rim of a wheel to strengthen it, to receive the wear, or to reduce vibration. *v.t.* To furnish with a tire; to place a tire on. Another form is tyre (tîr). (F. *bandage, pneumatique; embattre, bander.*)

Primitive vehicles had wheels which were tireless (tîr' lès, *adj.*), or without tires, but most modern ones are tired (tîrd, *adj.*), or furnished with some sort of tire. A rubber-tired (*adj.*) wheel, that is, one furnished with a solid or pneumatic rubber tire, moves over a rough surface with much less vibration than a wheel that has an iron tire, owing to the elasticity of the rubber in the one case, and of the air inside the tire in the other.

An iron tire is fitted to a wooden cart-wheel by a tire-smith (*n.*), a smith specially skilled in the work. He makes a tire just too small to go on the wheel when cold; this is heated till it expands to a sufficient size to slip over the felloes when it is hammered into place. As the metal cools the tire grips the wooden felloes with immense force. The tires of vehicles which run on rails are flanged.

Probably from *attire* in the sense of a covering, head-dress. Others explain as *tie-er* something that ties or binds.

tiresome (tîr' sùm), *adj.* Tending to tire; fatiguing; tedious; annoying. (F. *ennuyeux, assommant, fastidieux.*)

A tedious uninteresting railway journey is often described as tiresome, because it makes us feel weary. It is very tiresome or annoying to miss one's train. Children kept indoors by bad weather sometimes grow tiresome, and are inclined, perhaps, to behave tiresomely (tîr' sùm li, *adv.*) or annoyingly. Tiresomeness (tîr' sùm nés, *n.*) is the state or quality of being tedious and wearisome, or of being vexatious and annoying.

From *tire* [1] and suffix *-some*. *SYN.*: Annoying, irksome, tedious, wearisome.

tyro (tîr' ô). This is another spelling of tyro. See tyro.

tirwit (têr' wit), *n.* A name given to the lapwing in imitation of its call.

'tis (tiz). This is an abbreviation of *it is*, now only poetical or archaic.

tisane (ti zan'). This is another spelling of ptisan. See ptisan.

Tishri (tish' ri), *n.* The first month of the Jewish civil year and the seventh of the ecclesiastical year, falling in parts of September and October. Another form is Tisri (tiz' ri).

Heb. = beginning.

tissue (tish' ū; tis' shoo; tis' ū), *n.* Any fine woven material; in biology, a fabric composed of cells and cell-products; the substance of a part or organ; a fabrication; a connected series; a set. (F. *tissu, toile.*)

Tissue originally meant anything woven, but later the term was confined to the finer and more costly forms of weaving, such as delicate transparent muslins, and tissue of gold, or of cloth interwoven with golden threads. A series of falsehoods woven into a concocted

story is called a tissue of lies.

The fibres of muscle, nerve and connective substance which go to form the body of animals, are called tissue. Thus we speak of muscular, nervous, osseous, and cellular tissues, according to their nature and purpose. In plants there are less complex tissues.

The unsized soft paper called tissue-paper (*n.*) is used for wrapping or protecting delicate articles, or to prevent a set-off between the printed page and a plate in books.

F. *tissu*, p.p. of O.F. *tistre* to weave, L. *texere* to weave.

tit (tit), *n.* A name given to several kinds of small bird, including the titmouse and titlark. (F. *mésange, farlouse.*)

Both tit and titling (tit' ling, *n.*) may mean either the titmouse (*n.*) or the titlark (*n.*).



Tired.—A tired orange-seller asleep on a door-step. From a painting by A. Hill.

The latter is a name given both to the tree pipit and the meadow pipit. Titmice (*n.pl.*) belong to the sub-family *Paridae*. British species of titmouse include the great tit, blue tit, and long-tailed tit, small insectivorous birds fond of nesting in holes in tree-trunks and similar situations. A titbit (*tit' bit, n.*) is a dainty or delicate morsel.

Of Scand. origin. Cp. Icel. *titt-r* pin, small bird, *tilling-r* tit, sparrow, perhaps originally meaning anything small.

Titan (*ti' tăn*), *n.* In Greek mythology, each of the twelve children of Uranus and Ge; the sun-god, as the offspring of Hyperion, one of the Titans; a person having superhuman strength or genius. (F. *Titan, hercule, géant.*)

The Titans were said to be gigantic and immensely strong, for which reason they were feared and hated by their father, who thrust them into a cavern in the earth called Tartarus. The Titans personify lawlessness, gigantic size, and enormous strength.

It is sometimes said of a colossal statue that it has Titanic (*ti tăn' ik, adj.*) or Titanesque (*ti tā nesk', adj.*) proportions. A Titaness (*ti' tăn es, n.*) means a female Titan, or a giantess.

Perhaps connected with Gr. *titō* day, with reference to the sun-god, from root *ti-* to lighten. Others explain as avengers (from *tinein*).

titanium (*ti tā' ni ūm*), *n.* A dark-grey metallic element found in small quantities in a number of other minerals. (F. *titane.*)

Titanium is employed in the manufacture of a number of useful alloys. Like many other elements, this substance may form two series of compounds, one known as titanic (*ti tăn' ik, adj.*) and the other as titanous (*ti' tăn ūs, adj.*). Titanic acid is an oxide of titanium, a salt of the acid being described as a titanate (*ti' tăn āt, n.*).

From *Titan* (as an earth-god) and *-ium* suffix in names of metals.

titbit (*tit' bit*), *n.* A small bit; a choice or dainty morsel. See under *tit*.

tit for tat (*tit fōr tāt*), *n.* Blow for blow; an adequate retaliation; requital in full. (F. *manche à manche.*)

Probably mere popular coinage.

tithe (*tith*), *n.* The tenth part of anything; a tax of one-tenth of the yearly revenue from land or personal industry paid to support the clergy and the Church. *v.t.* To lay tithes upon. (F. *dîme; dimer sur.*)

Tithes were of three kinds, predial, or

derived from the produce of land; personal, or the profits from industry or occupation; and mixed tithes, comprising things like wool, eggs, milk, butter, etc., the produce of animals fed on the land. Originally the tithe was a tenth of what was grown or produced, and this was paid in kind, but in 1836 tithes were commuted into an annual payment of money called a tithe rent charge.

Land subject to tithe is tithable (*tith' ābl, adj.*). The taking or levying of tithes is tithing (*tith' ing, n.*). Tithing also meant, in Anglo-Saxon times, a group of ten householders who were responsible for each other's good behaviour. In many parts of England tithe barns (*n.pl.*) can still be seen. These were used for storing the corn received as tithes.

A.-S. *tiotha* tenth; cp. Dutch *tend*, G. *zehnte*, O. Norse *tiunde*.



Tit.—The blue tit, a species of British titmouse. It feeds chiefly on insects.

titillate (*tit' i lāt*), *v.t.* To excite or stimulate pleasurably; to tickle. (F. *chatouiller.*)

One's palate may be titillated by an agreeable odour of cooking; the fancy may be titillated by an episode in a story. Titillation (*tit i lā' shūn, n.*) means the act of stimulating or the resultant state. In another sense an act of tickling is a titillation.

L. *titillātus*, p.p. of *titillāre* to tickle.

titivate (*tit' i vāt*), *v.t.* To adorn or smarten (oneself). *v.i.* To dress up. (F. *attifer; s'attifer.*)

This is a colloquial word.

Formerly also *tidivate*; perhaps from *tidy*, a L. p.p. formation, as if from a verb *titivāre*.

titlark (*tit' lark*), *n.* This is another name for the tree pipit and the meadow pipit. See under *tit*.

title (*ti' tl*), *n.* An inscription serving as a distinguishing name placed at the beginning of a book, chapter, etc.; the page of a book on which this is set forth; the whole contents of this page, or a shortened form of it, containing the essentials; the heading of a legal document or statute; a division of a document, statute, etc.; an appellation denoting a dignity or office held by a person; in law, the right to ownership of property; the legal evidence of this, or documents establishing it; a title-deed; a just or acknowledged claim, or its grounds. (F. *titre, qualification, acte, droit.*)

The title of a book, as usually impressed on its cover, is an abstract of the name, etc., which is printed on the title-page (*n.*). This page bears the word or words chosen as the title of the work, the names of author

and publisher, date and place of publication, etc. The heading of a treatise or legal document is called its title, and the term is also applied to the captions at the head of a statute which briefly describe its scope and purpose.

The King honours a person by conferring a title of honour upon him; a titled (ti' tld, *adj.*) person means one in possession of a title of nobility. A person or a book lacking a title is titleless (ti' tl lës, *adj.*).

Before a man can be ordained a clergyman in the Church of England he must generally have a title, that is, a certificate of presentment showing that he has a source of income and sphere of duty. The degree of fineness of gold, as expressed in carats, is called its title.

The dependants of a soldier killed in war have a just title, or claim, to be assisted by the State. A soldier's title to a pension consists in a specified number of years' service.

A man's title to land, or the right by which he owns or claims the land, is established by evidence (also called a title), such as that set forth in a title-deed (*n.*). The part or character in a play from whose name the title of the piece is taken is called the title-role (*n.*).

A kind of printer's type used for titles or headings of pages in a book is called a titling (tit' ling, *adj.*) letter or title letter (*n.*). Titling (*n.*) also means the act of impressing the name of a book on its cover.

O.F., from *L. titulus* inscription, label, title, sign. SYN.: Appellation, claim, designation, honour, prerogative.

titling [1] (tit' ling), *n.* The titmouse or the titlark. See under tit.

titling [2] (tit' ling), *n.* The act of impressing a book cover with a title. *adj.* Of printing types, used for titles. See under title.

titmouse (tit' mous), *n.* A name given to several small birds, especially the tits. See under tit.

titrate (ti' trät; tit' rät), *v.t.* To determine the amount of some component of a substance by finding out the quantity of a standard reagent needed to produce a given reaction. (F. *titrer*.)

The process of titrating is titration (ti trä' shùn; ti trā' shùn, *n.*).

F. *titrer*, from *titre* standard, fineness, formed as if from a *L. p.p.*

titter (tit' ér), *v.i.* To laugh in a subdued way; to giggle. *n.* A subdued laugh. (F. *vire sous cape, ricaner; ricanement*.)

The titterer (tit' ér ér, *n.*) usually laughs in this way because he does not wish his titters to be observed.

M.E. *titeren*. Probably imitative, perhaps akin to *titlle* to speak low, in a subdued tone. See *tattle*. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Giggle.

title (tit' l), *n.* A small particle; a minute part; an iota. (F. *ombre, iota*.)

O.F. *title*, from *L. titulus* mark, stroke over a letter or word; cp. Span. *tilde*. See *title*. SYN.: *lota, jot, particle*.

titllebat (tit' l bät). This is a childish form of the word stickleback. See *stickleback*.

title-tattle (tit' l tät' l), *n.* Gossip; idle or trifling talk. *v.i.* To gossip. (F. *caquet, commérage, cancan; bavarder, cancaner*.)

Reduplication of *tattle*.

tittup (tit' üp), *v.i.* To move in a lively way; to prance or frisk. *n.* An action of this kind. (F. *gambader; gambade*.)

A horse prances or tittups along. A rickety unsteady piece of furniture is said to be tittupy (tit' üp i, *adj.*).

Imitative of the noise made by the horse, or perhaps from a variant of *tip* (to lean over) and *up*. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Caper, frisk, prance.

titular (tit' ü lâr), *adj.* Existing in title or name only; nominal; holding a dignity or position without discharging its duties; of, relating to, or held in virtue of a title; conferring the title only. *n.* One who holds the title of an office or benefice without its authority or obligations. (F. *titulaire, honoraire*.)

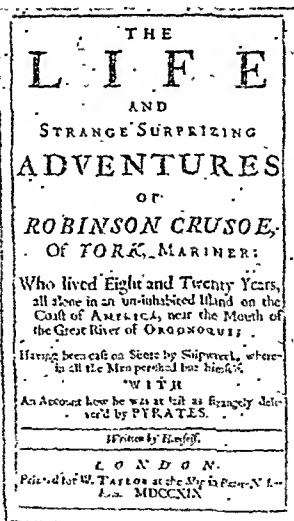
Some bishops in the Roman Catholic Church are the titular holders of benefices in a country formerly Christian but at present, say, Mohammedan. Such benefices are titular, existing in name only. A church is usually named after a saint, who thus becomes its patron or titular saint. Titularly (tit' ü lâr li, *adv.*) means in name or title, or nominally.

F. *titulaire*, from *L. titulus* title, office, suffix *-aire* (E. *-ar*) from *L. -arius*. SYN.: *adj.* Nominal.

tnesis (më' sis), *n.* In grammar, the separation of the parts of a compound word by placing one or more words between them. (F. *tnèse*.)

L. Gr. from *temnein* to cut.

to (tó; tu; too), *prep.* In a direction towards; as far as; no less than; not short of; compared with; in respect of; in correspondence with; concerning; introducing the indirect object of a verb, or the person or thing affected by its action; the sign of the infinitive mood; expressing purpose and futurity; denoting relation of



Title.—The original title-page of Daniel Defoe's immortal story, "Robinson Crusoe."

the dative in other languages. *adv.* To the usual, normal or required position, especially to a standstill. (F. *à, vers, jusque, à l'égard de, selon, avec.*)

We go to school in order to fit ourselves for our life work. We owe respect and obedience to those whose duty it is to teach us. If we attend to our lessons we shall the more easily attain to proficiency. From the beginning to the end of school life the process of learning goes on, until we are ready to take up our selected tasks.

With such words as *please, dare, need, go*, we often omit "to," the infinitive of the following verb being understood. It is not used with the auxiliaries *can, may, shall*, etc. A ratio of 3 to 1 means one of 3 compared with 1. An account is headed "Dr. to," and an item is written "To 5 yards of silk, etc.," expressing an obligation incurred for the supply of the articles mentioned. "To" often implies opposition, as in "face to face," or "hand to hand"; in other uses connexion is denoted, as when we speak of the key to a door, or the door to a room.

A.-S. *tō*; cp. Dutch *toe*, G. *zu*, Rus. *do* (up to).

toad (tōd), *n.* A tailless amphibian of the family Bufonidae; a very objectionable or repulsive person. (F. *crapaud.*)

Toads differ from frogs in many respects; they are less shapely and agile, the skin is dry and warty, and they visit the water only during the spawning season. The common British toad is *Bufo vulgaris*.

A toady (tō' di, *n.*) or a toadyish (tō' di ish, *adj.*) person is a servile person, who fawns obsequiously upon others. Toadyism (tō' di izm, *n.*), or servile conduct, used to be called toad-eating (*n.*), and one who behaved thus was termed a toad-eater (*n.*), these words being derived from the name given to the man who assisted a mountebank by pretending to eat toads and poisonous animals, so that his master might show his skill by "curing" the "toad-eater."

The name of toad-fish (*n.*) is given to various kinds of fish with a wide gaping mouth and an ugly appearance, especially to the angler-fish (*Lophius*), and to various species of *Batrachus*, found in the warmer waters of the U.S.A. coast. The snap-dragon or antirrhinum is sometimes called toad's-mouth (*n.*), and different species of *Linaria* are called toadflax (*n.*), the most familiar being the yellow toadflax (*L. vulgaris*). Different species of umbrella-shaped fungi are known as toadstool (*n.*). A dish made of sausages or pieces of beef baked in batter is called toad-in-the-hole (*n.*).

The name of toadstone (*n.*) was formerly used to describe a hard substance that was believed to come from a toad's head and

to possess magic properties, and was worn as an amulet. Another kind of toadstone—here meaning dead-stone, from a corruption of its German name—is a volcanic rock, so called because it contains no metal-bearing ores.

A.-S. *tād(ig)e*. The word is of unknown origin and has no cognates in other languages. *Tadpole* is a derivative, from *toad* and *polt* (head).



Toadstool.—A little group of toadstools. Almost any umbrella-shaped fungus, not a mushroom, can be called a toadstool.

toast (tōst), *n.* A slice of bread browned in front of the fire; a person whose health is drunk; a wish, sentiment, or other thing, named in drinking; the drinking of a health or the honouring of a sentiment thus. *v.i.* To brown or cook before a fire; to warm (the feet, etc.) at a fire; to drink to the health of or in honour of. *v.i.* To be toasted. (F. *pain grillé, rôtie, toast, santé; grillé, toaster.*)

At a banquet or public dinner the names of people to be toasted, or in whose honour toasts are to be drunk, are announced by an official called a toast-master (*n.*).

Slices of toast are stood upright in a toast-rack (*n.*) for serving at table. The drink called toast-and-water (*n.*) and toast-water (*n.*) is made

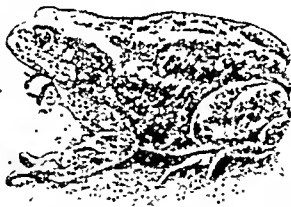
by steeping toast-crusts in water. A toaster (tōst' er, *n.*) is one who toasts in any sense, or an apparatus used for making toasts, such as a toasting-fork (*n.*), which has prongs on the end of a long handle.

O.F. *tostée*, from L. *tosta*, fem. p.p. of *torrere* to parch, roast. The connexion with health-drinking is explained by the old custom of putting toast in the liquor.

tobacco (tō bāk' ō), *n.* A plant of the genus *Nicotiana*; the leaves of this, dried and prepared for smoking, etc. (F. *tabac.*)

Many of the species of tobacco-plant (*n.*) are found in America, others being natives of East Asia. The custom of smoking the dried leaves in rolls, in hollow canes, or in pipes, existed long before it was introduced into Europe in the sixteenth century.

From the tobaccoist (tō bāk' ō nist, *n.*) may be obtained tobacco of many kinds, the



Toad.—The common toad. It has a dry, grey-brown, warty skin.

tobacco-pipe (*n.*) in which to smoke it, and the tobacco-pouch (*n.*) in which to carry it. A tobacco-stopper (*n.*) is a plug for pressing down the burning tobacco in a pipe; and a tobacco-cutter (*n.*) is used for shredding plug-tobacco.

Span. *tabaco*, from the Haytian name for the tube or pipe in which the Indians smoked the leaves of the plant.

tobine (tō' bin), *n.*
A stout twilled silk, used for making dresses. (F. *tabis*.)

Ital. *tabino*, from Arabic 'atlabi, from 'atlabiya a watered silk, so called because first manufactured in a quarter of Bagdad of the same name; cp. Dutch *tabijn*, G. *tobin*. See *tabby*.

toboggan (tō bog' ān), *n.* A long, low sled or sledge, used for sliding down slopes covered with ice or snow. *v.i.* To slide on a toboggan. (F. *toboggan*; *aller en toboggan*.)

Boys and girls like a good sharp frost because it means that they can get some tobogganing (tō bog' ān ing, *n.*). In countries where wintry weather lasts longer, a tobogganer (tō bog' ān ēr, *n.*) is able to take his toboggan to a prepared course, called a toboggan-shoot (*n.*), a toboggan-slide (*n.*), or a toboggan-run (*n.*), where he may toboggan to his heart's content.

From American Indian *odabagan* sledge. SYN.: Sled.

Toby (tō' bi), *n.*
A mug or jug shaped usually like a man wearing a three-cornered hat.

The Toby or Toby jug was used to hold beer. Early examples are much prized.

From proper name *Toby*, short for *Tobias*, Heb. *Tobijah*.

toccata (tō ka' tā), *n.* A musical composition of a brilliant or showy nature.

Toccatas were originally intended

to exhibit the player's touch and power of execution. A toccatella (tōk ā tel' ā, *n.*), or toccatina (tōk ā tē' nā, *n.*) is a short toccata.

Ital., verbal *n.* from *toccare* to touch, of Teut. origin. See *touch*.

tocsin (tōk' sin), *n.* A bell rung as an alarm signal; the ringing of such a bell. (F. *tocsin*.)

O.F. *toquesing* alarm-bell, from *toquer* (= F. *toucher*) to touch, strike, sing, sein bell, from L.L. *signum* signal-bell, from L. *signum* sign, signal.

to-day (tō dā'), *n.* This present day, age, or time. *adv.* On or during the present day; nowadays. (F. *ce jour même*, *aujourd'hui*, *de nos jours*, *à l'heure*.)

A.-S. *to-daege*, from *tō to*, for, *daege*, dative of *daeg* day = to, for, on the day; cp. to-morrow, to-night.

toddle (tōd' l), *v.i.*
To walk with short, unsteady steps as a young child does; to walk in a leisurely way. *v.t.* To walk (a certain distance) in this way. *n.* A saunter; a leisurely walk. (F. *trotliner*.)

It is quite an event in a household when baby begins to toddle a few steps. The tiny toddler (tōd' lēr, *n.*) soon gains confidence.

Sometimes we ourselves speak of going for a toddle.

A dim. or frequentative form.

toddy (tōd' i), *n.* A beverage made of spirit diluted with hot water and sweetened; the sap obtained by tapping certain palms, fermented to make an intoxicating drink. (F. *grog*, *toddi*.)

Hindi *tādi* (= *tāri*) juice of the palm-tree (Hindi *tār*).

to-do (tō doo'), *n.* A noise or commotion. (F. *potin*, *histoire*, *japans*.)

From *to* and *do*. See *ado*. SYN.: *Ado*, bustle, stir.

tody (tō' di), *n.* A small West Indian insectivorous bird of the genus *Todus*. (F. *todier*.)

The todies, of which there are four species, are allied to the kingfishers. Like them they have brilliantly coloured plumage and nest in holes in river banks.

F., *todier*, from L. *todus* some small bird.

toe (tō), *n.* One of the five digits of the foot; the part of a boot, sock, or stocking which covers the toes; the front part of a horse's foot, or of a horse-shoe; a projection from the foot of a buttress, dam, etc., to afford stability; the outer end of the head of a golf-club; the lower end or a projecting part of an upright shaft, spindle, organ-pipe, etc. *v.t.* To touch (a line, mark, etc.) with the toes; to furnish with toes; to mend a toe of (a sock or stocking); to strike (a ball) with the toe or a part too near the toe, of a golf-club. (F. *doigt du pied*, *orteil*, *pince*, *devant*, *bout*.)

The toes on our feet are covered by the toe of the stocking and the toe of our shoe. Another name for the toe of a golf-club is nose. Runners toe the starting line, touching



Tobacco.—A fine specimen of the tobacco plant growing in Hampshire.



Toby.—A typical Toby jug.

it with the toe of the shoe, before starting in the race. Toed (tôd, *adj.*) means furnished with toes, and is used chiefly in combination, as in, five-toed, black-toed, broad-toed. Toeless (tô' lès, *adj.*) means lacking toes.

A.-S. *tā*; cp. Dutch *teen*, G. *zehe*, O. Norse *tā*.

toffee (tof' i), *n.* A sweetmeat made of boiled sugar or treacle and butter. Another form is toffy (tof' i). (F. *caramel*.)

Earlier form and Sc. *taffy*, possibly from F. *tafia*, from Malay *tāfi* a spirit distilled from molasses, inferior rum; cp. *ratafia*.

toft (toft), *n.* A homestead; a hillock; land suitable for a house. (F. *plantation*, *monticule*.)

Of Scand. origin. Late A.-S. = knoll, homestead, O. Norse *toft*, *toft* green hill, grassy place intended for a house.

toga (tô' gâ), *n.* A loose robe, the principal outer garment of an ancient Roman citizen. (F. *toge*.)

The Roman toga was a cloak, usually white, made of wool, or (under the emperors) silk, and the right to wear it was an exclusive privilege of the citizen. It was illegal for a slave or foreigner to be togaed (tô' gâd, *adj.*). The *toga praetexta* had a deep, purple border and was worn by magistrates, and by the children of nobles, by girls until they were married, and by boys until they put on the *toga virilis*, or toga of manhood. Emperors wore purple togas.

L. = covering, from *tegere* to cover.

together (tô gcth' ér), *adv.* In company, concert, or union; in the same place, or at the same time; into a state of union; into conjunction; without cessation or intermission; uninterrupted. (F. *ensemble*, *incessamment*, *de suite*.)

Friends who go to school together sometimes plan holidays together. Often rain continues for hours together, that is, without ceasing.

A.-S. *togacdere*, from *tō* to, *gædor* together. See gather.

toggle (tog' l), *n.* A short cross-bar at the end of a rope, by which to secure it in a loop; the cross-bar on a watch-chain; the pivoted barb of a toggle-iron; a toggle-joint. (F. *cabillot*.)

The form of harpoon called a toggle-harpoon (*n.*), or toggle-iron (*n.*), has a toggle or movable barb pivoted to the shaft near the point. The barb lies flat against the shaft as it enters the whale, but a pull at the

harpoon makes the toggle turn at right angles and become lodged in the animal's flesh. This type is used in harpoon-guns in place of the old-fashioned harpoon.

The hoods of motor-cars are stretched out tightly by means of a toggle-joint (*n.*), which is also called an elbow-joint, or knee-joint. It consists of two bars or plates hinged together and connected at their outer ends to objects which have to be forced apart. When the bars are almost in line a force applied to straighten them exercises great end-ways pressure. In the type of press called a toggle-press (*n.*), the pressure is applied by means of toggle-joints.

Probably from *tug* and instrumental suffix *-le*.

togue (tôg), *n.* The great lake-trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) of North America. (F. *truite*.)

American-Indian.

toil [1] (toil), *v.i.* To work long, especially with fatigue of body or mind; to move or progress painfully or laboriously. *n.* Hard and continuous work; drudgery. (F. *peiner*, *s'échiner*; *peine*, *labeur*.)

We toil up a long, steep hill and describe our laborious climb as toilsful (toil' fûl, *adj.*) or toilsome (toil' sùm, *adj.*), or say that we proceeded toilsfully (toil' fûl li, *adv.*), or toilsomely (toil' sùm li, *adv.*). It is useless to complain of the toilsomeness (toil' sùm nès, *n.*), that is, the laboriousness, of an arduous duty, for complaints do not make our toil lighter. For many people Sunday is a toilsless (toil' lès, *adj.*) day, that is, one without toil.

The toiler (toil' ér, *n.*), or one who labours, in the fields was a favourite subject of the great French painter, J. F. Millet (1814-75). Old people who have been forced by poverty to toil continuously for a living are said to be toilworn

(toil' wörn, *adj.*) or marked with the signs of long and fatiguing labour.

M.E. *toilen* to pull about, probably from O.F. *toillier*, *toullier* to mix, make dirty, trouble, rub, from L. *tudiculäre* to stir up, from *tudicula*,



Toggle.—A toggle is used for attaching flags to balyards.



Toga.—Edmund Kean, in the character of Brutus, wearing a toga, or ancient Roman cloak.

dim. of *tudēs* mallet, from root *tud-*, appearing in p.t. of *tundere* to beat. The oldest sense of *E. toil* was to contend, especially in a lawsuit, the O.F. sense strive being derived from that of stirring up or agitating. SYN.: *v. Labour, work. n. Drudgery, exertion, labour. ANT.: v. Rest. n. Ease, leisure, relaxation.*

toil [2] (toil), *n.* A snare or net. (F. *piège, filet.*)

This word is now used only in the plural. In a figurative sense, a conspirator may be said to be taken in the toils of the law, when he falls into the hands of detectives.

F. toiles toils, pl. of *toile* cloth, canvas, web, from *L. tēla* (for *tex-la*) anything woven, from *texere* to weave.

toilet (toi' lèt), *n.* The act or process of dressing, arranging the hair, etc.; attire, dress, especially as regards style; a dressing-table fitted with a looking-glass and other appointments; in medicine, the cleansing and dressing of a wound, etc., after an operation. (F. *toilette, pansement.*)

The word toilet is used as a prefix with a large number of compound words. Thus a set of utensils consisting of soap-dish, ewer, basin, etc., for a washstand, or the powder-bowls, perfume-bottles, etc., for a dressing-table, may be called a toilet-service (*n.*), or toilet-set (*n.*). Soap used specially for washing the hands and face, etc., and generally perfumed, is toilet-soap (*n.*). A dressing-table fitted with a mirror, etc., is a toilet, or toilet-table (*n.*); a cloth for covering this is a toilet-cover (*n.*).

F. toilette, dim. of *toile* cloth, dressing-bag.

toilful (toi' fūl). For this word, *toilless*, etc., see under *toil* [1].

toise (toiz), *n.* An old French measure of length, equal to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. (F. *toise.*)

F., from *L.L. tesa*, from *L. tensa* neuter pl. of *tensus*, p.p. of *tendere* to stretch = stretched out (arms).

toison d'or (twa zon dör), *n.* The Golden Fleece, a Spanish and, formerly, Austrian order of knighthood. (F. *toison d'or.*)

The toison d'or, is one of the most famous of knightly orders. It was founded by Philip the Good, of Burgundy, in 1429.

F. = fleece of gold.

Tokay (tò kã'), *n.* A sweet, aromatic Hungarian wine, made in the neighbourhood of the town of Tokay; the grape from which the wine is made. (F. *tokai.*)

Tokay is highly prized as a liqucur wine, and is of a delicate greenish colour.

token (tō' kn), *n.* Something representing or recalling a thing or event; a sign or symbol; a keepsake or memorial of friendship, etc.; a sign or object showing authenticity; a piece of metal formerly issued by tradesmen, banks, etc., and representing money of greater intrinsic value. (F. *enseigne, signe, marque, jeton.*)

Before the passing of the Token Acts of 1817-18, tradesmen and others circulated tokens, or coins representing a higher value than the metal they contained. This was done originally to remedy the shortage of small change. The illegal tokens could be exchanged, when required, for real money. The Mace of the Speaker of the House of Commons is a token, or symbol, of his authority. The word is used colloquially, in the phrases, "by this token," "by the same token," which mean "by this, or the same, proof, reason, or indication."

Sometimes a messenger is given a token which he has to show to the person to whom he is sent, as a proof that he is not an impostor. If he arrived tokenless (tō' kën lēs, *adj.*), or without a token, his authenticity might be doubted.

A.-S. tæcen; cp. Dutch *teeken*, G. *zeichnen*, O. Norse *teikn*, generally connected with *L. dicere* to say, Gr. *deik-nynai* to show. See *teach*. SYN.: Evidence, indication, memento, sign, souvenir.

tola (tō' lá'), *n.* A unit of weight in the Indian Empire, representing about one hundred and eighty grains troy.

The tola is used chiefly for weighing gold and silver.

Hindi from Sansk. *tulā* balance.

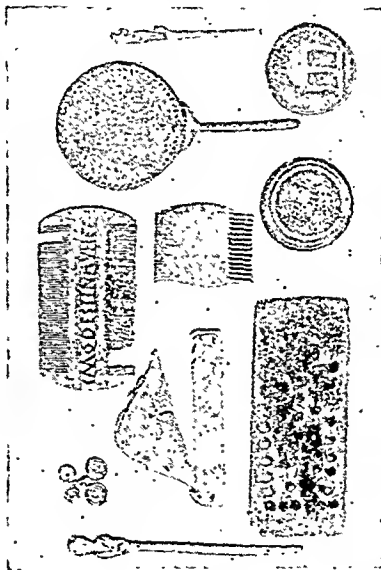
tolbooth (tol' buth). This is another spelling of tollbooth. See under *toll* [1].

told (töld). This is the past tense and past participle of tell. See *tell*.

Toledo (tò lē' dō), *n.* A sword or sword-blade made at Toledo, Spain. (F. *épée de Tolède.*)

tolerate (tol' ér ät), *v.t.* To endure; to permit by not forbidding or preventing; to abstain from condemning or judging harshly; to put up with; in medicine, to endure the action of (a drug, etc.) without harm. (F. *tolérer, supporter.*)

Dogmatic people seldom tolerate opinions that run counter to their own. Such people usually lack tolerance (tol' ér äns, *n.*), that is, forbearance towards those who hold different opinions.



British Museum.
Toilet.—Greek and Roman toilet implements: combs, brush, mirror, and a vase containing rouge.

The tolerant (tol'ér ánt, *adj.*) person recognizes that other people are entitled to their own views. He accepts them tolerantly (tol'ér ánt li, *adv.*), or with forbearance.

When a ruling power recognizes the rights of its subjects to exercise their private judgment and choice, especially in matters of religion, such recognition is termed toleration (tol'ér á' shùn, *n.*). A tolerationist (tol'ér á' shùn ist, *n.*) is one who supports or advocates toleration. He is of necessity a tolerator (tol'ér á' tór, *n.*) of, or one who tolerates, the opinions of others.

Anything that can be tolerated is tolerable (tol'ér ábl, *adj.*) and has the quality of tolerableness (tol'ér ábl nés, *n.*). We say that we are in tolerable health when our health is fairly good. Many people can play the piano tolerably (tol'ér áb li, *adv.*) well, that is, passably well.

L. tolerātus, p.p. of *tolerāre*, to endure, put up with, from the root of *tollere* to lift, bear, Gr. *tlēnai* to suffer, Sansk. *tul* to lift. SYN.: Allow, endure, permit, suffer. ANT.: Forbid, prohibit.

toll [1] (tōl), *n.* A tax or duty charged for the use of a road, bridge, market, etc.; a portion of grain kept by a miller as payment for grinding. *v.i.* To pay or take toll. (*F. taxe, droit; prélever.*)

Tolls were once an important source of revenue for the upkeep or improvement of roads. In the seventeenth century the toll-bar (*n.*), toll-gate (*n.*), or turnpike became a common feature of main-roads. It consisted of a movable barrier, usually a gate, preventing the passage of vehicles until the toll had been paid. Attached to it by the roadside was a toll-house (*n.*) occupied by the collector of tolls. These toll-gates were practically abolished in the nineteenth century. The toll-bridge (*n.*), at which a toll is collected from those who cross, lingers in some parts of England. Tolls on London bridges survived until 1878-79.

The vendors in some public markets still have to pay a charge called a toll. The toll-clerk (*n.*) is a person who keeps a record of such payments.

The archaic Scottish word, tolbooth (tol' buth, *n.*), or tollbooth (tol' buth, *n.*), denotes a town jail. It formerly consisted of a number of cells under the town hall, also called a toll-booth, because tolls were paid there. In England a toll-call (*n.*) is a telephone call to a place within a moderate distance of an exchange area, but in America it signifies what we term a trunk-call.

The toll or portion of corn which a miller once took as compensation for grinding corn

for the farmer, was measured in a vessel called a toll-dish (*n.*). In a figurative sense, we say that an epidemic, for instance, takes its toll of deaths.

A.-S. *toll*, *toln* tribute; cp. Dutch *tol*, G. *zoll*, O. Norse *toll-r*, perhaps from the root of *tale*, that which is told (counted) or paid, but more probably from *L. telōnium*, Gr. *telōnion* toll-house, custom-house, from *telos* tax, duty.

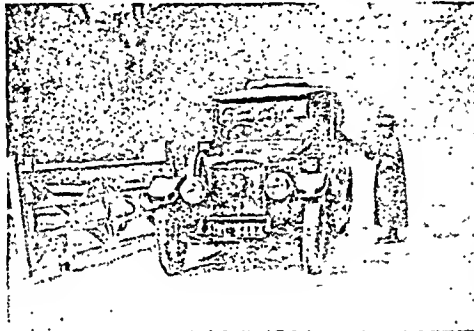
toll [2] (tōl), *v.t.* To cause (a deep-toned bell) to strike or sound with slow and regular strokes: to give out (a knell, etc.) with slow measured sound; to ring on account of. *v.i.* To ring or sound slowly and regularly. *n.* A tolling or stroke of a bell. (*F. sonner; sonner le glas; glas.*)

When a bell is tolled, it is swung through a short arc, instead of describing a full swing as when it is rung. A passing bell is tolled at funerals, hence the line in Cowper's poem, "The Loss of the Royal George":

Toll for the Brave!

The brave that are no more!

Perhaps imitative, or from M.E. *tollen* to pull, draw, with the idea of pulling the bell-rope. See till [3], tiller [2].



Toll.—Paying toll at one of the few toll-gates now remaining in Britain.

Toltec (tol' tek), *n.* A member of a race said by tradition to have ruled in Mexico before the Aztecs. *adj.* Of or relating to this race. (*F. Tollèque.*)

Nahuatl (American-Indian) *toltecalli*. pl. *tolteca*, artisan.

tolu (tō loo'), *n.* An aromatic balsam obtained from a South American tree,

Myroxylon toluiferum, used in perfumery and medicine. (*F. tolu.*)

When tolu or tolu balsam (*n.*) is distilled an aromatic liquid hydrocarbon resembling benzene is obtained. It is known as toluene (tol' ū ēn, *n.*), and is now usually derived from coal-tar. This compound is used in the manufacture of aniline dyes and explosives. A toluate (tol' ū át, *n.*) is a salt of toluic (tō lū' ik, *adj.*) acid—that is, an acid obtained from toluene.

Introduced from Santiago de Tolu, in Colombia, South America.

tom (tom), *n.* A male animal, especially a tom-cat; a trough used in gold-washing. (*F. chat, matou, creuset.*)

The word Tom is a shortened form of Thomas. The phrase "Tom, Dick and Harry" means any ordinary men taken at random, or nobodies, people unworthy of notice.

A tom-fool (*n.*) is a very foolish person. Originally the buffoon in a party of morris dancers was called the tom-fool. To tom-fool (*v.i.*) is to play the fool, or indulge in tom-foolery (tom fool' ér i, *n.*), that is, nonsensical behaviour. Foolish or trifling

things as well as actions are described as tomfooleries. Tom-noddy (*n.*) is another name for a blockhead, especially a stupid, self-important person: this name is also given to the puffin, a foolish-looking little sea-bird.

A girl who behaves in a boisterous or spirited way, very much like a boy, is called a tomboy (tom' boi, *n.*). She has a tomboyish (tom' boi ish, *adj.*) nature, and possesses the quality of tomboyishness (tom' boi ish nés, *n.*). A strong variety of gin is called Old Tom. Tom and Jerry is a hot drink of rum and water into which eggs have been beaten.

Bells are sometimes called Toms. At both Lincoln and Oxford there is a Great Tom of this kind.

The expression Tom Tiddler's ground (*n.*) has been borrowed from the children's game of that name to signify a country in which wealth can be acquired very easily, or one of doubtful ownership, a no-man's land.

A very long gun is sometimes called a Long Tom (*n.*), especially a naval gun on a swivel-carriage. A tom-cat (*n.*) is a male cat.

The tom-tit (tom tit', *n.*), or tit, is a small bird, especially the blue titmouse (*Parus caeruleus*).

Abbreviation of *Thomas*, from Heb. *tōmīm* twins.

tomahawk (tom' á hawk), *n.* A North American Indian hatchet or battle-axe with a stone, horn, or steel head. *v.t.* To kill, cut or strike with a tomahawk; to criticize savagely. (*F. tomahawk; assommer á coups de tomahawk.*)

The tomahawks originally used by the Red Indians resembled the axes used by men of the Stone Age in Europe. Traders introduced the iron tomahawk, which soon displaced the more primitive weapons.

American-Indian (Algonkin) *tomahagen*, explained as from a verb meaning to cut.

tomalley (tó mál' i), *n.* The yellow fatty digestive gland of the lobster which becomes greenish when boiled. Another spelling is *tomally* (tó mál' i). (*F. glande.*)

Tomalley is used in making a sauce. It is wrongly called the liver of the lobster. Cp. *F. taumatin*; a Carib word.

tooman (tó man'), *n.* A Persian gold coin, nominally worth ten thousand dinars, and now having an exchange value of about 7s. 2d. (*F. toman.*)

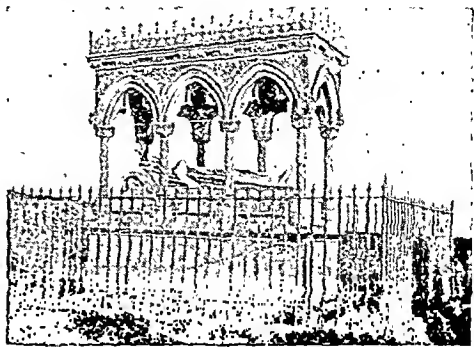
Pers. tumān, said to be of Tatar origin

tomato (tó ma' tō), *n.* A trailing plant *Lycopersicum esculentum*, belonging to the nightshade family; the pulpy, edible fruit of this plant. *pl.* tomatoes (tó ma' tōz). (*F. tomate.*)

The tomato plant is a native of South America, and when introduced into Britain in the sixteenth century, was grown as an ornamental greenhouse plant for the sake of its brightly-coloured fruit.

Span. tomate, from Mexican *tomatl*.

tomb (toom), *n.* A grave; a vault or chamber for the dead; a monument erected in memory of the dead. *v.t.* To bury; to entomb. (*F. tombe, tombeau; enterrer, ensevelir, enfouir.*)



Tomb.—The tomb of Grace Darling, who, with her father, rescued the survivors of the "Forfarshire."

The tumulus, or burial mound, was an early form of tomb. In a figurative sense the tomb means death. A tombstone (*n.*) is a stone erected as a memorial over a grave. A person buried at sea is tombless (toom' lés, *adj.*) or without a tomb.

O.F. tumba, from *L.L. tumba*, *Gr. tymba* (late form of *tymbos*), perhaps akin to *L. tumulus* mound. *SYN.*: *n.* Grave, sarcophagus, sepulchre.

tombac (tom' bāk), *n.* Any of various alloys of copper and zinc. Another spelling is tombak (tom' bāk). (*F. tombac.*)

Tombac, which is a kind of brass, contains a high percentage of copper and has a full yellow colour. In the East it is used for making bells and gongs.

F., from *Port. tambaca*, from Malay *tambāga* copper.

tombola (tom' bō lā), *n.* A kind of lottery. (*F. tombola.*)

In the tombola, the entrants have to purchase a card bearing several numbers, all of which must be drawn to win a prize. This game of chance is popular in France, Italy, and some parts of the United States.

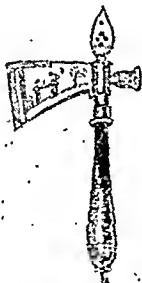
Ital. probably from *tombolare* to tumble.

tomboy (tom' boi). For this word, tom-cat, etc., see under tom.

tome (tōm), *n.* A book, especially a heavy or big one. (*F. tome.*)

Originally each of the separate volumes forming part of a large work was called a tome. Nowadays we use the word of a book that suggests the ponderous quartos of the past.

F., from *L. tomus* *Gr. tomos* piece cut off, section, from *Gr. tom-temnein* to cut.



Tomahawk.

tomentum (tò men' tùm), *n.* In botany, a covering of matted woolly hairs on leaves, stems, seeds, etc. (F. *duvet colonneux*.)

A part of a plant coated with a tomentum is said to be tomentose (tò men' tōs', *adj.*) or tomentous (tò men' tūs, *adj.*).

L. = stuffing or padding of wool, hair, feathers.

tom-fool (tom' fool). For this word and tomfoolery see under tom.

tommy (tom' i), *n.* A British private soldier.

During the nineteenth century soldiers were shown how to fill up certain official forms, by means of a specimen form duly filled in with imaginary names and details. One of the names most commonly used in this was that of Thomas Atkins. This, name, often familiarly abbreviated to Tommy Atkins, and Tommy, became a nickname for any soldier in the later years of the nineteenth century.

to-morrow (tò mor' ò), *n.* The next day after to-day; the morrow. *adv.* On or during the day after the present. (F. *lendemain*; *demain*.)

See to-day.

tompion (tom' pi òn), *n.* A pad for filling lithographic stones; a plug to fit into the muzzle of a gun when not in use. (F. *tape*.)

See tampion.

tom-tit (tom tit'). For this word see under tom.

tom-tom (tom' tom), *n.* A Hindu drum; a drum used by any barbarous peoples; the beating of this, or a similar sound. *v.i.* To beat on a tom-tom. (F. *tam-tam*.)

Hindustani *tamtam* (imitative).

ton [1] (tūn), *n.* A measure of weight, equal to 20 cwt. or 2,240 lb. avoirdupois; in America, 2,000 lb. avoirdupois; a measure of capacity or ship-board; a heavy weight; a great quantity. (F. *tonne*.)

In America the short ton (*n.*) of 2,000 lb. is largely used as opposed to our long ton (*n.*) or gross ton (*n.*) of 2,240 lb. These distinguishing terms are used only in localities where both tons are employed. The metric ton (*n.*) is 1,000 kilograms, or 2,204.6 lb. As a measure of capacity the ton varies for different solid commodities; a ton of timber is forty cubic feet; stone, sixteen cubic feet; salt, forty-two bushels; lime, forty bushels; coke, twenty-eight bushels; wheat, twenty bushels.

DS6

In an extended and colloquial sense, we say, for instance, that a millionaire has tons of money, that is, a very large amount.

A warship is a 3,000-tonner (tūn' èr, *n.*), that is, has a tonnage of 3,000, if she displaces 3,000 tons of water. Of course any floating body weighs the same as the water it displaces, so, if the warship were placed in a gigantic pair of scales, 3,000 tons would be needed to balance her. Merchant ships are rated by the register ton (*n.*), which is 100 cubic feet of space. A merchant ship of 3,000 gross register tons has enclosed spaces of all kinds measuring 300,000 cubic feet. Part of this space is occupied by the engines, coal or oil, stores, and quarters for the crew. This non-earning capacity is deducted from the gross tonnage to obtain the net register tonnage of the ship, which in this case would amount to about 2,000 tons.

A mercantile freight-ton (*n.*) is forty cubic feet, so the above vessel would carry 5,000 mercantile freight-tons, which are reckoned by weight for heavy articles like iron, and by space for light, bulky goods. It is upon the tonnage of a vessel that dues and charges are calculated.

Variant of *tun*.

ton [2] (ton), *n.* The fashion and style of the moment. (F. *ton*, *genre*, *mode*.)

People whose dress and bearing are in every way correct possess what we call *bon ton*, or the right tone.

F. See tone.

tonal (tō' nāl), *adj.* In music, of or relating to tones, especially as regards keys or modes; of language, employing variations of tone to express differences of meaning. (F. *tonique*.)

When a musical phrase is imitated at different pitches without a change of key, the process is called tonal imitation, because the tonality (tò nāl' i ti, *n.*), or key structure of the music, is preserved. The development of harmony, at the expense of polyphony, had the effect of fixing tonality.

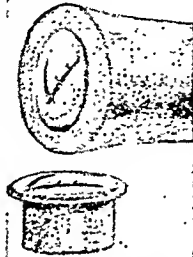
In early modal music, the tonality, that is, the scheme of scales and chord progressions, is vague, but in the works of Mozart and his successors, the music passes by definite steps to related keys and works back again to the key in which it started. Such music is tonally (tō' nāl' i, *adv.*) coherent.

L.L. *tonālis*, from *tonus* tone.

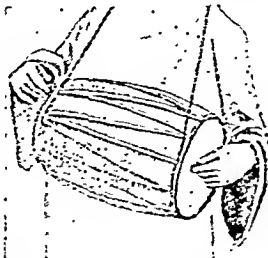
to-name (too' nām), *n.* A name added, especially to a person's Christian name and surname, to distinguish him from others with the same family and baptismal names; a nickname. (F. *surnom*, *sobriquet*.)

This word is used chiefly in Scotland.

From *E.* *to* and *-name*.



Tompion.—The tom-pion of a naval gun.



Tom-tom.—A tom-tom, the drum used by many primitive peoples.

tondo (ton' dō), *n.* A plate of majolica ware with a wide, flat, decorated brim; a circular easel painting; a relief carving filling a circular space. *pl.* tondi (ton' dē). (*F. tondo.*)

A majolica tondo with a bowl-like centre and a very broad rim is called a **tondino** (ton dē' nō, *n.*). In architecture, an astragal or beading round the top, or bottom of a column is a tondino.

Ital. = round, from *L. rotundus*. See round.

tone (tōn), *n.* A definite sound, especially as regards its quality, pitch, and volume; a musical or vocal sound; a modulation or inflexion of the voice expressing emotion, etc.; general disposition, or prevailing spirit, etc.; in medicine, the normal condition of the bodily organs; in music, an interval of a major second; a Gregorian chant; in grammar, a stress on a syllable; in art, the general effect of light and shade, or of the colours in a picture; a quality of colour, especially the degree of luminosity; the shade or colour of a photographic print.

✓ *v.t.* To give tone or colour to; to modify or alter the colour of (a photographic print) by means of chemicals; in music, to tune (an instrument); to soften. *v.i.* To harmonize in colour, etc.; to receive a modified or altered colour. (*F. ton, humeur, état; colorer, nuancer; s'harmoniser, se teindre.*)

When we speak of the deep tone of a bell or the sweetness of the tones of a person's voice, we are referring to the quality of those sounds, as they affect the ear. In music, a tone is primarily a musical sound of definite pitch and quality, such as a harmonic tone, and a fundamental tone, which are respectively produced by the vibration of parts and of the whole of a sonorous body.

The larger intervals between the notes of a diatonic scale are called tones—sometimes, whole tones—to distinguish them from the semitones or lesser intervals in such a scale.

In a figurative sense we say that we do not like the tone of a speech when we object to the general spirit in which it is uttered. The tone of a school is said to be high when the prevailing character of the life there is good.

To tone down a picture is to reduce the brilliancy of the contrasts in it; to tone down a demand is to make it less exacting; to tone down one's voice is to lower it. Photographic prints are said to be **toned** (tōnd, *adj.*) when their original colour has been altered to the desired shade by chemical baths. The word is often used in combination with other qualifying words, as when

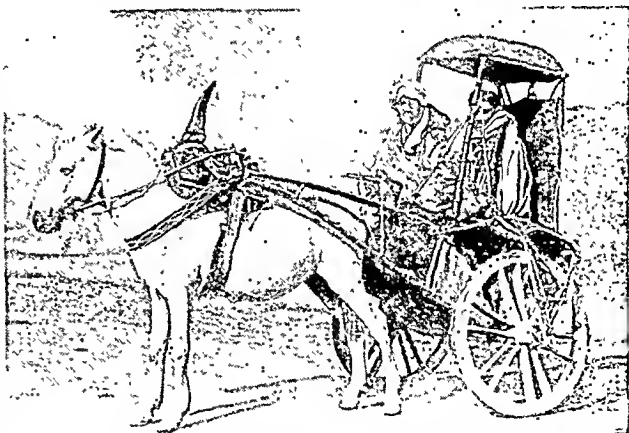
we speak of a clear-toned bell, or one sounding with clear tones.

An orchestral composition in the style of a symphonic poem is sometimes called by its composer a **tone-poem** (*n.*). Richard Strauss (born 1864) wrote a notable series, including "Don Juan" and "Don Quixote." The orchestral "Forest Murmurs" and the "Magic Fire Music" in Wagner's trilogy of operas, "The Ring," are outstanding examples of **tone-painting** (*n.*) or descriptive music.

The word **toneless** (tōn' lēs, *adj.*) strictly means lacking tone. It is often used in a modified sense, as when a painter speaks of a toneless, or dull sky.

A **tonometer** (tō nom' è tēr, *n.*) is a tuning-fork, or an instrument in which a number of tuning-forks are used, for determining the pitch of tones.

F. ton, from *L. tonus* (acc. *tonum*) sound, tone, from *Gr. tonos* anything stretched, stretching, pitch, note, tone, from stem *ton-*; cp. *teinein* to stretch. *SYN.*: *n* Character, sentiment, sound, spirit, timbre.



Tonga.—A typical tonga, a two-wheeled cart designed, generally, to carry four people. Tongas are used chiefly in the country districts of India.

tonga (tong' gā), *n.* A small light two-wheeled vehicle, holding four persons, used in India. (*F. tonga.*)

Hindi tāngā.

tongs (tongz), *n.pl.* An instrument made of two limbs, connected near one end, used for grasping and holding articles. (*F. pince, pincettes.*)

This implement is often called a pair of tongs. It has many uses, besides those familiar ones to which fire-tongs, sugar-tongs, the blacksmith's tongs, and hair-curling tongs are put.

A.-S. tange; cp. *Dutch tang*, *G. zange pincer*, *O. Norse. tōng*, *Gr. daknein* to bite.

tongue (tūng), *n.* The muscular organ attached to the floor of the mouth, used in tasting, swallowing and mastication, and (in man) the utterance of sounds; the power or manner of speech; the voice; a language; a nation: the tongue of an ox,

sheep, etc., as food; any thing or part resembling a tongue; a jet of flame; the leather flap inside the front of a boot; the clapper of a bell; the pin in a buckle; the vibrating part of a musical reed; a pointed rail in a railway switch; the narrow projecting edge of a match-board; the index of a scale or balance; a long, narrow promontory. *v.t.* To furnish (matchboard) with a tongue; to join (boards, etc.) by a tongue and groove, etc.; to make (the sounds of a wind instrument) distinct by using the tongue. *v.i.* To use the tongue in playing wind instruments. (F. *langue, languette*; *munir d'une languette*.)

The nerve-endings of the organs of taste are situated in the mucous membrane covering the upper surface of the tongue. We produce the sounds called dentals by placing the end of the tongue against the upper front teeth, but the tongue, although not always used so obviously, is essential to the utterance of articulate sounds. The mutes at old Eastern courts were usually people whose tongues had been removed. They were tongueless (tūng' lès, *adj.*), and so could not speak.

On the day of Pentecost the Apostles saw "cloven tongues like as of fire" (Acts ii, 3), and received the gift of tongues, which was the power of speaking in unknown tongues or languages.

A hound is said to give tongue when it utters its hunting cry on picking up a scent. To hold one's tongue is to keep silence or stop talking.

The player on a musical instrument produces a rapid iteration of notes by tonguing, or using the tongue to make such sounds as tootle-tootle while blowing into the mouthpiece.

A bit is called a tongue-bit (*n.*) if it has a plate on it which prevents the horse getting its tongue above the mouthpiece.

The tongue is attached at the back to the skull by a number of bony parts, forming the hyoid arch. In the middle of this is the tongue-bone (*n.*) or hyoid bone. The impediment in speech called tongue-tie (*n.*) is caused by shortness of the fleshy link between the tongue and the bottom of the mouth. A person suffering from it is said to be tongue-tied (*adj.*); but shyness or fear may make a person tongue-tied in the sense of unable to speak.

The boards used for match-boarding are tongued (tūngd, *adj.*), that is, have a tongue

on one edge, and a groove in the other. A loud-tongued person is one with a loud voice. A tonguelet (tūng' lèt, *n.*) is a very small tongue, or a tiny process formed like a tongue. A sentence that is difficult to utter clearly, especially when spoken rapidly, is called a tongue-twister (*n.*).

A.-S. *tunge*; cp. Dutch *tong*, G. *zunge*, O. Norse. *tunga*, O.L. *dingua*, L. *lingua*.

tonic (ton' ik), *adj.* Giving vigour or strength; bracing; in music, of or founded on the keynote; stressed; in pathology, etc., of or producing tension; characterized by continuous muscular contraction. *n.* A medicine or other agent that gives vigour to the system, etc.; an invigorating influence; in music, the key-note. (F. *tensif, incitant, tonique*; *fortifiant, tonique*.)

Criticism has a tonic effect if it braces us up and makes us determined to improve the standard of our work. After an illness a tonic is usually prescribed by the doctor. This may be said to act tonically (ton' ik āl li, *adv.*), or in a tonic manner.

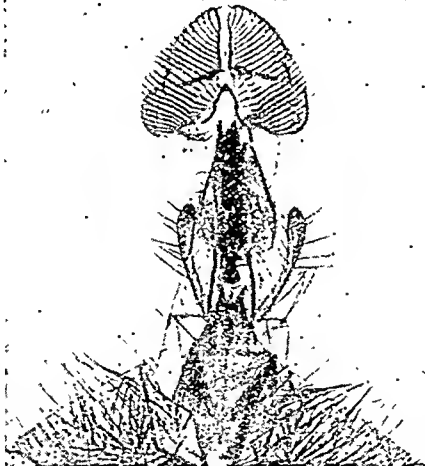
Muscles are tonically contracted when their tension is increased, as in a tonic spasm, which denotes, in pathology, an unrelaxing muscular contraction. In physiology and pathology the normal tension of the arteries and muscles is termed tonicity (tō nis' i ti, *n.*).

In music, the tonic is the note with which a diatonic scale begins and ends. Most tunes also begin and end on the tonic of the key in which they are written. This is accompanied by a tonic chord, or tonic triad (*n.*), that is, a chord consisting of the first, third, and fifth notes of the scale.

The system of musical notation called Tonic Sol-fa (*n.*) is used chiefly for teaching

vocal music. Seven syllables—doh, ray, me, fah, soh, lah, and te—are used as names for the seven notes of the major scale, with a vowel change—de, ra, re, etc.—for the intervening semitones. These note-names, or Tonic Sol-fa (*adj.*) syllables, are the English spellings of the syllables used by the Italians in solmization. Sometimes, the initial letters only of the chief syllables are used. Vertical lines and colons divide the letters into bars and beats.

According to the Tonic Sol-fa system, whatever key the music may be in, the first note of the major scale is always called doh, the second ray, and so on, the pitch being set beforehand. One who is expert in



Tongue.—The tongue of the house-fly, as seen through a powerful microscope.

the system, or who advocates its use is a Tonic Sol-faist (ton' ik sol fa' ist, *n.*).

Gr. *tonikos*, adj. from *tonos* thing stretched, from *teinein* to stretch, brace. SYN.: *adj.* Bracing, invigorating, strengthening. ANT.: *adj.* Enervating, relaxing, weakening.

to-night (tò nit'), *n.* The present night; the night after the present day. *adv.* On or during this. (F. *cette nuit*; *ce soir*.)

See to-day.

tonite (tò' nit'), *n.* A blasting explosive prepared from gun-cotton. (F. *tonite*.)

Tonite consists of approximately equal parts of barium nitrate and pulverized gun-cotton. A variety of tonite, exploding with a loud noise, is used in making rockets for sound-signals.

From L. *tonāre* to thunder, chemical suffix *-ite*.

tonka bean (tong' kà bèn), *n.* The fragrant seed of a South American tree, *Dipteryx odorata*, used for scenting snuff, and in perfumes, etc.; the tree bearing this. (F. *fève tonca*.)

The tonka bean is a native of Guiana, and grows to a height of about sixty feet. The short pods each hold a single shining black seed, or tonka bean, containing a fragrant substance called coumarin.

Negro word = the bean.

tonnage (tūn' ij), *n.* The displacement of a warship expressed in tons; the internal cubic capacity of a ship expressed in register tons; the total carrying capacity of a number of ships, especially a country's mercantile marine; a charge or payment per ton on cargo or freight; a customs duty once levied on every tun or cask of wine imported. (F. *tonnage*, *droit de tonnage*.)

Tonnage is a technical term used to describe the size of a ship. For the different methods of calculating it, see *under* ton. The net tonnage of a merchant ship is the cubic capacity actually available for carrying cargo. Tonnage dues (*n.pl.*) are charges paid by vessels when leaving port or passing through certain canals and calculated on the registered net tonnage. The proceeds are devoted to the upkeep of the harbour, of buoys, lights, etc. A tug, curiously enough, has a net tonnage of nil, for she has no more capacity than is required for working her, but her usefulness makes up for her immunity from the charges of harbour authorities.

F. *tonne* ton and suffix *-age*.

tonneau (ton' ò; tò nō'). *n.* The rounded rear part of the body of certain motor-cars. (F. *tonneau*.)

F. = cask.

tonometer (tò nom' è tèr). For this word see *under* tone.

tonsil (ton' sil), *n.* Either of two small rounded gland-like organs situated at the back of the mouth, one on each side of the entry to the throat. (F. *amygdale*.)

The tonsils are subject to inflammation, producing the condition called tonsillitis (ton si lī' tis, *n.*). This causes them to become enlarged and to obstruct the breathing. A person so affected has what is called a tonsillar (ton' si lār, *adj.*) voice. When the tonsillar swelling, or that of the tonsils, is large, they are often removed by a surgical operation called tonsillotomy (ton si lot' ò mi, *n.*). Acute tonsillitis is known as quinsy.

F. *tonsille*, from L. *tonsilla* tonsil, stake for mooring vessels, perhaps dim. of *tonsa* oar, or akin to *tendere* (p.p. *tensus*) to stretch.

tonsorial (ton sōr' i àl), *adj.* Relating to a barber or his trade. (F. *de coiffeur*.)

L. *tonsorius* *adj.*, from *tonsor* clipper, barber, from *tonsus*, p.p. of *tondere* to shear, shave, E. suffix *-al* (= L. *-ālis*).

tonsure (ton' shūr), *n.* The shaving of the crown or of the whole head on admission to the priesthood or a monastic order; the shaven part of a priest's or monk's head; admission to Holy Orders. *v.t.* To shave the head of; to give a tonsure to. (F. *tonsure*; *tonsurer*.)

The tonsure of ordinary parish clergy in the Roman Catholic Church is only a small circle on the crown of the head, but in the Greek Church the shaving of the whole head was once common. This was termed the Eastern or St. Paul's tonsure. The monks of Britain in St. Patrick's

time cut off all their hair in front of a line drawn from ear to ear over the head; this was called the Celtic or St. John's tonsure.

F., from L. *tonsūra*, from *tonsus*, p.p. of *tondere* to clip, shave.

tonnine (ton tēn'), *n.* A form of annuity by which the shares of those subscribers who die are added to the profits shared by the survivors, until the whole income is enjoyed by the last survivor. (F. *tonnine*.)

Lorenzo Tonti, an Italian banker, who lived in Paris in the seventeenth century, originated this form of annuity, or life insurance, which was named after him.

too (too), *adv.* More than enough; in excessive quantity, degree, etc.; in addition; as well; at the same time; moreover; extremely. (F. *trop, aussi, de plus, à l'excès*.)

This adverb is commonly employed to



Tonsorial. — An Arab barber engaged in an odd tonsorial operation.

qualify an adjective or adverb which it precedes. To have too much to do or to eat, is to have more than one can do or eat.

We say colloquially that a thing is too delightful when it is extremely so, and describe an affected or sentimental person as being too-too (*too' too, adj.*).

Emphatic form of E. *to* = in addition to.

took (*tuk*). This is the past tense of take. See take.

tool (*tool*), *n.* Any implement used when doing work with the hands; a machine for shaping material; a thing used in one's occupation or profession; a person used as an instrument by another; a design tooled on a book-cover. *v.t.* To ornament (a book cover) with designs impressed by heated tools. *v.i.* To work with such tools. (F. *outil, instrument, ame damnée.*)

The tools which a joiner carries in his bag are all hand-tools. The work done in engineering shops is performed by machine-tools, which are power-driven machines either moving a tool over material, or making the material pass under a fixed tool. In a figurative sense we say that a person becomes the tool of another when he comes under the influence of the other to such an extent that he is a mere cat's paw in the other's schemes.

Many early books have elaborately tooled covers usually inset with gold leaf. In the late fifteenth century, binding and tooling (*tool' ing, n.*), that is, the decoration of a book-cover with tooled impressions, came to be regarded as a distinct art.

Stone-dressing in parallel lines done by the mason with a broad chisel called a **tooler** (*tool' ér, n.*), is also termed tooling.

The tooling of metal is the shaping of it with cutting-tools, as opposed to grinding. A craftsman who ornaments books with tooling is also called a tooler.

A tool-holder (*n.*) is either a holder for various kinds of tools, or else a bar of steel or iron in a machine-tool, for holding a much smaller piece of steel which does the actual cutting of metal. The tool-post (*n.*) of a lathe is a part on the top of the slide-rest, in which tools are clamped. A tool used for lathe-work is supported on a tool-rest (*n.*), which for wood-turning is usually a simple T-piece, but, for metal-turning, is a device called a slide-rest which holds the tool rigidly in position.

A.-S. *tōt*; cp. O. Norse *tōl* (pl.). From A.-S. *tawian* to get ready, prepare. Goth. *taujan* to do, make, with instrumental suffix *-i*. SYN.: *n.* Agent, cat's paw, implement, instrument.

toon (*toon*), *n.* A large East Indian tree (*Toona ciliata*), with a firm, close-grained, red wood used in furniture-making.

Hindi *tūn*, Sansk. *tunna*.

toot (*toot*), *v.i.* To blow or sound a horn, whistle, etc.; to make a sound like that of a short blast on a cornet, etc.; to give out such a sound. *v.t.* To sound (a horn, whistle, etc.), especially with short blasts; to sound (a blast, tune, etc.) on a wind instrument. *n.* A tooting sound; a short blast on a horn, cornet, etc. (F. *corner; sonnerie de corne.*)

A locomotive-driver signals by toots on his whistle; a steamer toots her fog-horn in thick weather to give warning to approaching craft. We speak of the toot-toot (*n.*) of a motor-car horn, meaning the sound it makes when blown. The word tooter (*toot' ér, n.*) is used generally in a humorous way, to

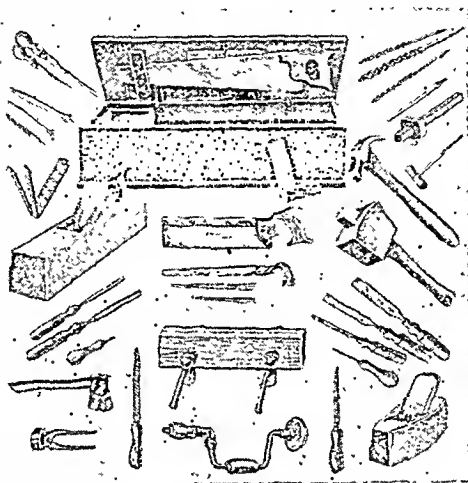
denote one who plays a wind instrument, or sounds a horn, or else an instrument that produces a toot.

Imitative; cp. M. Dutch *tuyten*, G. *tuten*. O. Norse *thjōta* to blow a horn.

tooth (*tooth*), *n.* One of the hard bone-like parts embedded in the jaws of vertebrates and used for biting and chewing; an artificial substitute for this made by a dentist; a tooth-like projection on the edge of a leaf, etc.; a projecting pin, point, cog, etc., of a tool or wheel; a spike on a comb, rake, etc.; a particular taste; a palate. *v.t.* To furnish with teeth; to cut teeth in. *v.z.* To interlock; to engage. *pl.* teeth (*tēth*). (F. *dent, engrenage, goût: endenter; s'engrener.*)

Teeth are not bones, but are related to the hair and nails. An adult human being has thirty-two teeth. The different types of teeth in the mouth, each performing a special function in eating, are the canines incisors, premolars and molars.

In a figurative sense, a person is said to have a sweet tooth if he has a liking for sweet things. We act in the teeth of opposition when we disregard it. A power-driven boat can progress in the teeth of the wind, that is, directly against it. In the Middle Ages a knight went into battle armed to the teeth, that is, completely or very elaborately armed.



Tool.—A collection of useful tools and the chest in which they are kept.

A cat with kittens will attack tooth and nail, or furiously, a dog that comes near them. A shrill screeching noise, or a very sharp taste, can set the teeth on edge, that is, cause a very unpleasant tingling sensation in them.

An ache in the teeth is called toothache (*n.*), and may be due to the nerve of a tooth becoming inflamed by the poisons of decay. A curious pigeon of Samoa, the tooth-bill (*n.*)—*Didunculus strigirostris*—is so named because it is tooth-billed (*adj.*), or has saw-like cutting edges to its bill.

The teeth can be protected from decay by cleaning them night and morning with a tooth-brush (*n.*), a small brush with a long handle, and a tooth-paste (*n.*) or tooth-powder (*n.*), that is, a preparation for cleaning the teeth.

Some primitive races practise tooth-mutilation (*n.*), a custom of displacing the teeth, either for religious reasons, or as a personal adornment.

The form of architectural decoration called tooth-ornament (*n.*) is the same as the dog's -tooth. It is common in early English mouldings. A tooth-pick (*n.*) is a pointed quill or slip of wood used for getting particles of food from between the teeth. The toothwort (tooth' wört, *n.*)—*Lathraea squamaria*—is a leafless herb growing on the roots of the hazel or other trees. It bears purple flowers and its white fleshy rootstock is covered with tooth-like scales.

A toothful (tooth' fül, *n.*) of spirits is a very small quantity. The toothing (tooth' ing, *n.*) of a saw is the furnishing of it with teeth. The bricks left projecting from the end wall of a row of houses, so that it may be bonded on to another house to be attached later to the row, are known as a toothing.

To give glue a better hold on it, a veneer is scored on the underside with a toothing-plane (*n.*), which cuts a number of very small parallel grooves. Old age tends to make people toothless (tooth' lès, *adj.*), that is, devoid of teeth. A toothlet (tooth' lét, *n.*) is a very small tooth or tooth-like projection. Items of food are said to be tooth-some (tooth' süm, *adj.*) when they please the taste. Sweets prepared toothsomely (tooth' süm li, *adv.*), that is, in a tasty manner, have tooth-someness (tooth' süm nès, *n.*). A toothy (tooth' i, *adj.*) person has somewhat prominent teeth.

A.-S. *tōth* (for *tanth*); cp. Dutch, Swed., *tand*, G. *zahn*, O. Norse *tönn*, L. *dens* (acc. *dent-em*), Gr. *odous* (acc. *odont-a*); probably pres. p. of Indo-European *ed-* to eat.

tootle (too' tl), *v.i.* To toot gently or repeatedly, especially on a flute, etc. *n.* The

sound produced in this manner. (F. *sonner le cor.*)

Frequentative of *toot*.

top [t] (top), *n.* The upper surface or highest point or part of a thing; the summit; the surface (of the ground); the upper part of a shoe, etc.; the cover of a carriage, etc.; the head of a page in a book; the upper edges of the pages of a book; the crown of the head; the highest position in a profession, etc.; a person occupying this; the highest degree; the culmination, zenith, or height; a platform round the head of a lower mast for extending the topmast shrouds of a ship; a raised armoured platform on a warship for signalling, observation purposes, etc. (*pl.*) metal buttons plated or enamelled, etc., on the face only.

v.t. To cut off or remove the top of; to cover the top of; to put a top or cap on; to rise to the top of; to hit (a golf-ball) above the centre; to come up to or exceed in height, weight, etc.; to head (a list); to surpass; to surmount; to raise one end of (a yard or boom) higher than the other. *adj.* At the top; highest in place or degree. (F. *sommet*,

fait, comble, dessus, haut; élever, couronner, surpasser; premier principal.)

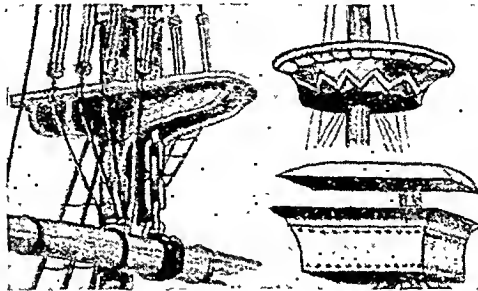
The best batsman of the year tops, that is, heads, the list of averages. A gardener tops, or takes the tops off, shrubs and plants to make them thicken lower down. Farmers top off or top up their stacks when they put the last loads on the tops of them before

thatching. The military expression to go over the top means to clamber out of a trench at the beginning of an advance.

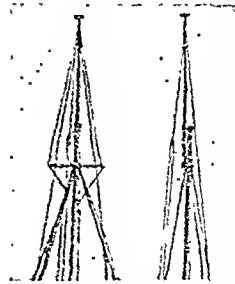
A top-boot (*n.*) is a boot having high tops, usually made of a distinctive material or colour. A top-coat (*n.*) is an overcoat. Agriculturalists top-dress (*v.t.*) land when they spread

manure over it without ploughing or digging it in. A top-dressing (*n.*) is a coat of manure applied in this way.

On a square-rigged sailing-ship a top-gallant (top gäl' ant; tò gäl' ant, *adj.*) mast, yard, or sail comes next above a topmast, or topsail. A ship's topgallants (*n.pl.*) are her topgallant sails, and her top-hammer (*n.*) consists of all weights, etc., carried aloft, such as the upper masts, yards, sails, and rigging.



Top.—The tops of a ship of Nelson's time (left), a Spanish Armada vessel, and a modern battleship.

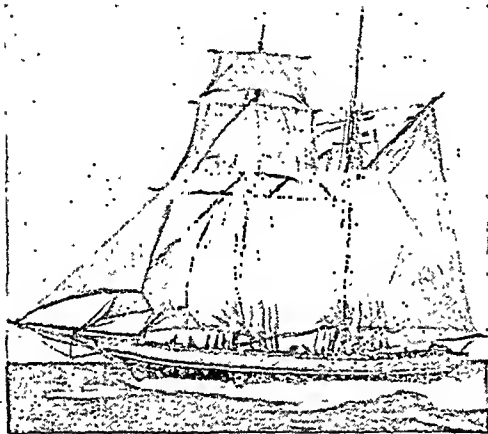


Topmast.—Two differently rigged topmasts.

The word is also used of anchors and other weighty things on the deck of a steamer, etc.

A **top-hat** (*n.*) is a tall, flat-topped hat, covered with silk, also called a silk hat. A cart on which a load is piled too high, is **top-heavy** (*adj.*), that is, it has an undue part of the load near the top, and so is likely to upset. Many birds have a crest of feathers, called a **top-knot** (*n.*). Hair gathered in a bunch at the top of the head is a top-knot.

A **top-lantern** (*n.*) or **top-light** (*n.*), is a signal light shown at the mizen-top of a flagship; and a **top-man** (*top' mán, n.*) or **topsmán** (*tops' mán, n.*) is a man stationed in the top of a ship for any purpose. A **top-mast** (*n.*) is a mast attached to the upper end of a ship's lower mast. It is the second of the sections forming the mast of a ship. In a square-rigged ship a **topsail** (*top' sl, n.*) is the sail next above the lowest sail, called the course. In large ships the topsail is



Topsail.—A topsail schooner with two square topsails set on the foremast.

divided horizontally into two sections called the upper and lower topsails. These are easier to handle than a single large square-sail. In a fore-and-aft rigged ship the topsail is a square or triangular sail set above the gaff of the mainsail.

The upper of the two men working a pit-saw in a saw pit is the **top-sawyer** (*n.*), or **topman**. In a figurative sense, a top-sawyer is a person in high position, or one who is very good at his work. The **top-sides** (*n.pl.*) of a ship are the above-water parts of her sides, her freeboard. The **top-soil** (*n.*) of a field is its surface layer. To **top-soil** (*v.t.*) ground is to remove the top-soil from it. Mountains appear **topless** (*top' les, adj.*), that is, without tops, when their **topmost** (*adj.*), or uppermost, parts are hidden by clouds.

A thing or person that tops something is a **topper** (*top' ér, n.*). A top-hat is known colloquially as a topper. The **topping** (*top' ing, n.*) of a yard is the act of tilting it. This is done by means of a lift or tackle called a

topping-lift (*n.*). The topping of plants is the cutting off of their tops. In colloquial language we say that anything very fine of its kind is **topping** (*adj.*), or is done **toppingly** (*top' ing li, adv.*), that is, excellently, because it tops or surpasses other things or actions.

A.-S. *top*; cp. Dutch *top*, G. *zopf* plait of hair, tuft, tree top, O. Norse *topp-r* tuft, crest, top. SYN.: *n.* Acme, apex, crest, crown, summit. ANT.: *n.* Base, bottom.

top [2] (*top, n.*) A toy of metal or wood, usually conical or pear-shaped, made to revolve on a projecting peg at the bottom at a speed which keeps it upright. (F. *toupie*.)

The wooden peg-top, the humming-top, the whipping-top and the teetotum are well-known kinds of top. Another very interesting top is the gyroscopic top, which seems able to defy the pull of gravity.

Perhaps A.-S. *top*, cp. M.H.G. *topf* pot, top, with reference to the shape of the humming-top, M. Dutch *top(pe)* top, pot, G. *zopf* (formerly *topf* pot), perhaps akin to *dip*.

topaz (*tō' pāz, n.*) A transparent or translucent precious stone, composed of oxides of aluminium, silicon and fluorine, usually white or yellow, but sometimes green, blue or red, or colourless; a brilliantly coloured South American humming-bird of the genus *Topaza*. (F. *topaze*.)

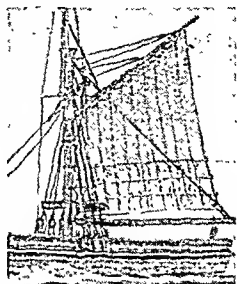
Topaz is found in gneiss and granite. Only the finer varieties are valued as gems. Some Brazilian topazes become pink after heating and are used in cheap jewellery. **Topazolite** (*tō pāz' ó lit, n.*) is a yellow or green variety of garnet resembling the topaz. O.F. *topaze*, L., Gr. *topazos*, *topazion*.

top-boot (*top' boot*). For this word, top-coat, etc., see under top [1].

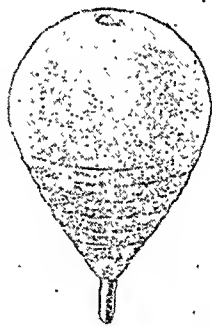
tope [1] (*tōp, n.*) In India, a grove of trees, especially of mangoes. (F. *bosquet*.) Tamil *tōppu*.

tope [2] (*tōp, n.*) A Buddhist monument consisting of a dome, a tower, or a mound, generally used for the preservation of sacred relics, or as a memorial. (F. *édifice religieux*.)

Hindi *tōp*, Sansk. *stūpa* heap, mound.



Topping-lift.—Mainsail, showing topping-lift running from after end of boom.



Top.—A wooden peg-top, made to spin by means of a string.

tope [3] (töp), *v.i.* To drink alcoholic liquors to excess or habitually. (F. *pinter, gobelotter*.)

A **toper** (töp' ér, *n.*) is a person given to toping or tipping.

F. *tope* to cover an adversary's stake, to agree (*tope-là* agreed! done!). Used as a drinking term in acceptance of a toast, originally meaning to strike hands or put the tops of the thumbs together. Another explanation of *tope* is to *top* off = drink off at a draught. SYN.: Tipple.

topgallant (top gäl' änt; tò gäl' änt). For this word see *under* top [1].

toph (töf), *n.* A gouty deposit of chalky matter in the knuckles and cartilages of the ear, etc. Another form is **tophus** (tö' füs). *pl.* **tophi** (tö' fi.) (F. *tophus*.)

A deposit consisting of or resembling **tophi**, is said by doctors to be **tophaceous** (tö fä' shüs, *adj.*).

L. *töphus* tufa, tuff, sandstone.

Tophet (tö' fët), *n.* A place in the Valley of Hinnon, near Jerusalem, where in ancient times fires were kept alight to burn the rubbish of the city; hell. See Gehenna. (F. *Tophet*.)

Heb. *topheth*, perhaps a place to be spat upon, from *tuph* to spit.



Topiary.—A topiary garden showing variously shaped bushes, specimens of topiary.

topia (tö' pi ä), *n.* A fanciful kind of interior wall decoration of ancient Rome. (F. *topia*.)

The ancient Romans, especially in Pompeii, were fond of decorating the walls of their rooms with fanciful but not very natural landscapes. Hence, in after years, the practice of shaping trees and bushes by clipping into fantastic or ornamental shapes was called the **topiary** (tö' pi ä ri, *adj.*) art or **topiary** (*n.*). **Topiarian** (tö pi ä r' i än, *adj.*) work of this kind is found in a topiary garden.

L. = fancy gardening or painting, from Gr. *topos* place.

topic (top' ik), *n.* The subject of a conversation, argument, or literary composition; a theme; a subject of admiration, wonder, scandal, etc. (F. *sujet, thème, topique*.)

In most debating societies religious topics

are barred for discussion. We may read very different books on the same topic.

All our daily newspapers may be said to be **topical** (top' ik ä, *adj.*), that is, concerned with topics of current or local interest. Christmas pantomimes and variety shows usually contain at least one topical song (*n.*) in which topics of the day are dealt with humorously. Every week short films which deal topically (top' ik ä li, *adv.*) with a few news items are shown in many kinemas.

L. *topica* (neuter pl.), Gr. *topika*, the name of a treatise by Aristotle, from *topikos* local, relating to *topoi* commonplaces, *pl.* of *topos* place. SYN.: Matter, proposition, subject, theme.

topless (top' lës). For this word, **top-man**, etc., see *under* top [1].

topography (tö pog' rä fi), *n.* The detailed description or mapping of the natural and artificial surface features of any region, district, or place; the features themselves. (F. *topographie*.)

When we visit a new district we like to meet someone skilled in the topography of the place. Such a one is called a **topographer** (tö pog' rä fer, *n.*), and the **topographic** (top ö gräf' ik, *adj.*) or **topographical** (top ö gräf' ik ä, *adj.*) account which he can give is far more detailed than a geographical description, though it may otherwise resemble it. The body also can be described **topographically** (top ö gräf' ik ä li, *adv.*), the surface or the inner structure of the various regions of the body being carefully mapped out and described. The scientific study of a locality, especially in its relation to history, is called **topology** (tö pol' ö ji, *n.*).

F. *topographie*, from L., Gr. *topographia*, from *topos* place, *-graphia* description, from *graphein* to describe.

toponymy (tö pon' i mi), *n.* The study of the place-names of a country or district; a list of such names. (F. *toponymie*.)

From Gr. *topos* place, *onyma* name.

topophone (top' ö fön), *n.* An apparatus for finding the direction from which a sound comes. (F. *topophone*.)

This is used on ships during fogs. When the topophone points directly towards the source of the sound, the sound is clearest.

Gr. *topos* place, *phōnē* sound, tone.

topper (top' ér). For this word, **topping**, etc., see *under* top [1].

topple (top' l), *v.i.* To fall over; to fall forward; to tumble down. *v.t.* To cause to fall over or down; to overturn. (F. *tomber, dégringoler; faire tomber*.)

A building of bricks put up by a child will topple very easily; still more easily can we topple over a house of cards.

From obsolete E. *top* = to fall top first, from *top* and suffix *-le*. SYN.: Fall, pitch, tumble.

topsail (top' sl). For this word, **top-sawyer**, etc., see *under* top [1].

topsy-turvy (top si tēr' vi), *adv.* and *adj.* Upside down; with the bottom

upwards and top downwards; in a disordered or upset condition. *n.* A topsy-turvy condition. *v.t.* To turn upside down; to upset; to bewilder. (F. *sens dessus dessous*; *bouleverser*.)

Burglars, after ransacking premises, often leave things in a topsy-turvy or disordered condition. After the World War (1914-18) there were people who declared that the world was in a state of topsy-turviness (top si tēr' vi nēs, *n.*), topsy-turvydom (top si tēr' vi dōm, *n.*) or topsy-turvyism (top si tēr' vi izm, *n.*).

Explained as = top so turvy (overturned), like *up so down* a variant of *upside down*; cp. M.E. *terven* to roll, A.-S. *torfian*, *tearfian* to upset, turn over. Others explain *topso* as *topside*. There are a large number of variant spellings, the oldest apparently being *topsytervy*. *Syn.*: *adj.* Inverse, inverted, reverse. *adv.* Inversely.

toque (tōk), *n.* A small hat, having a round, close-fitting crown, with little or no projecting brim, worn by women; a similar head-covering, worn in earlier times by both men and women; a monkey of the genus *Macacus*. (F. *toque*, *barette*.)

The monkey called a toque is found in Bengal and Ceylon. It has a cap-like bunch of hair.

F., apparently of Celtic origin; cp. Breton *tok*, Welsh *toc* hat, bonnet.

tor (tōr), *n.* A rocky hill or prominence, especially on moorland. (F. *puy*.)

Probably of Celtic origin. A.-S. *torr*, Welsh *tyr*, heap, pile, cp. Gaelic *torr* conical hill or mountain, L. *turris* tower. *See* tower.

Torah (tōr'ā), *n.* The revealed will of God, as laid down in the law of Moses; the Pentateuch. (F. *Torah*.)

Heb. = doctrine, law.

torc (tōrk). This is another form of torque. *See* torque.

lighted, a torch-bearer (*n.*), also called a link-mau, was hired to carry a torch and light the way for a traveller.

Torches are carried by the performers in a torch-dance (*n.*), and they are used in torch-fishing (*n.*) or torching (tōrch'ing, *n.*), which means attracting fish to the surface by torches and then spearing them. A torch-light (*adj.*) procession is one made by torch-light (*n.*), the light from torches carried by people taking part in it. The torch-race (*n.*) of the ancient Greeks was a kind of relay race in which each runner bore a torch, handing it on to his successor at the end of his own lap.

F. *torche*, Ital. *torcia*, L.L. *forti(c)a*, from *tortus*, p.p. of *torquere* to twist, because it was twisted like a rope. *Syn.*: Brand, flambeau, link.

torchon (tōr shon), *n.* A coarse bobbin lace. (F. *torchon*.)

Torchon lace is worked on a pillow; an imitation is made by machinery. For water-colour painting one may use a torchon-board (*n.*) which is a board faced with a piece of rough-surfaced paper, named torchon-paper (*n.*).

F. = discloth, from *torcher* to wipe.

tore [1] (tōr). This is the past tense of tear. *See* tear [1].

tore [2] (tōr). This is another form of torus. *See* torus.

toreador (tor é á dōr'), *n.* A bull-fighter. *See* under torero.

torero (tor á' rò), *n.* One who takes part in a bull-fight, other than a picador; a bullfighter. A word with a similar meaning, more usual in England, is *toreador* (tor é á dōr'). (F. *torero*, *toréador*.)

The terms *torero* and *toreador* may be applied to either a bandillero or a matador; the picador is not spoken of in this way as

he does not actually fight with the bull.

Span. from *torear* to fight bulls, from *toro* bull, L. *taurus*.

toreutic (tō roo' tik), *adj.* Relating to sculpture in bas-relief and to embossing, and chasing, especially in metal. (*toreutics*), *n.pl.* The art of ornamenting surfaces, especially metal surfaces, in bas-relief. (F. *toreutique*.)

Gr. *toreutikos* connected with relief work, from *toreuēn* to bore, chase, emboss.

torgoch (tōr' gokh), *n.* A red-bellied char found in the rivers and lakes of North Wales.

Welsh, from *tor* belly, *coch* red.

torment (tōr' mēnt, *n.*; tōr ment', *v.*), *n.* Great anguish, either of mind or body; that which gives or causes this; torture.

v.t. To inflict great mental or physical anguish on; to torture; to vex greatly; to harass. (F. *tourment*, *angoisse*; *tourmenter*, *torturer*, *irriter*.)



Torch.—Cingalese dancers, by the light of torches, attempting to drive an evil spirit from the man in the shelter.

torch (tōrch), *n.* A flaring light carried in the hand; a portable hand-lamp. (F. *torche*, *flambeau*.)

In days when the streets were very badly

The suspense of waiting torments us when we are expecting important news. Animals are tormented or harassed by flies in hot weather, and a child may torment or tease its elders and so be a tormentor (*tôr ment' ôr, n.*) or, if a girl, a tormentress (*tôr ment' rês, n.*), although the feminine form is rarely used to-day. There are many other ways of behaving tormentingly (*tôr ment' ing li, adv.*). Another kind of tormentor is a heavy harrow on wheels, and sailors use the word for a long fork with which they lift meat from the coppers. A war-engine, something like a catapult, used by the ancients, was called a *tormentum* (*tôr men' tûm, n.*)—*pl. tormenta* (*tôr men' tà*).

O.F., from L. *tormentum* engine to hurl missiles, worked by twisting, hence rack, torture, from *torquere* to twist. See torture. SYN.: *v.* Afflict, distress, pain. *n.* Agony, anguish.

tormentil (*tôr' mên til*), *n.* A low growing herb of the genus *Potentilla*, having yellow four-petalled flowers. (F. *tormentille*.)

The tormentils belong to the same order as the roses and are found chiefly on dry commons and heaths in summer. The red creeping rootstock of the common tormentil (*Potentilla tormentilla*) contains a bitter, astringent substance useful in medicine, as well as in tanning.

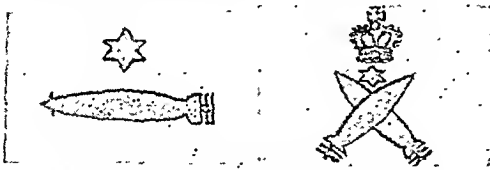
F. *tormentille*, L.L. *tormentilla*, from L. *tormentum* pain. A supposed cure for toothache.

torn (*tôrñ*). This is the past participle of *tear*. See *tear* [1].

tornado (*tôr nâ' dô*), *n.* A whirlwind over a limited area. *pl. tornadoes* (*tôr nâ' dôz*). (F. *tornade*, *tourbillon*.)

These very violent storms are, fortunately, not known in England, but they occur at certain seasons in the United States and parts of Africa. The tornado moves with great rapidity and in a roundabout way, generally within a thunderstorm, and sends out discharges of electricity.

Formerly *ternado* tropical thunderstorm, Span. *tronada*, from *tronar* to thunder, L. *tonâre*. Altered, as if from Span. *tornado*, *p.p.* of *tonar* to turn.

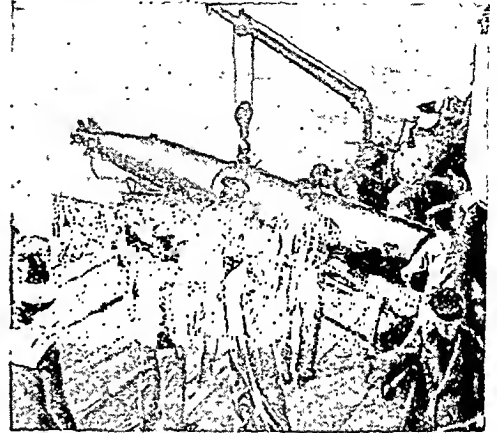


Torpedo.—Badges of a seaman torpedoman and of a torpedo gunner's mate.

torpedo (*tôr pē' dô*), *n.* A self-moving projectile launched at a hostile ship to make a hole in it below water; a moving submarine mine, a land-mine; a fog-signal exploded by a train; a flat fish having an electric apparatus for stunning or killing its prey. *pl. torpedoes* (*tôr pē' dôz*). *v.t.* To blow up or sink with a torpedo. (F. *torpille*; *torpiller*.)

The naval torpedo now used was invented by Robert Whitehead, an English engineer,

about 1866. It is a small cigar-shaped body about 21 inches in diameter at its widest part, and about 18 feet long. Besides a large explosive charge at the nose, which is ignited on impact, it contains a set of engines worked by compressed air, an automatic steering apparatus which compels it to travel in a straight line, and a device for keeping it at any desired distance below the surface.



Torpedo.—Hoisting a torpedo on to the deck of a British cruiser.

Inventors have now produced torpedoes which can be steered by wireless waves, from the shore or from a ship. A torpedo travels so fast that few vessels can outstrip it, and a steerable one is therefore very deadly. During the World War (1914-18) special motor boats were equipped for dropping torpedoes over the stern, a turn being made after a torpedo had been discharged, to get out of its way. A kind of torpedo can be discharged from aeroplanes.

The torpedo-boat (*n.*), a small very fast warship designed for carrying and firing torpedoes, has now been replaced for offensive purposes in the open seas by the still faster torpedo-boat destroyer (*n.*), usually called a destroyer. A torpedo-net (*n.*) is a steel net hung in the water to stop a torpedo. Such nets are no longer hung out on booms round battleships as formerly, but they are still used for harbour-defence.

A torpedo is fired by a gunner, or torpedoman (*n.*), in a kind of gun, called a *torpedo-tube* (*n.*), which may be either above or below water. Highly compressed air is let into the back end of the tube to shoot out the torpedo.

L. = stiffness, numbness, the electric ray, from *torpere* to be stiff, numb.

torpid (*tôr' pid*), *adj.* Having lost the power of action or feeling; dormant; dull; benumbed; sluggish. *n.* The second boat of an Oxford College rowing club; (*pl.*) the races in the Lent term in which these boats compete. (F. *engourdi*, *inerte*.)

Many people find that their brains become torpid or dull if they eat a heavy meal in

the middle of the day. The dormouse, which spends the winter in sleep is, then said to be torpid; its condition during the winter is one of torpor (tôr' pôr, *n.*), torpidness (tôr' pid nês, *n.*), or torpidity (tôr pid' i ti, *n.*). Extreme cold which will torpify (tôr' pi fi, *v.t.*) or render inactive most animals, especially reptiles, may be called torporific (tôr pô rif' ik, *adj.*).

L. torpidus, from *torpère* to be numb, torpid. *SYN.*: *adj.* Apathetic, inactive, inert, slow, sluggish. *ANT.*: *adj.* Active, enérgetic, forcible, spirited.

torque (tôrk), *n.* A twisted necklace, bracelet or similar ornament of gold or other metal worn by the ancient Gauls and other races of northern Europe; in machinery, a twisting motion to a shaft or axle. Another form is *torc* (tôrk). (*F. torque.*)

The ring-dove, which has a collar of distinctive plumage, is said to be torquate (tôr' kwât, *adj.*) or torquated (tôr' kwât éd, *adj.*). In heraldry the term torqued (tôrk, *adj.*) is applied to a serpent or dolphin on a bearing if twisted into a double curve like the letter "S."

F., from *L. torques* (acc. *torquem*) necklace, collar, from *torquère* to twist.

torrefy (tor' é fi), *v.t.* To parch or dry with heat; to roast (ores). (*F. torréfier.*)

F. torréfier, from *L. torrefacere*, from *torrère* to parch, and *facere* to make. See torrid. *SYN.*: Parch, roast, scorch.

torrent (tor' ént), *n.* A rushing stream of water, lava or the like; figuratively, a violent or overwhelming flood or stream; a flow of words, abuse, etc. *adj.* Rushing; rolling; impetuous. (*F. torrent; torrentueux.*)

The ancient city of Herculaneum was buried, in A.D. 79, in a torrent of sand and ashes which swept down the slope of Mt. Vesuvius. In a cloud-burst the rain falls not in drops but torrentially (tò ren' shâl li, *adv.*) or in heavy sheets.

If we refuse to give to a beggar we may be subjected to torrential (tò ren' shâl, *adj.*), that is, violent abuse.

F., from *L. torrens* (acc. -*ent-em*) burning, boiling, raging, pres. p. of *torrère* to parch, burn, used as *n.* *SYN.*: *n.* Downpour, flood, rush.

Torricellian (tor i chel' i án; tor i sel' i án), *adj.* Relating to or discovered by the Italian natural philosopher and mathematician, Evangelista Torricelli (1608-47). (*F. de Torricelli.*)

Torricelli discovered that air has weight by filling a glass tube, sealed at one end,

with mercury and turning it over with its open end submerged in a cup of mercury. The mercury sank in the tube until its weight balanced the pressure of the air upon the surface of the mercury in the cup. The Torricellian tube (*n.*) as it used to be called, is the mercury barometer, the Torricellian vacuum (*n.*) being the airless space above the mercury in the tube.

torrid (tor' id), *adj.* Dried up with heat; very hot; scorched. (*F. brûlant, torride.*)

The broad belt round the earth between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn is the torrid zone (*n.*), and white people living there often find it difficult to bear its torridity (tò rid' i ti, *n.*) or torridness (tor' id nês, *n.*), that is, its scorching heat.

F. torride, *L. torridus* scorched, parched, from *torrère* to burn, parch. See thirst. *SYN.*: Burning, dry, hot, scorched, tropical. *ANT.*: Cool, frigid, moist, temperate.

torsion (tôr' shùn), *n.* The act of twisting; the state of being twisted; the force with which a twisted wire or bar tends to return to its untwisted state; in surgery, the twisting of the cut end of an artery to check bleeding. (*F. torsion.*)

The action of a washer-woman wringing out wet clothes is torsion. A torsion-balance (*n.*) is a very delicate instrument which shows electrical attraction and repulsion by the extent to which a wire or filament is twisted. Rubber has great torsibility (tôr si bil' i ti, *n.*), that is, capacity for being twisted.

The propeller-shaft of a steamship is subjected to torsional (tôr' shùn ál, *adj.*)—that is, twisting—strains. Wires are more easily broken torsionally (tôr' shùn ál li, *adv.*), or by twisting, though able to stand a great strain when torsionless (tôr' shùn lès, *adj.*)—that is, free from a twisting strain.

F., from *L. torsio* (acc. -*ôn-em*), from *torsus* = *tortus*, p.p. of *torquère* to twist.

torsk (tôrsk), *n.* A valuable food-fish of the cod family found in the northern parts of the Atlantic ocean. (*F. dorsch.*)

The torsk has a long, tapering body. It is abundant off the Shetlands and Orkneys.

Of Scand. origin. Cp. *Swed.*, *Dan.*, *Norw. torsk*, *O. Norse thorsh-r*, *G. dorsch* cod, haddock, torsk.

torso (tôr' sô), *n.* The trunk of a statue, especially one lacking head and limbs. (*F. torse.*)



Torrent.—The torrents of the Gersoppa falls on the Sharavati River, Bombay Presidency, India.

Excavators of ancient cities find from time to time broken pieces of statuary. The famous torso of Hercules, in the Vatican, is just the trunk of the original statue, but so beautiful are its lines that copies of it are found in most art collections.

Ital., literally stalk, stump, *L. thyrsus*. See thyrsus.

tort (tört), *n.* A private wrong. (F. *préjudice*, *injure*.)

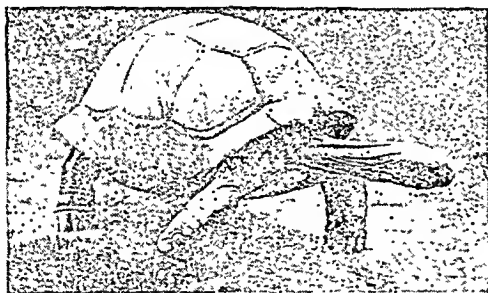
A man may inflict injury on another by some wrongful act which is a breach of the peace. Such an act is a crime and is punished by the State. It is possible, however, to inflict an injury on another which the State will not punish. Examples of such torts or civil wrongs are the negligent driving of a motor-car, and the inflicting of damage on a man's property. These are tortious (tör' shüs, *adj.*) acts, and the man who has acted tortiously (tör' shüs li, *adv.*) must be sued in a civil court by the person who has sustained the damage.

F. p.p. of *tordre*, from *L. tortus*, p.p. of *torquere* to twist.

tortilla (tör tē' lyà), *n.* A thin, flat cake made of maize and baked on hot iron plates, eaten by the Mexicans instead of bread. (F. *tourteau*.)

Span. dim. of *torta* cake, from *L. torta* a twisted roll, p.p. of *torquere* to twist.

tortious (tör' shüs). For this word and tortiously see under tort.



Tortoise.—A tortoise from one of the islands of the West Indies.

tortoise (tör' tús; tör' toiz), *n.* A reptile belonging to the family Testudinæ; a land or freshwater turtle; in Roman antiquity, a testudo. (F. *tor tue*.)

The tortoise is a sluggish, slow-moving creature which has survived from prehistoric days, without changing its form. It is well protected by its bony shell or carapace, into which it can withdraw its head, tail, and limbs on threat of danger.

The most familiar of the true tortoises is the Grecian tortoise (*Testudo Graeca*), with its olive-coloured black-ringed shell; it is this kind which is brought to England and kept as a pet in our gardens. In the deserts of Africa and America lives the gopher tortoise, the male of which makes a burrow for itself and its mate in the sand.

It is not from the tortoises that the

mottled yellow and brown tortoise-shell (*n.*) is obtained, but from certain of their relatives, the sea-turtles, and especially from the tropical hawksbill turtle. This outer covering of the bony carapace takes a fine polish and is used for various purposes, such as photo frames, toilet brushes, and hand mirrors.

From the resemblance of their coloration and markings to tortoise-shell, tortoise-shell (*adj.*) cats and tortoise-shell butterflies get their name. The small tortoise-shell butterfly (*Vanessa urticae*) is a plentiful British species.

M.E. *tor tucce*, L.L. *tor tuca*, *tor tu(g)a*, from *L. tortus* twisted, crooked, p.p. of *torquere*, in allusion to the reptile's crooked feet. Another form was *tor tu* (F. *tor tue*) whence perhaps *tortoise* = *tor tu's* (shell).

tortuous (tör' tū üs), *adj.* Crooked; twisted; winding; devious; circuitous; roundabout; not straightforward. (F. *tor tueux*, *sinueux*, *caché*, *équivoque*.)

A tortuous path is one full of twists and turns. A person who uses underhand methods in his business may be said to pursue a tortuous policy.

A root makes its way tortuously (tör' tū üs li, *adv.*) through the soil for various reasons, one cause of the tortuosity (tör' tū os' it i, *n.*), or tortuousness (tör' tū üs nés, *n.*), of its course being the stones and other obstacles in its path.

F. *tor tueux*, from *L. tortus* twisted, crooked, from *tor tus*, p.p. of *torquere* to twist. SYN.: Curving, disingenuous, involved, intricate, mazy. ANT.: Candid, ingenuous, straight, straightforward.

torture (tör' chür), *n.* Excessive mental or physical pain; agony; the infliction of severe physical pain on a person to secure information, or as a punishment. *v.t.* To subject to excessive physical or mental pain; to distort or pervert the meaning of (a word, etc.); to wrest from a natural position. (F. *tor tue*, *supplice*; *tor tueur*, *dénaturer*, *estropier*.)

Guy Fawkes, the Gunpowder Plot conspirator, was put to the torture before his execution, to make him disclose the names of his accomplices. A person or thing that tortures may be described as torturous (tör' chür üs, *adj.*), or a torturer (tör' chür ér, *n.*). A jailer who behaved torturingly (tör' chür ing li, *adv.*) to the prisoners in his charge would be severely punished.

F. *tor tue*, from *L. tortus*, p.p. of *torquere* to twist, torture. SYN.: *n.* Agony, anguish, torment. *v.* Torment.

torula (tor' ū là), *n.* A chain of rounded bacteria; a genus of tiny fungi. *pl.* *torulae* (tor' ū lē). (F. *tor ula*.)

The torulae of bacteria resemble chains of tiny beads. The yeast plant multiplies by torulose (tor' ū löz, *adj.*) budding; another torulous (tor' ū lüs, *adj.*) fungus is the cheese-mould. The long pods of some plants and the antennae of some insects are also said to be torulose or torulous because they are knotted or knobbed like a chain

of beads. Anything resembling a torula is toruliform (tor' yu li förm, *adj.*).

Dim. of *torus*. See *torus*.

torus (tör' üs), *n.* In architecture, a large rounded, projecting moulding; in botany, a flower receptacle; in anatomy, a rounded ridge. *pl.* tori (tör' i). (F. *tore*, *réceptacle de la fleur*.)

L. = anything round, bulging, protuberance, cushion, bed.

Tory (tör' i), *n.* A member of the political party which in 1688 supported the Stuarts, now succeeded by the Conservative party. *adj.* Of or relating to this party. (F. *Tory*, *conservateur*.)

Those who did not want James II and his family excluded from the throne, because they were Roman Catholics, were called in derision Tories, after the bands of Irish robbers, who lived by plundering the English settlers. Their opponents were called Whigs. These names were used for the two great political parties in the state until the middle of the nineteenth century. Conservatives, especially those who profess a rigid Toryism (tör' i izm, *n.*), that is, adherence to long-established institutions, are still known as Tories. A Tory democrat is a Tory who combines his loyalty to the Crown and the existing constitution with a desire for social and economic reforms.

Irish *loraiithe*, *toraidhe* pursuer, from *toir* to pursue.

toss (tos), *v.i.* To throw up with the hand, especially palm upwards; to throw; to pitch; to throw back (the head); to throw away or about carelessly; to throw (a coin) into the air to decide a choice. *v.i.* To roll about; to be tossed; to be agitated. *p.t.* and *p.p.* tossed (tost); in poetry, tost (tost). *n.* The act of tossing; the state of being tossed. (F. *lancer en l'air*, *flanquer*, *ballotter*; *rouler*; *jet*, *secousse*.)

In order to settle a dispute quickly people sometimes toss up, that is, toss a coin, one tossing and the other calling "heads" or "tails." As the chances are equal for and against the caller, a toss-up (*n.*) means an even chance, as well as the act of tossing a coin. In sport, the opposing captains usually toss a coin for choice of innings, goal, court, etc. In Association football, the winner of the toss may either choose which goal his side shall defend, or leave the choice to the opponents' captain.

Cp. Norw. and Swed. dialect *tossa* to strew, scatter, Dutch *lassen* to heap up, Low G. *teusen* to toss hay. Welsh *tosio* to jerk, toss, is from E. SYN.: *v.* Agitate, fling, hurl, pitch.

tot [1] (tot), *n.* Anything very small, especially a little child; a small drink. (F. *gosse*, *goutte*.)

Cp. Icel. *tott-r* dwarf, Dan. *tommel-tot* Tom Thumb.

tot [2] (tot), *n.* A sum in addition. *v.t.* To add (up). *v.i.* To mount (up). (F. *addition*; *additionner*.)

Before paying a bill of many items it is advisable to tot it up and see that the total is right.

An abbreviation of *total* or of L. *tötum*, the whole, neuter of *tötus* whole; cp. *totalize* (to make up into a total)

total (tö' täl), *adj.* Whole or entire; comprising everything; absolute; thorough. *n.* The total amount. *v.t.* To find out the total of; to amount in numbers to. *v.i.* To count up to a total. (F. *total*, *entier*; *total*; *totaliser*.)

A total eclipse of the sun is very rare in England; one occurred in 1927, but the totality (tö täl' i ti, *n.*), that is, the state of being total, lasted but a few seconds. In all large business houses it is necessary to totalize (tö' tä liz, *v.t.*), or complete, the accounts daily; this totalization (tö tä li zä' shün, *n.*) is now usually done by machinery. The totalizer (tö' tä liz ä tör, *n.*), or totalizer (tö' tä liz ér, *n.*), is a betting machine with dials and indicator that show the odds against any horse at any moment, so that the better can see what his winnings will be if the horse he has backed wins the race. A person who is wholly blind is totally (tö' täl li, *adv.*) blind.

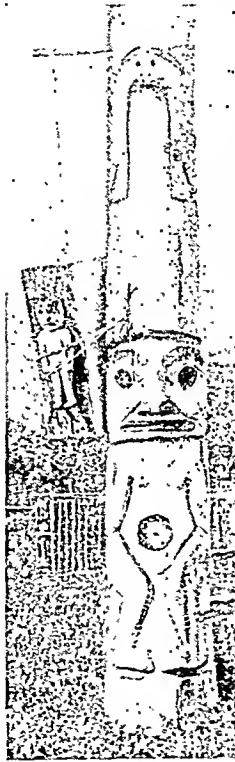
F., from L.L. *tötälis*, from L. *tötus* all, whole. SYN.: *adj.* Absolute, complete, thorough, unqualified. *n.* Aggregate, sum, whole. ANT.: *adj.* Fractional, partial, sectional. *n.* Division, item, part, portion, section.

totem (tö' tēm), *n.* An animal or other natural object, adopted by primitive people as a tribal badge, by reason of a mythical relationship to it; an image of this. (F. *totem*.)

Totems are common among the North American Indians, where such names as Bear, Wolf, and Deer serve to distinguish the various clans. A totem-post (*n.*) is a post on which the figure of the particular totem is carved or hung. Totemism (tö' tēm izm, *n.*) is a widespread belief. A man who studies totemic (tö tem' ik, *adj.*) or totemistic (tö tē mis' tik, *adj.*) ideas is called a totemist (tö' tēm ist, *n.*).

Algonkin (Ojibwa) = tribal mark.

tother (tüth' ér), *adj.* The other. *pron.* The other. Another spelling is t'other (tüth' ér). (F. *autre*; *l'autre*.)



Totem.—A curious North American Indian totem.

Not contracted from "the other," but due to a wrong division of *that other* M.E. *thet other* (the tother); cp. *the tone* for *that one*.

totter (tot'ér), *v.i.* To shake and threaten collapse; to stand or walk unsteadily; to be unsteady and on the point of falling. (F. *tituber*, *chanceler*.)

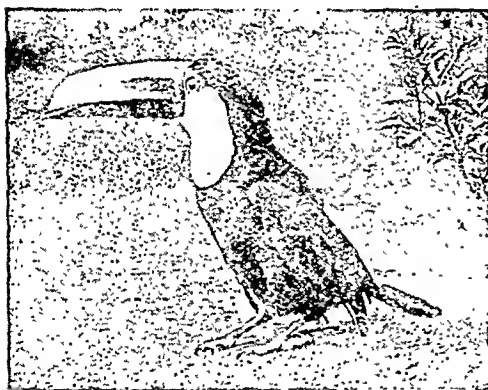
Children when quite young totter, and are totterers (tot'ér érz, *n.pl.*), or toddlers, before they learn to walk. An invalid on rising from his sick-bed may be tottery (tot'ér i, *adj.*), and walk totteringly (tot'ér ing li, *adv.*), until he recovers his strength.

M.E. *toleren*, probably a frequentative from stem *tol-* unsteady; cp. Norw. dialect *tolva* to quiver. Some connect with E. dialect *tolter*, A.-S. *tealtrian* to totter; cp. Dutch *touderen* to shake, Swed. *tulta* to waddle. SYN.: Reel, stagger.

toucan (tu kan'; too'kán), *n.* A tropical American bird noted for its enormous beak and brilliant plumage. (F. *toucan*.)

Toucans are mostly black with markings of red, yellow, and white. They are fruit eaters, and are peculiar for their habit of swallowing their food and afterwards bringing it up for mastication in a manner very like that of the ruminants among mammals.

Port. *tucano*, from the Brazilian name.



Toucan.—The quaint toucan, whose huge and brilliantly coloured beak looks like a mask.

touch (tūch), *v.t.* To be in contact with; to put the fingers or hands on; to cause objects to come into contact; to reach; to compare with; to strike lightly against; to meddle with; to treat of; to concern; to affect the mind and feelings; to handle skilfully; to play lightly on (a musical instrument); to put light marks on; to injure or affect adversely. *v.i.* To be in contact; to call (at a port) to mention briefly. *n.* The act of touching; contact; the sense which tells us of pressure on any part of the body; a light stroke with a brush or pencil; a very small quantity; a suggestion; a characteristic; manner of playing on a musical instrument; personal intercourse; emotion; the part of a football-field outside the touch-lines; a children's chasing game. (F. *toucher*, *rapprocher*, *se mêler de*, *traîter de*,

regarder, *toucher de*; *se toucher*, *mouiller*; *attouchement*, *contact*, *le toucher*, *touche*, *souçon*.)

Matters touch our interests if they concern us. The sight of a little child or animal in trouble touches our hearts. A touch, or spice, of humour is usually welcome in a speech or writing. We say that a pianist has a light touch if he plays delicately, and that the touch of a piano is light if very little pressure is needed to sound the notes.

In Rugby and Association football and in hockey, the lines extending along the length of the playing pitch and connecting the goal lines and the centre line, are called the touch-lines (*n.pl.*). That part of the ground on the non-playing sides of the touch-lines is called touch. The parts of a Rugby football ground immediately at the four corners of the field of play and between the goal and the touch-lines, if respectively produced, are called touch-in-goal (*n.*). The corner posts and flags are touch-in-goal. A player who first puts his hand on the ball in his own in-goal while it is touching the ground is said to touch-down (*v.i.*), and the action is called a touch-down (*n.*).

In Rugby football, the official on each touch-line who decides when and where the ball enters touch, or touch-in-goal, and also assists the referee in certain other ways, is called a touch-judge (*n.*). In Association football, such an official is called a linesman.

When things are in such a condition that the merest trifle may have a great effect, the state is one of touch-and-go (*n.*), and they may be described as in a touch-and-go (*adj.*) condition.

A muzzle-loading cannon had a small hole, called a touch-hole (*n.*) on the top near the back end. This was filled with the priming powder which fired the charge inside.

A certain British plant of the balsam species is called touch-me-not (*n.*), because its ripe seed-pods explode at the slightest touch.

A small pointed bar of gold or silver of known purity called a touch-needle (*n.*), is used in a primitive method of assaying to make marks on a touchstone (*n.*), which is a piece of dark, hard stone. By comparing the colour of the marks with those made by an article being tested, the purity of the metal in the articles can be gauged.

Paper soaked in nitrate of potassium and dried becomes the touch-paper (*n.*), used for fuses in fireworks. The interior of many old trees is filled with touchwood (*n.*), which is wood rotted by fungus. If lighted, it smoulders or bursts into flames.

Anything that can or may be touched is touchable (tūch'ábl, *adj.*), and anyone who touches it is a toucher (tūch'ér, *n.*) of it.

Most people are sensitive touching (tūch'ing, *prep.*), that is, concerning, their reputations. A sight is touching (*adj.*) if it arouses feelings of pity or sympathy. Dogs

arc often touchingly (tūch' ing li, *adv.*) devoted to their masters.

M.E. *touchen*, *tochen*, O.F. *tochier*, *tuchier* (F. *toucher*), in O. Northern F. *toquer*, probably from Flem. *tokken* to touch. The original sense, as in Span. *tocar*, Ital. *toccare* was to strike, and the word was probably imitative. SYN.: *n.* Contact, flavour, spice. *v.* Feel, handle, impress, move.

touchy (tūch' i), *adj.* Apt to take offence on slight provocation; irritable; pcevisish; testy; irascible. (F. *chatouilleux*, *susceptible*, *irascible*.)

People who are very touchy only succeed in making themselves and others miserable. A fancied slight may call forth their touchiness (tūch' i nēs, *n.*), making them speak or act touchily (tūch' i li, *adv.*).

From E. *touch* and suffix -y; associated with *tetchy*. SYN.: Angry, choleric, fretful, impatient, peppery. ANT.: Calm, cool, gentle, kind, pleasant.

tough (tūf), *adj.* Pliable, without being brittle; not easily broken, firm; capable of enduring hardship or great strain; difficult; hard; unyielding; tenacious. *n.* In U.S.A., a rough. (F. *souple*, *flexible*, *raide*, *fort*, *vigoreux*; *bravache*.)

A Polar explorer needs to have a tough constitution or he could not endure the intense cold. A boy may describe a difficult task as a toughish (tūf' ish, *adj.*) problem. To resist toughly (tūf' li, *adv.*) is to put up a vigorous resistance.

Holly leaves toughen (tūf' ēn, *v.i.*) as they grow older. Iron workers toughen (*v.t.*) steel by the addition of more carbon; the additional toughness (tūf' nēs, *n.*) being necessary for high speed machinery.

A.-S. *tōh*: cp. Dutch *taai*, G. *zäh(e)*, A.-S. *ge-tenge* close to, oppressive, burdensome. The original idea is that of closeness and tenacity. See *tongs*. SYN.: *adj.* Arduous, leathery, malleable, strong, stubborn. ANT.: *adj.* Brittle, easy, fragile, frail.

toupee (tu pē'), *n.* A lock or curl of false hair; a small wig. (F. *toupet*.)

F. *toupet*, dim. of O.F. *to(u)p* tuft of hair.

tour (toor), *n.* A journey with stops at various places; a lengthy excursion; a circuit. *v.i.* To make a tour. *v.t.* To make a tour through. (F. *tour*, *voyage*; *voyager*.)

Both a walking tour and a motor tour are pleasant ways of spending a holiday. A person who tours a country or district is a tourist (toor' ist, *n.*). A tourist ticket (*n.*) is a ticket issued, chiefly to pleasure seekers, by a railway company at a cheaper rate than an ordinary ticket, and generally allowing them to break their journey at various stations on the line of route.

F. *tour*, O.F. *tor-s* (acc. *turn*), L. *turnus* turner's wheel, circle. See *turn*. SYN.: *n.* Circuit, itinerary, journey, trip. *v.* Journey, travel.

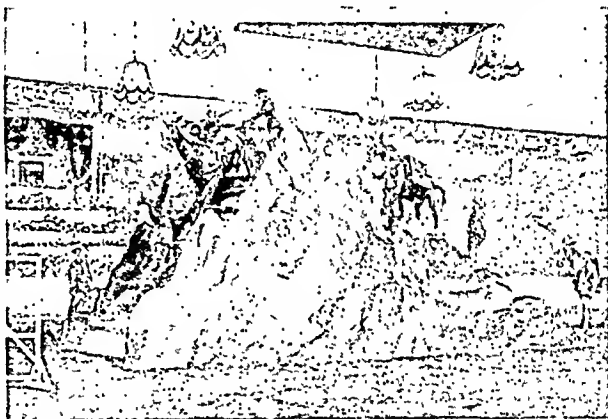
tourmaline (toor' mā lēn), *n.* A glossy compound of silicon and several other mineral elements, having powerful electric properties and used for ornaments. Another form is *turmaline* (tēr' mā lēn). (F. *tourmaline*.)

Common tourmaline is black, brown, red, green, yellow, but colourless kinds also are found. Yellow tourmaline is also called *peridot*, and green tourmaline is the stone known as the Brazilian emerald.

F., from Cingalese (Ceylon) *tōramalli*: a cornelian

tournament (toor' nā mēt; tēr' nā mēt), *n.* In the Middle Ages a pageant in which mounted knights and their followers, usually armed with blunt weapons, fought against one another; any contest of skill in which many people compete. (F. *tournoi*.)

In 1839 a number of gentlemen got up a tournament at Eglinton Castle in which the old mediaeval customs were observed.



Tournament.—A realistic scene enacted at the Royal Tournament, a naval and military display, held in London. A pack battery crossing mountainous country.

The Naval and Military Tournament, held in London each year, is a display of feats of arms, riding, etc., by picked bodies of sailors, soldiers, and airmen.

In lawn-tennis and other sports a competition for a championship title or prizes is called a tournament. The winner is called a tournament winner (*n.*), as distinct from a challenge match winner, and the committee, referee, umpires, etc., are called tournament officials (*n.pl.*).

O.F. *tornoient*, *to(u)rnoier*, from *tournoier* to tilt, joust (F. *tournoyer* to turn round about, wheel round). See *turn*. SYN.: Competition, display, joust.

tourney (toor' nā), *n.* A printed worsted material used for upholstery. (F. *tournaie*.)

So called from *Tournai* (Tournay), town in Belgium. See *dornik*.

tourney (toor' nī), *n.* A tournament. *v.t.* To take part in a tournament. (F. *tournoi*; *jouter*.)

O.F. *tornoie*. See *tournament*, *turn*.

tourniquet (toor' ni ket), *n.* A device for checking bleeding. (F. *tourniquet*.)

In one form a pad is fastened over an artery by means of a bandage, and then tightened down on the artery by turning a screw. A tourniquet may be improvised from a handkerchief and a stick.

F. = turnstile, roundabout, tourniquet, from *tourner* to turn. See turn.

tournure (toor noor'), *n.* The contour or curved outline of a figure; in a drawing, outline or contour; the drapery at the back of a dress; a pad formerly worn by women to give contour to the figure. (F. *contour*, *tournure*.)

F. from *tourner* to turn, with *n.* suffix *-ure*. See turn.

tousle (tou' zl), *v.i.* To pull about; to disarrange; to rumple; to dishevel. (F. *déranger*, *houspiller*.)

Hair becomes tousled and rumpled when young people romp together. Tously (tou' zl, *adj.*) means ruffled or unkempt.

Like *tussle*, a frequentative of E. dialect *touse*, M.E. *-tusen*, cp. O.H.G. *er-zusen*, G. *zausen* to pull to and fro, tug, tear. *Towser*, the name for a dog, is akin to this. SYN.: Ruffle, rumple.

tous-les-mois (too lä mwa), *n.* A starchy food prepared from the tubers of several species of *Canna* plant, especially *C. edulis*.

It is also called Tulema (too lä ma', *adj.*) arrowroot.

F. = all the months, perhaps corruption of West Indian name.

tout (tout), *v.i.* To solicit custom, especially in an obtrusive way; to canvass persistently (for orders); to spy upon racehorses in training. *n.* One employed to tout; one who spies upon horses in training. (F. *courir après les pratiques*; *couveur de pratiques*.)

A man who asks for custom in a persistent or annoying manner is said to tout, and is called a tout. Perhaps he touts for orders on behalf of his employer. A racehorse tout or touter (tout' ér, *n.*) is a man who secretly watches racehorses while they are training, in order to get information about their condition and performance, usually for betting purposes.

M.E. *tülen*, *töten* to peep, A.-S. *tōtan* to peep out, stick out; cp. O. Norse *tūta* peak, Swed. *tut* point, E. dialect *toot* to peep, spy. SYN.: v. Canvass, importune.

tow [1] (tō), *v.t.* To pull (a vessel) through the water by a rope, etc.; to drag (a net) over the surface of water; to pull; to drag behind one. *n.* The act of towing; the state of being towed. (F. *remorquer*, *haler*; *remorque*.)

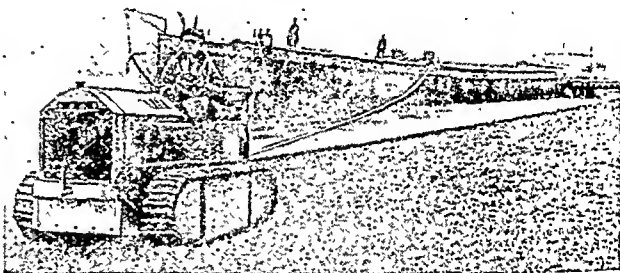
A large steamship is usually towed from her berth by tugs, which take her in tow until she has room to use her own engines. In a figurative sense a guide has in tow the party he is conducting. A motor

vehicle which breaks down may be towed to its destination, and is then said to be on tow. A trailer is a car or wagon towed behind another, and having no motive power of its own.

A tow-boat (*n.*) may be either a tug, built specially for towing other vessels, or a ship that is being towed behind another. A tow-rope (*n.*) or towing-rope (*n.*) is a very strong hawser, used for towing. For small, light boats a tow-line (*n.*) or towing-line (*n.*) is used.

Barges are towed along a canal by horses on a tow-path (*n.*) or towing-path (*n.*) constructed specially on one side of the canal. A tow-net (*n.*) or towing-net (*n.*) is one towed along the surface behind a boat to gather specimens of marine creatures. The towage (tō' ij, *n.*) of ships is both the act of towing them and the charge made for towing.

M.E. *towen*, *toghen*, A.-S. *togian* to draw; cp. M.H.G. *zogen*, O. Norse *toga* to draw (*tog* rope, line); akin to G. *ziehen*, L. *ducere* to lead, draw. See tug. SYN.: v. Drag, draw, pull, trail.



Tow.—A giant barge being towed along a waterway in Germany by means of a petrol-driven tractor.

tow [2] (tō), *n.* The coarse and broken fibres of hemp and flax. (F. *étoupe*; *filasse*.)

Tow consists of the fibres separated from the longer and finer material in the process of heckling. It is used for spinning, as a cleaning material, and for making into theatrical wigs. Hair is described as towy (tō' i, *adj.*) if it is light-coloured and coarse, like tow.

A.-S. *tow-* (in compounds) spinning or weaving; cp. M. Dutch *touwen* to knit, weave, O. Norse *tō* spinning-wool.

toward (tō wōrd; twōrd), *prep.* In the direction of; with respect to; as regards; for; for the purpose of; near. Another form is towards (tō wōrdz; twōrdz). (F. *vers*, *pour*, à l'égard de, *prés.*)

Our attitude toward a person may be friendly or the reverse, perhaps reflecting his own feelings towards ourselves.

M.E. *toward*, *towardes* (gen.), A.-S. *tōweard* (*adj.*) approaching, imminent, (*prep.*) towards, (*adv.*) forwards, from tō to, and *-ward* in the direction of, tending to (cp. G. *werden*, L. *versus*, E. worth [2]). See afterward.

towel (tou' èl), *n.* A cloth used for drying oneself after washing or bathing. *v.t.* To wipe (oneself) with a towel. *v.i.* To wipe oneself with a towel. (F. *essuie-mains*, *serviette*, *serviette de bain*; *torchet*; *se torcher*.)

Towels are made of different materials, face towels being fine and bath towels coarse in texture. A round towel or roller towel is an endless one fastened to a revolving bar. Towelling (tou' èl ing, *n.*) is the name given to specially woven, absorbent materials used to make towels. A vigorous towelling after a cold plunge encourages a healthy reaction in the skin. A towel-horse (*n.*) is a wooden frame upon which towels are hung.

O.F. *toaille* (F. *touaille*), from a Teut. source; cp. O.H.G. *twahila*, G. *zwehle*, Dutch *dwaal*, A.-S. *thwæle*; O. Saxon, Goth. *thwahan* to wash.

tower (tou' èr), *n.* A tall structure polygonal or circular in plan, standing by itself or forming part of a church, castle or other large building; a place of refuge or defence. *v.i.* To reach or rise to a great height; to soar; to be relatively high or tall. (F. *tour*; *se dresser*, *planer*.)

The Bible preserves for us the old idea of a tower as a refuge and protection, as in Psalms xviii, 2 and lxi, 3, where God is called a fortress and a high tower, and a strong tower from the enemy. The Tower of London, built as a fortress, became successively a palace and a prison. Its keep is known as the White Tower, and at the angles of its outer walls are other towers.

Water tanks are often placed at the top of high towers in order to secure a sufficient head of water. Shot was formerly made by pouring molten lead from the top of a tower so that it fell into water in a receptacle beneath.

A very tall person towers above others in his company. An eminent man also is said to tower above his fellows. A person in a great temper is said to be in a towering (tou' èr ing, *adj.*) rage. A building with many towers may be described as towery (tou' èr i, *adj.*). Towered (tou' èrd, *adj.*) means furnished with a tower or towers.

A.-S. *torr* and O.F. *to(u)r*, *tur*, L. *turris* (acc. *turr-em*), Gr. *tyrsis*, *tyrrhis*; cp. Gaelic *torr* conical, hill, castle. See *tor*. SYN.: *v.* Overtop, rise, soar.

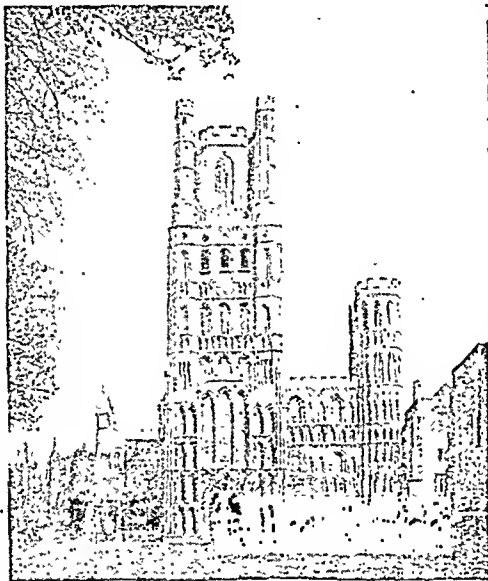
town (toun), *n.* A group of dwellings larger than a village, especially one not constituted a city; such places generally as opposed to the country; the people of a town; the principal town of a district. (F. *ville*.)

Originally a town meant a stronghold, or a collection of dwellings protected by an enclosure. In its modern meaning a town differs from a city only in having no charter of incorporation. In university cities, town and gown means the city folk contrasted with the undergraduates and others connected with the university. To go up to town is to visit London.

A town-clerk (*n.*) is the officer who keeps the town records, or the clerk to a municipal corporation. A town-council (*n.*) is the governing body that deals with the public

affairs of a town. Each of its members is a town-councillor (*n.*) elected to his office by those of his fellow-townsmen who are ratepayers. The council holds its meetings and transacts its business usually in a large building called the town hall (*n.*), which may also be used for public meetings and entertainments.

In some towns there is still a town-crier (*n.*), an official who goes round ringing a bell and making announcements of public interest. A town house (*n.*) is a private residence in a town, as opposed to a country house. A town-major (*n.*) was a military officer in a town whose duty was to maintain



Tower. — The west tower of Ely Cathedral. It mainly represents Transitional Norman architecture.

discipline and administer military law.

Much thought is given nowadays to town-planning (*n.*), which is the laying out of a new town or the extension of an old one in a way which will be most advantageous to the health and welfare of people who live in it. A town-planner (*n.*) is a specialist in this work. Garden suburbs are one of the prominent developments in modern town-planning.

A subject being discussed all over a town is town-talk (*n.*). Manners are townish (toun' ish, *adj.*) if typical of town life. A district is townless (toun' lès, *adj.*) if there is no town in it. A townlet (toun' lèt, *n.*) is a small town. The people who live in a town or city are collectively its townsfolk (tounz' fôk, *n.pl.*) or townspeople (tounz' pē pl, *n.pl.*). Any male person among them is a townsman (tounz' mæn, *n.*).

In England a township (toun' ship, *n.*) is the smallest district which can have any form of local government. In many cases it has the same boundaries as a parish, which is an ecclesiastical district; but some large parishes include two or more townships. In America a township is a subdivision of a county having powers of government in local affairs. The name is used, too, of a block of public land six miles square.

Every morning millions of people take a townward (toun' wärd, *adj.*) journey, one that leads townward (*adv.*), or towards the town where they work.

M.E. *t(ou)n* enclosure, yard, farm, town, A.-S. *tūn* (same meanings); cp. Dutch *tuin* garden, fence, hedge, O.H.G. *zūn*, G. *zaun* hedge, O. Norse *tūn* enclosure, homestead, Gaelic *dūn* fortress, stronghold, akin to Gr. *dyn-amis* strength. See down [1].

towy (tō' i). For this word see under tow [2].

tox-, toxi-, toxico-. Prefixes meaning of or relating to poison. (F. *toxi-*.)

A state in which the blood contains toxic (toks' ik, *adj.*) substances—those which are poisonous—is known as toxæmia (toks ē' mi ā, *n.*). Such a substance is generally one—called a toxin (toks' in, *n.*)—produced by micro-organisms. Vegetable poisons also, and venoms secreted by animals, are known as toxins. Toxicology (toks i kol' ō ji, *n.*) is the science of the nature and action of poisons, and deals, too, with their detection and the preparation of antidotes.

A toxicologist (toks i kol' ō jist, *n.*) is a person with an expert knowledge of poisons and the treatment of poisoning. His toxicological (toks i kō loj' i kāl, *adj.*) skill is often required in the investigation of obscure cases of poisoning. Substances which might have affected a person toxically (toks' i kāl li, *adv.*) are analysed and examined toxicologically (toks i kō loj' i kāl li, *adv.*) to elucidate the cause of his illness.

Many mineral and vegetable substances are toxicant (toks' i kânt, *adj.*) or poisonous, and produce a state of toxication (toks' i kâ shùn, *n.*). Toxicity (toks is' i ti, *n.*) means the quality of being poisonous or toxic. The toxicity or virulence of different poisons varies, and the fatal dose may differ in proportion.

Gr. *toxikos* belonging to the bow, neuter *toxikon*—*pharmakon* (drug) understood—used as *n.*, = poison in which arrows were dipped, from *toxon* bow, *toxa* pl. bow and arrows.

toxophilite (toks of' i lit), *n.* One skilled in archery; a lover of archery. *adj.* Of or relating to archery. (F. *toxophile*.)

Archery is still a popular pastime, and toxophilite meetings are held at which archers compete for prizes. The Royal Toxophilite Society, founded in 1780, still exists.

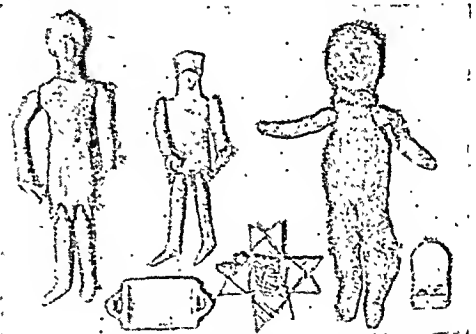
From Gr. *toxon* bow, *philos* loving, fond of, E. suffix *-ite*.

toy (toi), *n.* A plaything, especially one for a child; anything amusing or trifling; a thing not used or intended to be used seriously. *v.i.* To trifle; to amuse oneself; to dally. (F. *jouet*; *folâtrer*, *badiner*.)

In all ages toys have been made for children. Every child has a collection of toys—playthings purchased for it, or articles given to it to be used as toys. Every year new toys are invented, and a very large industry is devoted to the making and selling of toy articles, some being miniature copies of the larger things used by grown-up people. These can be bought in a toyshop (*n.*) or toy bazaar (*n.*).

A toy-dog (*n.*) is a small kind of dog kept as a pet. A child toys with its food when it does not feel hungry. A toyer (toi' ér, *n.*) is one who trifles or dallies with a subject, treating it toyingly (toi' ing li, *adv.*) or triflingly. Toyish (toi' ish, *adj.*) means, toy-like, trivial, or foolish.

Perhaps from Dutch *tuig* tools, apparatus, trappings, trash, cp. *speeltuig* playthings; cp. G. *zeug* stuff, trash, *spielzeug* playthings, Icel. *tygi* gear, harness. All ultimately from the root of E. *low*; cp. G. *zeugen* to beget, produce, *ziehen* to draw. See tow [1], team. SYN.: *n.* Plaything. *v.* Dally, sport, trifle.



British Museum.

Toy.—Greek and Roman toys: clay dolls, a rag doll, kindergarten mat, whistle, and doll's tray.

trabeated (trā' bē āt éd), *adj.* Constructed with beams or lintels; furnished with an entablature. Trabeate (trā' bē āt) has the same meaning. (F. *entablé*.)

In architecture trabeated construction, or trabeation (trā bē ā' shùn, *n.*), in which the lintel or entablature is used over an opening, is contrasted with arcuated—the form in which arches are employed—or with vaulted construction.

In anatomy the bands or cross-bars of connective tissue found in parts and organs are called trabeculae (trā bek' ū lē, *n.pl.*)—*sing.* trabecula (trā bek' ū lā). An organ having these bands is said to be trabecular (trā bek' ū lār, *adj.*), or trabeculated (trā bek' ū lāt éd, *adj.*).

L. p.p. formation, as if from irregular *trabeare* to construct with beams, from *trabs* beam.

TOYS THAT AMUSED THE CHILDREN OF LONG AGO



Tôys.—The range of toys pictured above extends over twenty-four centuries. 1. Egypt, A.D. 200. 2. Ancient Greek "Boy on Goose." 3. Roman Egypt, about A.D. 400. 4. Cyprus "duck," 400 B.C. 5. Archaic clay dog. 6. English wooden doll, about 1850. 7. Ancient Greek doll. 8. Egyptian, 18th dynasty. 9. Cyprian clay doll, 500 B.C. 10. Egyptian wooden doll, about thirteenth century. 11-12. English wooden dolls, sixteenth century. 13. Rocking-horse, seventeenth century. 14-19. English penny toys, late nineteenth century

trace [1] (trās), *n.* Each of the two straps or chains by which a horse draws a vehicle. (F. *trait*.)

Before a horse can begin to pull a cart or carriage the traces, or side straps by which it is attached to the vehicle, must be made fast. These run from its collar to the splinter-bar. To kick over the traces means to be restive or insubordinate. In the traces means in harness.

M.E. *trays* (pl.), O.F. *trays trais* (F. *traits*). *pl.* of *trait* in sense act of drawing, strap. See *trait*.

trace [2] (trās), *n.* A mark or track left by a person or animal walking or running, or by a thing moving; (usually *pl.*) foot-steps, tracks, or other visible marks of a course taken; a vestige; a sign of something which has existed or taken place; a small quantity. *v.t.* To follow the track or trace of; to observe or note the vestiges of; to ascertain or determine the course, position and dimensions of by remains or traces; to delineate; to sketch out; to copy (a drawing) by following and repeating its lines on a transparent paper, etc., laid over it. (F. *trace*, *vestige*; *dépister*, *tracer*, *calquer*.)

Persons, animals or vehicles leave traces behind as they move over the ground. A person's resentment may be traced to some injustice he has suffered. Even the slightest trace of garlic in a dish is repugnant to some people who dislike its flavour.

The track of an animal may be traceable (trās' ābl, *adj.*) by a skilled hunter, though it might escape an untrained eye. Its traceability (trās ā bil' i ti, *n.*) or traceableness (trās' ābl nēs, *n.*)—its quality of being traceable—is all the greater when the track is a fresh one. Events are traceably (trās' āb li, *adv.*) connected one with another if their connexion can be traced.

The head of a Gothic window is often decorated with tracery (trās' ér i, *n.*), an ornamental open work pattern produced by the interlacing of mullions and the addition of other work. Any similar decorative patterns or natural markings are described as tracery. The windows of the Decorated Gothic period are elaborately traceried (trās' ér id, *adj.*), or ornamented with tracery.

Draughtsmen copy plans and drawings by the process named tracing (trās' ing, *n.*). A sheet of tough transparent paper called tracing-paper (*n.*), or of transparent cloth, named tracing-cloth (*n.*) and tracing-linen (*n.*), is pinned over the drawing to be traced, and with pen or pencil the tracer (trās' ér, *n.*) goes over the lines of the original and thus reproduces them upon the tracing or copy. Anything which

traces or is used to trace may be called a tracer.

A tracer shell (*n.*) is an artillery projectile which emits smoke as it travels through the air, so that its course may be traced and the range or aim corrected if necessary.

F. and O.F. *tracer* to trace, follow, delineate, from assumed L.L. *tractiāre*, from L. *tractus*, p.p. of *trahere* to drag, draw. SYN.: *n.* Impression, mark, trail, vestige. *v.* Draw, delineate, follow, mark, sketch.

trachea (trā kē' ā; trā' kē ā), *n.* The windpipe; each of the air tubes of an insect or an arachnid; a plant duct or vessel. *pl.* tracheae (trā kē' ē; trā' kē ē). (F. *trachée*.)

The trachea is the principal air passage of the body which leads from the larynx to the bronchi. Inflammation of the trachea is called tracheitis (trā kē ī' tis, *n.*). The trachea is kept distended by the gristly, tracheal (trā kē' āl; trā' kē āl, *adj.*) rings. Since the breathing-tubes of insects and spider-like animals are called tracheae, these creatures are said to be tracheate (trā' kē āt, *adj.*). Air enters the tracheae through stigmata or breathing holes arranged generally on the side of the body.

L. *trākhēa*, *trākhia*, Gr. *trākhēia* literally rough (fem. of *trākhys* rough, agreeing with *artēria* artery understood), so called, from the gristly rings.

trachoma (trā kō' mā), *n.* A disease of the eye marked by granular excrescences on the inner surface of the eyelids. (F. *trachome*.)

Gr. *trākhōma* roughness, granulation, from *trākhys* rough.

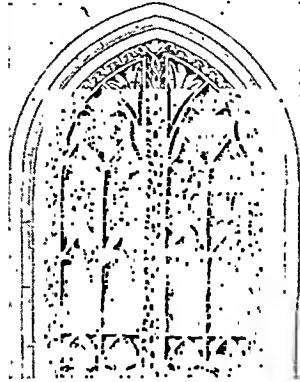
trachyte (trāk' it), *n.* A light-coloured volcanic rock containing glassy feldspar crystals. (F. *trachyte*.)

The surface of a piece of broken trachytic (trā kit' ik, *adj.*) rock is very rough and gritty.

F., from Gr. *trākhytēs* roughness, from *trākhys* rough.

tracing (trās' ing). For this word, tracing-cloth, etc., see under *trace* [2].

track (trāk), *n.* A series of footprints or other marks left by a person or animal when walking or running; (usually *pl.*) such footprints, marks, etc.; the mark left by a vehicle; a trail; a rough path, especially one beaten by use; a route or course taken; a course or path for racing; a set of railway lines. *v.t.* To follow the track or traces of; to trace; to make out (the course of) by tracks or traces; to tow (a boat) from the bank. (F. *trace*, *sentier*, *cours*, *piste*; *dépister*, *filer*.)



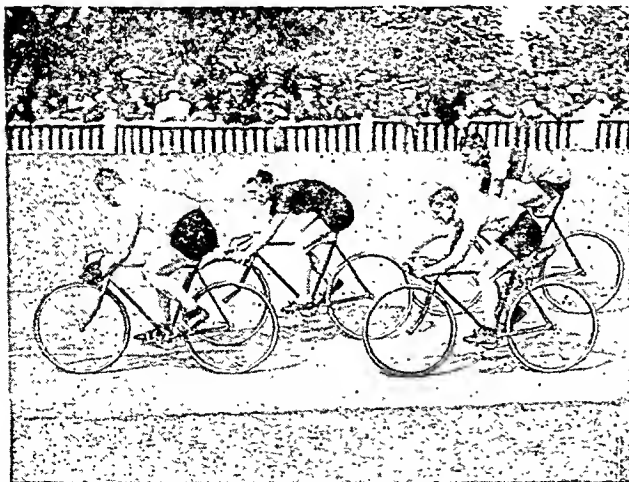
Tracery.—Gothic tracery at North Petherton, Somerset.

Red Indians used to track their enemies through the forest by marks that an unskilled person would pass by. From its trail, a practised tracker (*trāk' ēr, n.*) can gather much information about an animal he is pursuing. Foot, cycle and other races are held on tracks specially prepared for the purpose; at Brooklands in Surrey there is a famous motor track. To diverge from the usual route is, figuratively, to leave the beaten track, whether in walking or riding or in one's course through life.

The line of a railway is sometimes called its track and, in America, trackage (*trāk' ij, n.*) means railway tracks collectively. Trackage also means towage, especially the towing or tracking of a canal boat. In some countries it is necessary to fit a track-clearer (*n.*) to the engine in order to clear the track of snow or some other obstacle.

To make tracks is to run away. A forest in which there are no paths is trackless (*trāk' lēs, adj.*). Its tracklessness (*trāk' lēs nēs, n.*) makes it a very difficult region for travellers. Instead of trams which run on tracks laid in the roadway, trackless vehicles are sometimes used, which need no track. The clouds move tracklessly (*trāk' lēs li, adv.*), or without leaving a trace, through the sky.

O.F. *trac* path, track, perhaps from M. Dutch *treck* drawing, procession, sketch, Dutch *trek* drawing, expedition, from *trekken* to draw, travel, march. See *trek*. The E. v. *track* represents F. *traquer* (from *trac*) to draw a net round a wood to trap game. SYN.: *n.* Course, spoor, trace, trail, wake. *v.* Follow, pursue, trace, trail.



Track.—A thousand metres bicycle race in progress on Herne Hill track, London.

tract [*1*] (*trākt*), *n.* An area or region usually of indefinite extent; a period (of time); in anatomy, an area of an organ or system. (F. *contrée, période, trajet*.)

Usually this word means a large area or extent of land or water. The alimentary tract includes the mouth, stomach and

intestines; the optic tract is that part of the central nervous system concerned with sight.

L. *tractus* (p.p. of *trahere* to draw) drawing, line, track, course of a river, tract of land, district.

tract [*2*] (*trākt*), *n.* A short treatise, pamphlet, or booklet, generally on some religious or moral subject; in the Roman Catholic Church, a form of anthem. (F. *brochure, traité*.)

Many religious bodies issue leaflets and pamphlets for free distribution. These are generally called tracts.

The Tracts for the Times were a series of pamphlets, published at Oxford in 1833-41, which gave rise to the movement called Tractarianism (*trāk tār' i ān izm, n.*), or the Oxford movement. Newman was an eminent Tractarian (*trāk tār' i ān, n.*), as a writer of the tracts was named. Others were Pusey, Keble, Hurrell, and Froude. A supporter of the movement also was called a Tractarian.

Abbreviation of *tractate* treatise, from L. *tractātus*, p.p. of *tractare* to handle, frequentative of *trahere* to draw.

tractable (*trākt' ābl*), *adj.* Manageable or docile; easily led or controlled. (F. *docile, maniable*.)

Horses are said to be tractable when they are quiet and easy to drive. Young people who have to rely a great deal on the advice and experience of those older, should show tractability (*trākt ā bil' i ti, n.*), or tractableness (*trākt' ābl nēs, n.*), towards teachers and superiors, behaving tractably (*trākt' ābl i, adv.*) or docilely.

L. *tractābilis*, from *tractare* to handle, frequentative of *trahere* to draw, suffix *-bilis*. SYN.: Docile, manageable. ANT.: Intractable.

Tractarian (*trāk tār' i ān*). *n.* For this word and Tractarianism see *under tract* [*2*].

tractate (*trāk' tāt*), *n.* A treatise. (F. *traité*.)

This word is now seldom used, except of old writings.

See *tract*.

traction (*trāk' shūn*), *n.* The act of drawing something along a surface, especially vehicles or loads along a track or road; the state of being so drawn; contraction of muscles, etc. (F. *traction*.)

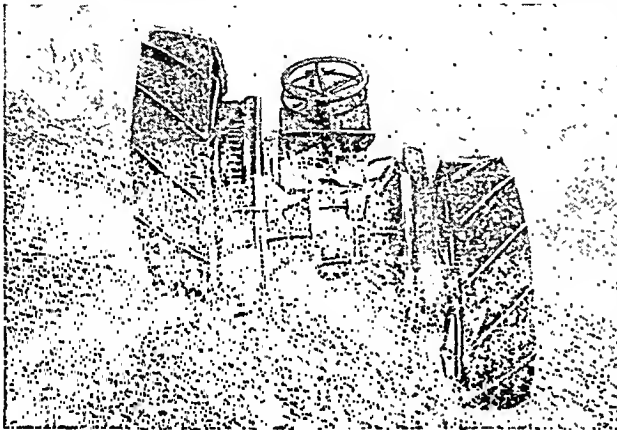
Horses, oxen, mules, and other animals draw vehicles, and man himself, plays his part in traction when he pulls a truck or a jinricksha. Hauling done by motors, steam-engines, or electricity is mechanical traction. On some railways steam traction has been superseded by electric. Heavy loads are drawn along roads by a traction-engine (*n.*), usually worked by steam. Each of its big road wheels is a traction-wheel (*n.*), for

it takes part in the pulling. On a locomotive the driving wheels are called traction wheels.

A tractor (*trāk' tōr, n.*) is one who or that which hauls or draws. Motor tractors now haul farm implements and wagons, and commercial vehicles are drawn by a tractor of another type. A traction engine is a tractor. The tractional (*trāk' shūn āl, adj.*) or tractive (*trāk' tiv, adj.*) force of a railway locomotive or other tractor is its effective hauling power.

A tractor-plane (*n.*) is an aeroplane with its airscrew or airscrews in front, arranged to pull it through the air. Much use is now made of the tractor-plough (*n.*), which is a plough hauled by, or forming part of, a tractor.

F. *traction*, L.L. *tractiō* (acc. -*ōn-em*), from L. *tractus*, p.p. of *trahere* to draw. SYN.: Drawing, haulage, pulling.



Tractor.—A tractor with adjustable wheels. It is specially adapted for work on a hillside.

trade (*trād, n.*) The buying and selling of goods; commerce; a business, handicraft, or mechanical or mercantile occupation, distinguished from agriculture, unskilled labour, or a profession; the amount of business done in a period, place, etc.; all the persons engaged in a particular trade; (*pl.*) the trade-winds. *v.i.* To buy and sell; to barter; to deal (in); to carry on business or commerce (with); to carry merchandise (between places); to make a trade of one's political or social influence, etc., especially for corrupt purposes. *v.t.* To sell; to exchange; to barter. (F. *commerce, métier; trafiquer, troquer, négocier; vendre, échanger.*)

Trade, in the sense of commerce, is dealing, either wholesale or retail, in manufactured goods or natural products. A corn-merchant, for instance, is engaged in the corn trade. A workman skilled in some form of mechanical work, such as carpentry, metal-working, or bookbinding, is said to follow, or to have a trade.

To trade on one's friendship with another person is to take an unfair advantage of it. The Board of Trade (*n.*) is a department

of the British government, controlled by a permanent committee of the Privy Council, which attends to commercial and industrial affairs affecting British trade.

The trade of a country falls into two parts. One of these is its domestic or home trade, which is the buying and selling within the country of things made or produced there. The other is its foreign trade, composed of all exports to, and imports from, other countries.

A trade-hall (*n.*) is a hall or building in which meetings of traders and others take place. There are many such halls in London, including Goldsmiths' Hall, Fishmongers' Hall, and Stationers' Hall.

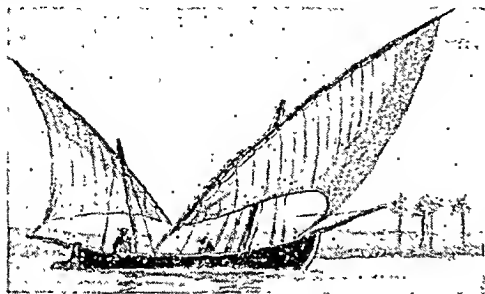
Many manufacturers and others use a trade-mark (*n.*), that is, a registered private mark or name stamped on, or attached to, the package of their products, to distinguish them from similar products by other firms. A trade-name (*n.*) is a special name given by a manufacturer to his product. "Kodak" and "tabloid" are trade-names which have passed into our language. The name also by which a thing is known in a trade is its trade-name. Shopkeepers buy their goods at trade-price (*n.*), that is, a price charged by the manufacturer or producer for goods that are to be sold again. A tradesman (*trādz' mán, n.*) is a person engaged in a trade, especially a shopkeeper; tradespeople (*trādz' pē pl, n.pl.*) are shopkeepers and their families collectively, or the people engaged in trade.

A trade-union (*n.*) is an association of workpeople in the same trade or occupation, formed to promote and protect their interests, and to improve the conditions of employment. The main principle of trade-unionism (*n.*), which is the system of combining together in this way, is that union gives strength. A trade-unionist (*n.*) is a member of a trade-union.

The hot air constantly rising from the earth near the equator is replaced by colder air rushing in from the colder regions. This gives rise to two winds, each called a trade-wind (*n.*) because of its constancy and its great value to the sailing-ships carrying merchandise. The northern trade-wind, on the northern side of the equator, blows from the north-east, and the southern trade-wind from the south-east. The slanting of the trades, as the trade-winds together are called, towards the west is caused by the eastward rotation of the earth. The anti-trade-winds, blowing in the opposite direction, north and south of the trades, are caused by the down rush of the heated air from the equator after it has been cooled by the upper atmosphere. These winds are often included under the term trade-winds.

Few, if any, countries are tradeless (*trād' lēs, adj.*), that is, without trade of some kind. A trader (*trād' ér, n.*) is a merchant, a person engaged in trade, or a merchant ship.

Originally = path, beaten track, from Low G. *trāde*; cp. M.E. *trede* tread, step, A.-S. *troð* track, trace. *Trade-wind* has nothing to do with *trade* (business), but is so called because it always follows the same path or course. See *tread*. SYN.: *n.* and *v.* Barter, exchange, traffic.



Trade.—A boat trading on the Nile. This type of craft is very ancient.

tradition (*trā dish' ūn, n.*) The handing down of opinions, practices, and customs from one generation to another; a belief, custom, etc., so handed down; the principles, maxims, etc., of an art, derived from the usage and experience of past masters in it; in theology, doctrine believed to have divine authority but not found in the Scripture; in law, the formal delivery (of property). (F. *tradition*.)

It is a tradition of the sea that when a vessel is sinking the captain should be the last to leave. This traditional (*trā dish' ūn āl, adj.*) procedure is nearly always faithfully observed. The traditional teaching of Christ is that part of His teaching that was handed down by word of mouth from generation to generation, and not recorded in the New Testament. This teaching as a whole is spoken of as tradition.

The stories of King Arthur are traditional, their action taking place in a traditionary (*trā dish' ūn ā ri, adj.*) or traditional period in English history, that is, a period recorded or described by tradition.

Archbishop Hatto of Mainz (died 970), was traditionally (*trā dish' ūn ā li, adv.*), or according to tradition, eaten by mice as a punishment for burning a crowd of poor people to death in his barn.

A traditionalist (*trā dish' ūn āl ist, n.*), or traditionist (*trā dish' ūn ist, n.*), is one who has great respect for tradition, especially in religious matters. Such adherence to tradition is called traditionalism (*trā dish' ūn āl izm, n.*). Those who follow this way of thinking have a traditionalistic (*trā dish' ūn ā lis' tik, adj.*) outlook.

L. *trāditiō* (acc. -ōn-em) from *trādītus*, p.p. of *trādere* to hand over, transmit, from *trā* = trans across, dare to give. SYN.: Belief, custom, usage.

traditor (*trād' i tōr, n.*) One of those early Christians who delivered sacred books or church property to the officers of Diocletian, or betrayed fellow Christians in order to save their own skins. *pl.* traditors. (*trād' i tōrz*) and *traditores* (*trā dī tōr' ēz*). (F. *traditeur*.)

L., agent *n.* from *trādere* to hand over, betray. See *traitor*.

traduce (*trā dūs', v.t.*) To defame falsely or maliciously; to misrepresent. (F. *diffamer, calomnier, médire de.*)

When a man speaks evil of another, without justification, he is said to traduce him. A traducer (*trā dūs' ér, n.*), that is, a slanderer or calumniator, can be punished by law if his words cause loss or damage to the person traduced. The word *traducement* (*trā dūs' mēt, n.*), meaning the act or an act of traducing, or else slander, is seldom used.

L. *trādūcere* to lead across, lead along in disgrace, expose to ridicule, defame, from *trā* = trans across, over, *dūcere* to lead. SYN.: Asperse, calumniate, misrepresent, slander, vilify. ANT.: Honour, praise.

traffic (*trāf' ik, n.*) The exchange of goods by way of trade; trade or commerce; the trade (in a particular commodity, etc.); the carrying of persons and goods by rail, road, sea, or air, etc.; the coming and going of vehicles and persons on a road; the quantity or number of goods and persons conveyed, or vehicles passing to and fro. *v.i.* To trade (in some commodity); to do business (with); to carry on commerce. *v.t.* To barter. *p.t.* and *p.p.* trafficked (*trāf' ilt*). (F. *traffic, commerce, transport, circulation; trafiquer*.)

Nowadays much attention is paid to the traffic problem, that is, the problem of regulating to the best advantage the great number of vehicles on the roads, and also the construction of new roads and the widening of old ones to cope with the increase in traffic. The traffic returns (*n.pl.*) of a railway are statements issued at regular intervals showing the number of passengers and weight of goods carried during a specified period, and the money received for their carriage.

Thoroughfares in towns are seldom trafficless (*trāf' ik lēs, adj.*), or without traffic. The word traffic is used less often in its strictly literal sense, that of commerce or exchange, though we speak of a trade in illicit goods, such as drugs, as a traffic in them. The sale of state appointments, once common in many countries, could be termed a corrupt traffic, or trade, in government offices, and the officials responsible might be said to have trafficked, or bartered, their honour for bribes. When used in this sense the verb is generally disparaging, and implies an improper kind of dealing.

The word trafficker (*trāf' ik ér, n.*), meaning a trader, or one who traffics in a literal or figurative sense of the word, is more or less archaic.

F. *trafiquer*, from Ital. *traficare* = Span. *traficar*, Port. *trafegar, trafegucar*, L.L. *traficāre*. It was

a word used in Mediterranean commerce, and is possibly derived from Arabic *taraffaqa* to seek profit, or from L. *trā* = *trans* across, and *facere* to make. SYN.: *n.* and *v.* Barter, exchange, trade.

tragacanth (trăg' â kănth), *n.* A white or reddish gum-like substance obtained from various Asiatic shrubs of the genus *Astragalus*; a shrub of this genus. (F. *tragacanthé*.)

Tragacanth, or gum tragacanth, exudes from incisions made in the stem of the shrub called tragacanth. It is used in medicine as a demulcent, and in calico-printing.

L. *tragacanthum*, Gr. *tragakantha*, from *tragos* he-goat (from *trōgein* to gnaw), *akantha* thorn. See *acanthus*.

tragedy (trăj' è di), *n.* A drama, in verse or prose, dealing in an elevated manner with a pathetic or terrible subject, usually having a sad ending; the personification of this kind of drama, the Muse of Tragedy; a fatal or calamitous happening or event. (F. *tragédie*.)

Aristotle conceived ancient Greek tragedy as purifying the minds of the spectators by the terror or pity that it aroused. This observation is equally true of the great tragedies of more modern literature, such as Shakespeare's "Macbeth," "Othello," and "King Lear."

A subject is tragic (trăj' ik, *adj.*) or tragical (trăj' ik âl, *adj.*), if it has the qualities of tragedy. Rescued passengers have recreated for us the tragic or sad scenes that accompanied the sinking of the White Star liner, "Titanic," in 1912. The tragicalness (trăj' ik âl nês, *n.*), or tragic quality, of that ocean calamity was intensified by the fact that the vessel was making her first voyage across the Atlantic, and was reputed to be unsinkable.

Tragedies must necessarily be performed tragically (trăj' ik âl li, *adv.*), that is, in a tragical manner. We speak tragically, or in a tragic voice, when we modulate our voice in the style of an actor in tragedy, who, if a man, is called a tragedian (tră jê' di ân, *n.*), and, sometimes, if a woman, a tragédienne (tră zhâ di en', *n.*). A tragedian may also denote a writer of tragedies.

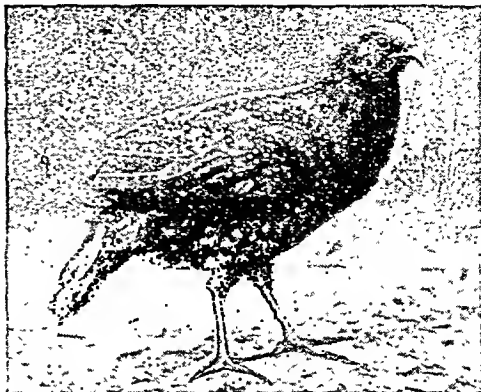
A drama in which tragedy and comedy are blended is called a tragi-comedy (tră i kom' è di, *n.*), or a tragi-comic (tră i kom' ik, *adj.*) or tragi-comical (tră i kom' ik âl, *adj.*) play, especially if it is mainly of a tragic character, but ends happily.

It is very difficult to act tragicomically (tră i kom' ik âl li, *adv.*), that is, in a manner combining tragedy and comedy, without falling into a farcical or burlesque style.

O.F. *tragedie*, from L. *tragoedia*, Gr. *tragō(i)dia* = goat-song (in reference to the dress of the actors, or because a goat was sacrificed, or was given as a prize to the best performer), from *tragō(i)dos* tragic, singer, from *tragos* he-goat, *ō(i)dos* = *aoidos* singer. SYN.: Calamity, disaster. ANT.: Comedy.

tragopan (trăg' o păn), *n.* A Chinese and Indian game bird (*Cerionis*) with brilliant plumage and fleshy horns. (F. *tragopan*.)

Gr. = a fabulous Ethiopian bird, from *tragos* he-goat, *Păn* the Greek deity.



Tragopan.—The tragopan, a handsome game bird, which is found in India and China.

trail (trāl), *v.t.* To drag along behind, especially along the ground; to follow the track of; to carry (a rifle) in one hand at the side, so that its muzzle points forwards; to tread down (grass) so as to make a path. *v.i.* To be dragged along behind; to hang down loosely; to grow ramblingly along the ground, or over a wall, etc. *n.* Anything that is drawn behind a moving thing; a long appendage; a train; the rear end of a gun-carriage, resting on the ground when the gun is fired; a track left by an animal; the scent of an animal followed in hunting; a beaten track or rough road, especially through forest or wild country. (F. *traîner*, *suiivre à la piste*; *traîner*; *trainée*, *piste*, *sentier*.)

Small children like to trail wheeled toys behind them when they go out walking. A water-cart leaves a trail of wet roadway behind it, by which we could easily trail or track down the vehicle. When soldiers are ordered to trail arms they carry their rifles balanced in the right hand, so that the barrel is parallel with the ground.

The ground-ivy is a well-known trailer (trāl' ér, *n.*), or trailing plant. In another sense a hunter following the track of game is a trailer. So also is a tramcar or other vehicle drawn behind another. The kind of fishing net called a drag-net is also known as a trail-net (*n.*). The trail-rope (*n.*) of a balloon drags along the ground and so keeps the craft at a steady height, or checks its speed.

M.E. *trailen*, from O.F. *trailer* to trail a deer, tow a boat, F. to pull the rope of a fishing-net, from L. *tragula* a kind of drag-net, a small sledge; cp. Dutch *treilen* to tow, *treil* tow-line, F. *trailla* a ferry-boat, trawl-net. All from L. *trahere* to draw. SYN.: *v.* Drag, draw. *n.* Scent, train, track.

train (trăn), *n.* Anything that is drawn or dragged along behind a thing; the part of a dress which trails behind the wearer;

the tail of a comet; the trailing tail or tail-feathers of a bird; the trail of a gun-carriage; a retinue; a procession; a sequence; a series of railway trucks or carriages coupled together and hauled by an engine; a line of combustible material along which fire travels to explode a charge or mine; a set of connected cogwheels; orderly succession. *v.t.* To bring to a desired state by prolonged instruction, practice, etc.; to drill or accustom (to perform some action, etc.); to prepare (a person) by dieting and exercise for a race, athletics, etc.; to make (a plant) grow as desired; to aim (a cannon). *v.i.* To get into good condition (for a race, etc.); to travel by train. (F. *queue, trainée, suite, cortège; dresser, entraîner, pointer; s'entraîner.*)



Train.—A replica of a train worn by Catherine II, Empress of Russia.

A scout has a trained eye, that is, one that observes things that an ordinary person would not notice. Properly trained children are obedient, self-reliant, truthful, and unselfish. A train of events is a series of events. A retinue is a train or succession of attendants.

A boxer has to train fine, that is, get himself into very good physical condition, before an important match. The guns and all the other equipment of a *siege-train* make up a train of artillery (*n.*). When a gun is trained upon a target it is brought to bear on it.

A train-band (*n.*) was a body of citizen soldiers founded in England by James I. The train-bands supported the Parliamentary side during the Civil War, and were consequently abolished after the Restoration. A train-bearer (*n.*) is a page, official, or other person who holds the train of a robe off the ground. A train-ferry (*n.*) is a ship built for transporting railway trains across water. A service of such vessels is also called a train-ferry. The train-mile (*n.*) is a unit used in railway statistics for showing the amount of traffic or working expenses on a

railway. It represents each of the miles in the total mileage of all trains during a given period.

Many kinds of animals are trainable (*trân' äbl, adj.*), that is, able to be trained to obey orders. A person responsible for the physical fitness of athletes, footballers, racehorses, etc., is called a trainer (*trân' ér, n.*). The form of education or discipline which they go through is training (*trân' ing, n.*). A training-college (*n.*) or training-school (*n.*), is one in which people are given training, especially for teaching in schools. On a training-ship (*n.*) lads are taught seamanship and navigation.

O.F. *trāin, trahin* also *trāine*, both from *trāiner, trahiner*, L.L. *trāgināre* extended from L. *trahere* to draw, drag. SYN.: *n.* Course, series, suite, trail. *v.* Aim, drill, educate, instruct.

train-oil (*trân' oil, n.*) Oil obtained from the blubber or fat of whales, especially of the whalebone whale. (F. *huile de baleine.*)

Train-oil is used chiefly for lubricating purposes, but it has been found possible to employ it also in making margarine.

Formerly *train*, M. Low G. *trān* or M. Dutch *traen* train-oil, drop separated by boiling blubber, tear; cp. G. *thran* train-oil, *thrane* tear, drop oozing from a cut vine.

traipse (*trāps*). This is another form of *trapes*. See *trapes*.

trait (*trā; U.S.A., trāt, n.*) A distinguishing feature; a characteristic. (F. *trait.*)

F. = p.p. of *traire* to draw, from L. *trahere* to draw (p.p. *tract-us*). See *trace* [1]. SYN.: Characteristic, feature, peculiarity, quality.

traitor (*trā' tór, n.*) A person who violates his allegiance (to his country, cause, etc.); one who acts disloyally; one who is untrue (to his own principles, etc.). (F. *traître.*)

A politician who betrays his country, by giving secrets that endanger its safety to an enemy state, is a traitor. His action is traitorous (*trā' tór' us, adj.*), or disloyal, and he behaves traitorously (*trā' tór' us' li, adv.*). The time-serving friends of Timon of Athens deserted him traitorously, or perfidiously, when he met with misfortune.

A woman who is guilty of traitorousness (*trā' tór' us' nēs, n.*), or traitorous conduct, is a *traitress* (*trā' trēs, n.*). We say that a man is a traitor to himself when he betrays his own beliefs or principles.

O.F. *traitor*, from L. *trāditor* (acc. -*ōr-em*), from *trādere* to hand over, betray. See *tradition*. SYN.: Betrayer, renegade.

trajectory (*trā' jek' tó ri, n.*) A curved path taken in the air by a bullet, shell, or other projectile, or by a comet through space; in geometry, a curve or surface cutting a system of curves or surfaces at a given angle. (F. *trajectoire.*)

The trajectory of a bullet fired from a gun is the result of two forces—the propelling force and the force of gravity. In theory this curve should be a parabola, but in practice its form is affected by a number of subsidiary forces, such as the density of the atmosphere and the strength and

direction of the wind. A flat trajectory is one with only a slight curve in it.

O.F. *trajectoire*, L.L. or Modern L. *trajectōrius* pertaining to projection, from L. *trajectus*, p.p. of *trajicere* to throw across, from *trā* = *trans* over, across, *jacere* to throw, cast.

tram [1] (trām), *n.* A four-wheeled mining truck running on rails, etc.; a line of beams or rails upon which this runs; a tram-car; a tramway. *v.t.* To carry in a tram; to perform (a journey) by tram-car. *v.i.* To travel in a tram-car. (F. *berline*, *tramway*.)

A tram-car (*n.*) is a passenger car running on a tram-line (*n.*) or tramway (*n.*), that is a street railway with the rails level with the surface of the road. Most tram-cars are driven by electricity, but a few cable-trams, steam-trams, and horse-trams are still in use.

The tramway is a development of the old tram-road (*n.*) used many years ago for mine trucks. This had rails consisting of wooden bars faced with iron, or of iron bars or plates resting on stones.

Provincial E. and Sc. = coal-wagon, car on rails, originally shaft of a car or barrow, beam; cp. Low G. *traam* beam, handle of barrow, O.H.G. *tram*, O. Norse *thram*. The modern tram (vehicle on rails) is short *tram-car*, earlier *tram-carriage*.

tram [2] (trām), *n.* Silk thread composed of two or more strands loosely twisted together. (F. *fil de soie*.)

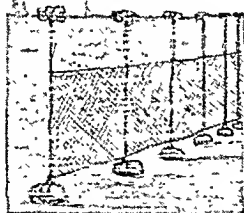
Tram or tram silk (*n.*) is used for the weft, or cross threads, of the finer kinds of silk goods.

F. *trame*, Ital. *trama*, from L. *trāma* weft.

trammel (trām' l), *n.* A net of various kinds for catching fish, especially a trammel-net; a shackle or fetter, especially one used in teaching a horse to amble; an instrument for drawing ellipses; a beam-compass; a hook for suspending a pot over a fire; (*pl.*) impediments; things that hamper action. *v.t.* To confine; to hamper as if with trammels. (F. *travail*, *entrave*, *compas à ellipse*, *compas à verge*, *crochet*; *restreindre*, *empêcher*.)

A trammel or trammel-net (*n.*) consists of a set of three nets fixed upright on the seabottom parallel to each other. The red mullet and bass are often caught off rocky coasts in trammels, which are set in the evening and taken up the following morning.

In a figurative sense we speak of the trammels of red tape or government formalities which sometimes impede urgent business. An official is trammelled, that is, hampered,



Trammel.—The trammel, a stationary net for catching fish.

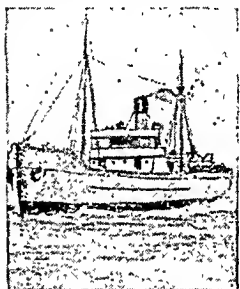
in his actions if he has to refer everything of importance to a superior for decision. A horse is said to be trammelled if it has white marks on the fore and hind feet on the same side. It is cross-trammelled (*adj.*) if the marks are on feet on different sides. The actual trammels used in teaching ambling were, of course, fixed to the legs near the feet.

O.F. *tramail* a net for birds or fish, probably from L.L. *tremaculum*, from *tri*- threefold (or *trēs*, *tria* three) *macula* mesh. SYN.: *n.* Bond, clog, fetter, impediment, shackle. *v.* Fetter, hinder, impede, obstruct.

tramontane (trā mon' tăn; trām on tăn'), *adj.* Coming from, situated or living on the other side of the Alps, from the Italian point of view; foreign; non-Italian.

n. A tramontane person; a northerly wind blowing over the Alps to Italy. Another name for the wind is *tramontana* (trā mon ta' nă). (F. *tramontane*.)

From Ital. *tramon-tano*, L. *transmontānus*, from *trans* across, beyond, *mons* (acc. *mont-em*) mountain.



Tramp.—A cargo-carrying tramp steamer.

tramp (trāmp), *v.i.* To walk or tread heavily; to travel on foot; to walk. *v.t.* To trample or tread heavily on; to traverse (the country, etc.) on foot; to perform or make (a journey, etc.) on foot. *n.* An act of tramping; the tread of persons, etc., walking or marching; the sound of this; a walk or journey on foot; a vagabond; a freight-vessel that does not serve a regular route; an iron plate worn to protect the sole of the boot when digging. (F. *errer*, *rôder*, *aller à pied*; *piétinement*, *promenade*, *vagabond*.)

A long tramp into the country is a pleasant way of passing a fine day. A person taking such a walk would be offended if called a tramp, or beggar, but we may safely call him a trampler (trāmp' ēr, *n.*). Much cargo is carried on tramp steamers, which do not run on a regular line but go to any port required.

M.E. *trampen*; cp. Low G. *trampen* to stamp, Dutch *trappen* to tread, Swed. and Norw. *trampa*, Dutch *trap* step, G. *treppe* flight of stairs. SYN.: *n.* Ramble. *v.* Trample.

trample (trām' pl), *v.t.* To tread down or under foot; to crush in this way; to treat with disdain, contempt, or in a domineering way. *v.i.* To tread heavily (on), especially so as to injure or crush; (figuratively) to tread (on) contemptuously or in a domineering way. *n.* The act or sound of trampling. (F. *fouler aux pieds*, *piétiner*; *trépigner*; *trépignement*.)

To trample on a person's feelings is to treat him with scorn or contempt. A person who does this is a trampler (*trăm' plēr, n.*) on the feelings of others.

Frequentative of *tramp*. M.E. *trampelen*; cp. G. *trampeln*. SYN.: v. Stamp, tramp. n. Stamp, tread.

tram-road (*trăm' rōd*). For this word and tramway see under *tram* [i].

trance (*trans*), *n.* A state in which the soul seems to have left the body; rapture; ecstasy; in pathology, catalepsy; the hypnotic state. *v.t.* To entrance; to throw into a trance. (F. *extase, catalepsie; ravir, charmer.*)

Persons in a hypnotic state are said to be in a trance. They may be caused to act as if quite conscious. In the pathological state called a trance, or catalepsy, the patient is sometimes insensible and his muscles rigid. The Sleeping Beauty of the fairy tale was obviously in some kind of trance—one unknown to doctors.

O.F. *transe* trance, swoon, from *transir* to shiver, feel chilled, die, from L. *transire* to pass over or away, in L.L. die, from *trans* across, *ire* to go. SYN.: *n.* Ecstasy, rapture.

trānk (*trāngk*), *n.* An oblong piece of kid, etc., from which the parts of a glove are cut; a piece of kid cut out in the shape of a glove before sewing. (F. *tranche de chevreau.*)

Perhaps from F. *tranche* cutting, from *trancher* to cut.



Tranquil.—A beautiful and tranquil scene. From the painting, "Late Autumn's Gold," by E. W. Waite.

tranquil (*trăn' kwil*), *adj.* Quiet; peaceful; calm; undisturbed. (F. *tranquille, calme, paisible.*)

The great desire of many persons is for a tranquil or serene and untroubled life. Others take life tranquilly (*trăn' kwil li, adv.*) or in a tranquil manner, and maintain their tranquillity (*trăn kwil' i ti, n.*), or tranquil state or character, in trying circumstances. To tranquillize (*trăn' kwil iz, v.t.*) a country is to make it calm and peaceful,

a process termed tranquillization (*trăn kwil i ză' shūn, n.*). Music is a great tranquillizer (*trăn' kwil iz ér, n.*), for in many cases it acts tranquillizingly (*trăn' kwil iz ing li, adv.*), that is, in a soothing manner, upon the mind of the listener.

F. *tranquille*, from L. *tranquillus*, from *trans* across, and the root of *quies, quietus* quiet. SYN.: Calm, composed, placid, quiet, serene. ANT.: Agitated, noisy, riotous, ruffled, unquiet.

trans-. This is a prefix from L. *trans*—meaning across, beyond, over, on the other side, through; into another state or place. (F. *trans.*)

Before *s* the form *tran-* is sometimes used, as *transcribe*. The form *tra-* is sometimes found before consonants other than *s*, as *tradition, traverse, travesty*. *Trans* is freely used in geographical terms, like *trans-Caspian*.

transact (*trānz akt'*), *v.t.* To perform; to carry through (business). *v.i.* To do business (with); to compromise (with). (F. *faire, exécuter.*)

We transact business when we perform it. The business itself may be called a transaction (*trānz āk' shūn, n.*). Its transaction is the management or performance of it, and the person who actually carries it out is the transactor (*trānz āk' tōr, n.*). In law the settling of a legal dispute by the making of concessions on either side is termed a transaction, which is also the legal term for an act affecting a person's legal rights.

The reports of the proceedings of learned societies, or of the papers read at their meetings, are also called transactions. The intransitive verb to transact is seldom used.

L. *transactus*, p.p. of *transigere* carry through, accomplish, from *trans*—thoroughly, *agere* to drive, do. SYN.: Discharge, dispatch, effect, execute, perform.

transalpine (*trānz āl' pîn*), *adj.* Situated, or living the other side of the Alps, especially from the Italian point of view. (F. *transalpin.*)

L. *transalpinus*, from *trans* across, beyond, *Alpinus* Alpine, from *Alpēs* the Alps.

transatlantic (*trānz át lān' tik*), *adj.* Living, situated, or coming from, beyond the Atlantic; crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

(F. *transatlantique.*)

From E. *trans-* and *Atlantic*.

transcend (*trăn send'*), *v.t.* To surpass; to rise above; to exceed; to pass or be beyond the range or grasp of (human understanding, or experience); in theology, to be higher than and independent of (the world). (F. *surpasser, l'emporter sur.*)

It would be difficult to transcend or outdo the French in formal politeness. The meaning of the mathematical formulas by which

Einstein expressed his special theory of relativity are so abstruse that they may be said to transcend the ordinary human understanding.

A transcendent (trăn sen' dènt, *adj.*) genius is one that surpasses others of its kind. We use this word loosely in the sense of extremely great or good, as when a schoolboy is said to write an essay of transcendent merit. The German philosopher Kant used the word of ideas and things which pass above human understanding and are entirely beyond one's range of experience. Such an idea or thing may be described as a transcendent (*n.*). The state or quality of being transcendent in any sense is transcendence (trăn sen' dèns, *n.*), or transcendency (trăn sen' dèn si, *n.*).

In Kant's philosophy, those things are transcendental (trăn sen den' tál, *adj.*), which we cannot explain, but which are necessary as a basis of reasoning. The ideas of greater and less are transcendental. Although we have knowledge of them, we cannot be said to derive a transcendental (*n.*), that is, an idea of this kind, from experience. Others besides Kant have taught transcendentalism (trăn sen den' tál izm, *n.*), that is, a transcendental philosophy. The word also denotes a more or less vague or visionary system of philosophy, indulged in by a transcendentalist (trăn sen den' tál ist, *n.*), one who would transcendentalize (trăn sen den' tál iz, *v.t.*) certain ideas, that is, treat them transcendentially (trăn sen den' tál li, *adv.*), or as being transcendental. Certain of Beethoven's works are transcendently (trăn sen' dènt li, *adv.*), that is, surpassingly, fine music.

L. *transcendere*, from *trans* over, beyond, *scandere* to climb. SYN.: *v.* Eclipse, exceed, excel, outdo, surpass.

transcontinental (trănz kon ti nen' tál), *adj.* Extending or travelling across a continent. (F. *transcontinental*.)

From E. *trans-* across, and *continental*. See continent.

transcribe (trăn skrib), *v.t.* To copy out in writing; to write out (shorthand notes, etc.) in full; in music, to arrange (a work) for a voice or instrument other than that for which it was originally written. (F. *transcrire*.)

The ability to write down words in shorthand is of little use unless one can also transcribe them, or write out the notes in longhand. A good transcriber (trăn skrib' èr, *n.*) can transcribe the untidiest report, but it is far better to form a habit of writing shorthand characters clearly so that their transcription (trăn skrip' shùn, *n.*) or transcribing is not difficult. A good transcription or transcript (trăn' skript, *n.*) is an accurate copy, free from transcriptional (trăn skrip' shùn ál, *adj.*) errors, or ones made by the transcriber.

Liszt's transcriptions of Schubert's songs

are examples of the work of the musical transcriber.

L. *transcribere* (p.p. *transcriptus*) to rewrite, copy, from *trans* over, fully, *scribere* to write.

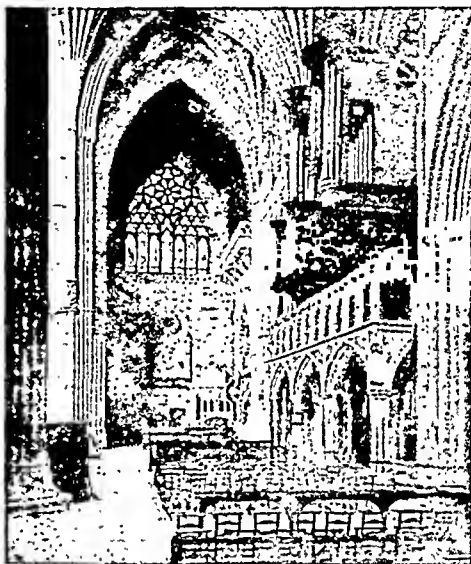
transection (trăn sek' shùn), *n.* A cross or transverse section; dissection crosswise. (F. *dissection en travers*.)

The transection of an object, such as a plant stem, is distinguishing from a lengthwise section of it.

From E. *tran-* (=trans-) and *section*.

transenna (trăn sen' á), *n.* A stone or metal lattice-work surrounding a shrine. (F. *treillage en pierre*.)

L. = originally plaited work, net, noose, lattice.



Transept.—The noble transept of Exeter Cathedral, showing the organ and the clock.

transept (trăn' sept), *n.* Either of the side projections or arms, running north or south, from between the nave and choir of a cruciform church. (F. *transept*.)

The transepts of a church are distinguished from each other by being termed the north and south transepts, according to the direction in which they point. A transeptal (trăn sept' ál, *adj.*) tower is one erected over a transept.

From L. *trans* across, *septum* fence, enclosure, neuter of *seplus*, p.p. of *sēpire* to surround with a hedge or fence (*sēpēs*.)

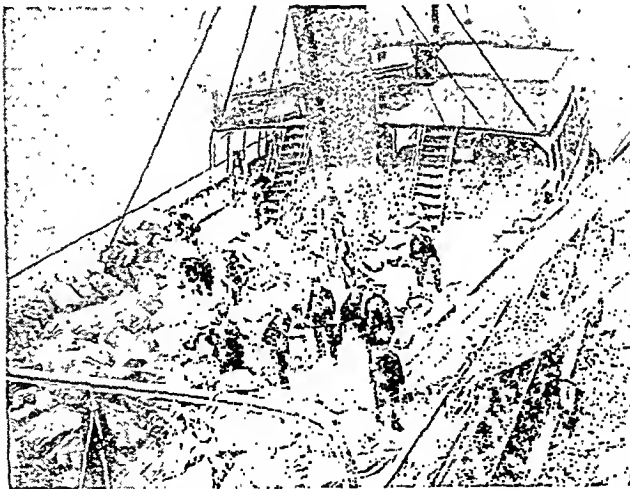
transfer (trănš fēr', *v.*; trănš' fēr, *n.*), *v.t.* To convey or remove from one person or place to another; to make over the possession of; to convey (a design) from one surface to another. *n.* The removal or conveyance of a person or thing from one place or owner to another; in law, the conveyance of a right or property; the document by which this is done; a design conveyed from one surface to another; that which is transferred; a soldier, etc.,

exchanged from one regiment, etc., to another; a design conveyed or able to be conveyed from paper, etc., to some other surface. (F. *transférer*; translation.)

A *transferer* (träns fër' èr, *n.*) or *transferor* (träns' fër ör; träns' fër ör, *n.*) is one who transfers to another, the *transferee* (träns fër è', *n.*). The *transference* (träns' fër èns, *n.*), or *transferring*, of a design to stone for printing purposes is accomplished by means of *transfer-paper* (*n.*), on which the design is drawn in *transfer-ink* (*n.*). Property which can be transferred from one person to another is *transferable* (träns' fër äbl, *adj.*). Proof of its *transferability* (träns fër ä bil' i ti, *n.*) is usually given in the *transfer* or *document* by which the conveyance is effected.

A *transfer-book* (*n.*) is a register of transfers of property or of stocks and shares. A *transfer-day* (*n.*) is any day appointed for the transfer, free of charge, of consols at the Bank of England. All week-days except Saturday and bank holidays, etc., are *transfer-days*. The word *transferral* (träns fër en' shäl, *adj.*) means of or relating to transference.

F. *transférer*, from L. *transferre*, from *trans* across, over, *ferre* to bear, carry. See *translate*. SYN.: *v.* Convey, remove, transmit, transplant, transport. *n.* Conveyance, transference, transportation.



Transfer.—The American mail in process of transfer from the "Mauretania" to a railway tender at Plymouth.

transfiguration (träns fig ü rä' shün), *n.* A change of form or appearance, especially that of Christ on the Mount; a church festival commemorating this. (F. *transfiguration*.)

The Transfiguration was the manifestation of Christ as a supernatural being as witnessed on the Mount by the apostles, Peter, James, and John (Matthew xvii, 1-2). The Feast of the Transfiguration is held on August 6th. Great spiritual happiness is said to transfigure (träns fig' èr, *v.t.*) a person's face, or to elevate and

glorify its outward appearance. A commonplace building is sometimes transfigured or idealized by the reflected light of the sun.

F.; from L. *transfiguratio* (acc. -*ōn-em*), from *transfigurāre* to change in shape, from *trans* (of change), *figūra* form, shape.

transfix (träns fiks'), *v.t.* To impale; to pierce through. (F. *transpercer*, *percer de part en part*.)

The hands and feet of Christ were transfixed with nails on the Cross. The nest of a butcher-bird can be located by its larder, which it prepares by the transfixion (träns fik' shün, *n.*), or impaling, of its victims on the spikes of a thorny bush.

L. *transfixus*, *p.p.* of *transfigere*, from *trans* across, through, *figere* to fix. SYN.: Impale, pierce.

transform (träns förm'), *v.t.* To change considerably in form, shape, or appearance; to change in character, disposition, etc. (F. *changer*, *métamorphoser*.)

A man may be transformed, both in disposition and physique by a long stay in the tropics. Solid iron is transformable (träns förm' äbl, *adj.*), that is, can be changed into a liquid by heat. Any change of this kind from solid to liquid, liquid to gas, or vice versa, is a transformation (träns för mä' shün, *n.*). The transformation of leather into boots is the act of making the change. A caterpillar undergoes transformation into a pupa, and the pupa is transformed into a moth or butterfly.

The transformation-scene (*n.*) at the end of an old pantomime was an elaborate scene in which the chief characters were transformed into the actors in the harlequinade that followed. Nowadays any spectacular scene that changes into another before the eyes of the audience is called a transformation-scene.

The word transformation (träns förm' ä tiv, *adj.*) means tending to transform or having the power to transform.

A transformer (träns förm' èr, *n.*) is a thing, influence, or person that transforms something, especially an apparatus used in electricity and wireless, for transforming continuous

currents from one voltage to another, or else into alternating currents, and vice versa.

The biological hypothesis known as transformism (träns förm' izm, *n.*) is that all existing species of animals and plants are produced by the gradual transformation of other living species. It is opposed to the once widely-held theory of abiogenesis. A believer in this theory is a transformist (träns förm' ist, *n.*); he holds transformistic (träns för mis' tik, *adj.*) views.

F. *transformer*, L. *transformāre*, from *trans* (denoting change), *formāre* to form, from *forma*

form, shape. **SYN.**: Alter, change, metamorphose, transfigure, transmute.

trans-frontier (trānz frūn' tēr; trānz frōn' tēr), *adj.* Situated, living, or done beyond a frontier. (F. *hors de la frontière*.)

From E. *trans-* across, beyond, and *frontier*. See *frontier*.

transfuse (trānz fūz'), *v.t.* To cause to pass from one vessel to another; in surgery, to transfer (blood) from the veins of one person or animal to those of another; to inject (a fluid) into a blood-vessel or body cavity to replace loss or waste. (F. *transvaser*, *transfuser*.)

Sometimes, when a person loses blood as the result of an accident, a quantity of blood is transfused into his veins from another person. The transfusion (trānz fū' zhūn, *n.*) of blood may be the means of saving a patient's life.

L. *transfusus*, p.p. of *transfundere* to pour over from one vessel into another, from *trans* over, across, *fundere* to pour.

transgress (trānz gres'; trāns gres'), *v.t.* To break; to violate; to infringe. *v.i.* To offend by violating a rule or law; to sin. (F. *violier*, *contrevenir à*, *transgresser*; *pécher*.)

Saul (1 Samuel xv, 24) transgressed Samuel's commandment because he feared the people. The sin of the transgressor (trānz gres' ōr; trāns gres' ōr, *n.*) was that he spared Agag and the best part of the spoil taken from the Amalekites. Because of Saul's transgression (trānz gresh' ūn; trāns gresh' ūn, *n.*) David was anointed king in his stead.

L. *transgressus*, p.p. of *transgredi* to go across, overstep, from *trans* across, over, *gradi* to step, walk. **SYN.**: Break, infringe, sin, violate.

tranship (trān ship'). This is another form of trans-ship. See *trans-ship*.

transient (trān' zi ěnt; trān' si ěnt), *adj.* Not lasting; of short duration; momentary; fleeting; hasty. (F. *passager*, *momentané*, *éphémère*.)

The life of a May-fly is transient, as the perfect insect lives usually a few hours only. Many items in a newspaper are only of transient interest.

In music a transient chord or note is one which merely connects two others and is not essential to the harmony, modulation, etc.

Perhaps we should not appreciate our holidays so much but for their transience (trān' zi ěns; trān' si ěns, *n.*), or transientness (trān' zi ěnt nēs; trān' si ěnt nēs, *n.*), the quality of being transient. Anger may make a weak person transiently (trān' zi ěnt li; trān' si ěnt li, *adv.*), that is, temporarily strong.

From L. *transiens* (acc. *-ient-em* for the regular *-eunt-em*), pres. p. of *transire*, from *trans* across, over, away, *ire* to go. **SYN.**: Brief, fugitive, momentary, temporary. **ANT.**: Durable, enduring, lasting, permanent.

transilient (trān sil' i ěnt), *adj.* Extending or springing across; spanning. (F. *traversant*.)

L. *transiliens* (acc. *-ient-em*), pres. p. of *transilire*, from *trans* across, over, *salire* to leap.

transilluminate (trānz i lū' mi nāt), *v.t.* In medicine, to send a strong light through (a part).

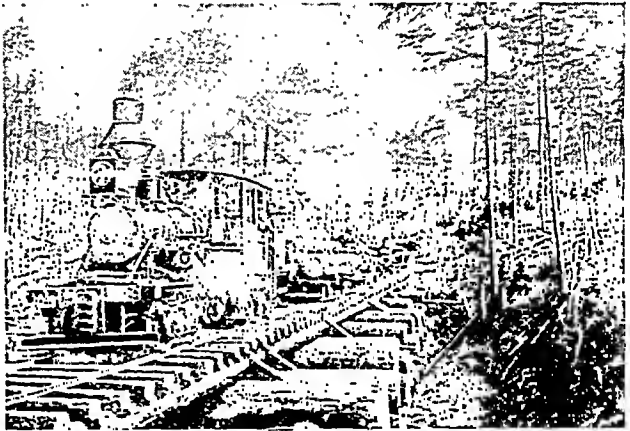
The body may be transilluminated by the X-rays, as an aid to diagnosis, or the transillumination (trānz i lū mi nā' shūn, *n.*) may be effected by using a powerful lamp. From E. *trans-* across, and *illuminate*.

transire (trān zir' ě), *n.* A custom-house warrant permitting the passage of goods subject to duty. (F. *acquit à caution*.)

L. = to go across (infinitive), from *trans* across, *ire* to go.

trans-isthmian (trānz is' mi án; trānz ist' mi án), *adj.* Extending across an isthmus, especially that of Panama.

From E. *trans* across, and *isthmian*.



Transit.—A trainload of logs in British Columbia, in transit from the forest to the timber-mills.

transit (trān' zit), *n.* The act of passing, conveying, or being conveyed across, over, or through; conveyance; a route; a line of passage; in astronomy, the apparent passage of a heavenly body across a meridian; the passage of such a body across the disk of the sun; an instrument for observing the transit of a heavenly body. *v.t.* To pass across (the disk of the sun, etc.). (F. *transit*, *transport*, *passage*; *traverser*.)

Goods lost while being carried from one place to another are said to be lost in transit. Transit-duty (*n.*) is duty paid upon goods passing through a country—for example, upon German goods passing through Holland on the way to England.

Venus and Mercury are said to transit the sun's disk, when they pass across the face of the latter planet. Transits of Venus

occur in pairs, one transit following another after eight years, the next pair being separated from these by a period of over a century. Another transit is that of a star across the meridian, that is, when it reaches its highest point in the heavens. Such transits are observed and the time of transit determined by means of a transit-instrument (*n.*) or a transit-circle (*n.*). A transit-compass (*n.*) is a surveyor's instrument resembling a theodolite, used to measure horizontal angles.

The passing from one state, place, or set of circumstances to another, or from one period to another, is called a transition (*trăn zîzh' ùn, n.*). We speak of a sudden transition from anger to good temper, of the transitional (*trăn zîzh' ùn ăl, adj.*) or transitional (*trăn zîzh' ùn ă ri, adj.*) stages in the development of a tadpole into a frog, or of transitional rocks, such as clay-slate, which link one geological period to another.

There are transitional periods in history and in art. Architecture, for example, passes transitionally (*trăn zîzh' ùn ă li, adv.*) from one period or style to another, as from Norman to Early English. Transition in music may be a brief modulation, or a sudden change from one tonality to another; in rhetoric it is the passing from one subject to another.

F., from *L. transitus*, from *transire* (supine *transitum*). See *transire*. *SYN.*: *n.* Conveying, passage, passing.

transitive (*trăn' si tiv*), *adj.* Of a verb, expressing an action that passes over to an object; relating to a verb that requires a direct object, either expressed or implied, to complete the sense. (*F. transitif, actif.*)

Many verbs are used both transitively (*trăn' si tiv li, adv.*) and intransitively. Others again express transitivity (*trăn' si tiv nês, n.*) only, as in the sentence "the boy shielded his face." See page xli, vol. 1.

F. transitif, L.L. transitivus, from *L. transire* to go over or across. See *transit*.

transitory (*trăn' si tò ri*), *adj.* Temporary; transient; lasting but a short time; not durable. (*F. transitoire, momentané, éphémère.*)

One who practises deceit may enjoy a brief and transitory profit from his ways, but is sooner or later known for what he is. The transitoriness (*trăn' si tò ri nês, n.*) of life is a popular subject with preachers and moralists. Transitorily (*trăn' si tò ri li, adv.*) means briefly or transiently.

F. transitoire, from *L. transitōrius* having a way or passage through, in Church *L.* = transient. See *transit*, *transire*. *SYN.*: *Evanescant, fleeting, passing.* *ANT.*: *Enduring, lasting, permanent.*

translate (*trănz lâ't; trăn lâ't*), *v.t.* To render or express the sense of (a word, phrase, or passage) in or into another language; to interpret; to express more clearly; to express or convey (an idea, etc.) from one style or art into another; of a bishop, etc., to remove from one see to another; to convey to heaven without death; in mechanics, to move (a body) so that all parts follow the same direction; to give motion to, without rotation; in telegraphy, to re-transmit a message. (*F. traduire, interpréter, expliquer, transférer, élever au ciel.*)

Dante, whose own poems have been translated, into so many other languages, said that no poetical work can be translated without losing all its sweetness and harmony. The task of the translator (*trănz lâ' tōr; trăn lâ' tōr, n.*), or, *translatress* (*trănz lâ' trēs; trăn lâ' trēs, n.*), is a difficult one, and it is not always easy to make a good translation (*trănz lâ' shùn; trăn lâ' shùn, n.*). Some words and phrases are not translatable (*trănz' lâ' ăbl; trăn lâ' ăbl, adj.*). They defy expression in any language but their own. Translational (*trănz lâ' shùn ăl; trăn lâ' shùn ăl, adj.*) means relating to or consisting of translation.

Enoch was translated to heaven (Hebrews xi, 5). In 1928, when the Archbishop of Canterbury resigned his office, the Archbishop of York was translated to Canterbury.

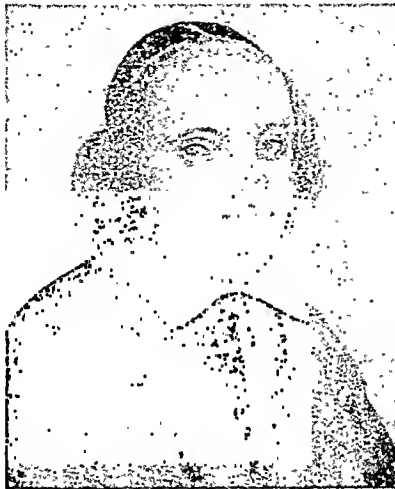
O.F. translator, from *L.L. translātōre*, from *L. translātus* used as p.p. of *transferre* to transfer, from *trans* across, over *ferre* to bear. See *transfer*, *collate*. *SYN.*: *Interpret, paraphrase.*

transliterate (*trănz lit' ér ăt*), *v.t.* To represent (words, letters, or sounds) in the more or less corresponding characters of another language.

It is not easy to transliterate certain Russian and Chinese sounds, for example, into English. Our alphabet has no letters that exactly correspond to them, and they are rendered by those nearest in value. The work of transliteration (*trănz lit' ér ă' shùn, n.*) needs a sound scholar as transliterator (*trănz lit' ér ă tōr, n.*).

From *L. trans* across, *lit(t)era* letter, and *E. suffix -ate*.

translucent (*trănz lū' sēt*), *adj.* Transmitting light, but not transparent. (*F. diaphane, translucide.*)



Translator.—Miles Coverdale (about 1488-1568), translator of the first complete printed English Bible.

Ordinary window-glass is transparent—we can see objects clearly through it. Frosted glass is translucent, or has translucence (trānz lū' sēns, *n.*) or translucency (trānz lū' sēn si, *n.*), but is not transparent. Translucent is used loosely as meaning transparent.

L. translūcens (acc. -ent-em), pres. p. of *translucēre*, from *trans* across, through, *lucēre* to shine.

transmarine (trānz mā rēn'), *adj.* Situated beyond the sea. (*F. transmarin.*)

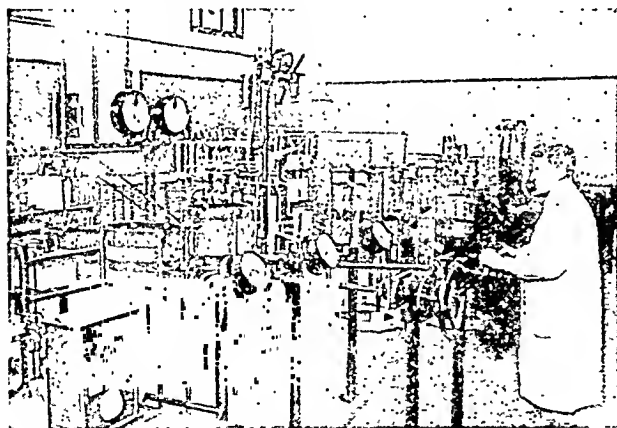
L. transmarinus, from *trans* across, beyond, *marinus* marine, of the sea, from *mare* the sea.

transmigrate (trānz' mī grāt; trānz' mī grāt), *v.i.* Of the soul, to pass from one body into another; to migrate. (*F. passer d'un corps dans un autre.*)

In Eastern lands, especially in India, it is believed that at death the soul transmigrates, or passes from the dead body to inhabit one that is newly born. This doctrine is called transmigrationism (trānz mī grā' shūn izm; trānz mī grā' shūn izm, *n.*), since it deals with transmigration (trānz mī grā' shūn; trānz mī grā' shūn, *n.*).

This latter word is used, too, of one who passes through a country on his way to settle in another. Birds make transmigrant (trānz' mī grānt; trānz' mī grānt, *adj.*) or transmigratory (trānz mī grā' tō ri; trānz mī grā' tō ri, *adj.*) flights.

L. transmigrāre (supine -āt-um), from *trans* across (of change of place), *migrāre* to migrate, go.



Transmit. — The powerful transmitting apparatus of the Zeesen broadcasting station, near Berlin, Germany.

transmit (trānz mit'), *v.t.* To pass on; to transfer; to communicate or serve to communicate; to allow to pass; to be a medium for; to conduct. (*F. transmettre.*)

The Post Office transmits letters and parcels handed to it for the purpose. Telegrams are now transmissible (trānz mis' ibl, *adj.*), that is, capable of being transmitted, through space, without the medium of wires or cables. Telephone messages, too, are transmitted through the ether. Sound has greater transmissibility (trānz mis i bil' i ti, *n.*), or capacity for being transmitted, through water than through air.

The transmission (trānz mish' ūn, *n.*), that is, the sending from one point to another, of power can be effected by means of electricity, compressed air, or water under pressure; rods, ropes, or bands, together with pulleys, serve to transmit motion in machinery. Transmissive (trānz mis' iv, *adj.*) means serving to transmit or capable of being transmitted.

The transmitter (trānz mit' ēr, *n.*) of a telegram is the operator who dispatches it; the transmitter of a telephone is the part which is spoken into and which contains the microphone.

L. transmittere, from *trans* across, over, *mittere* to send. *SYN.*: Carry, conduct, convey, transport.

transmogrify (trānz mog' ri fi), *v.t.* To transform or change, as if by magic. (*F. travestir, métamorphoser.*)

This is a colloquial word. A conjurer, for instance, when he appears to change a pocket-handkerchief into a rabbit is jocularly said to transmogrify the former, and this, or any such surprising act, is called a transmogrification (trānz mog ri fi kā' shūn, *n.*).

Invented word. The first element is *E. trans* in the sense of change, the second perhaps from migrate; -fy = make.

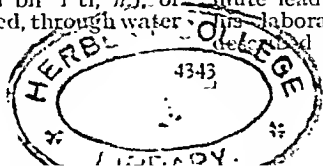
transmontane (trānz mon' tān; trānz mon tān'), *adj.* Situated or living beyond the mountains; coming from across the mountains; tramontane. (*F. transmontagne.*)

O.F., from *L. transmontānus*, from *trans* beyond, *montānus* of a mountain (*adj.*), from *mons* (acc. *mont-em*) mountain.

transmute (trānz mūt'), *v.t.* To change the form, nature, or substance of; to transform (into). (*F. transmuier.*)

Alchemists of old tried to transmute the baser metals into gold, for they believed that metals were transmutable (trānz mūt' ābl, *adj.*), if only the would-be transmuter (trānz mūt' ēr, *n.*) could find the right method. Later this belief in the transmutability (trānz mū tā bil' i ti, *n.*) of metals, or in the possibility of changing one into another, was abandoned.

Strange to say, in recent years it has been discovered that the metal uranium passes through a series of changes to become radium, which in turn is degraded into other elements, the end-product being a substance similar in composition and properties to lead. This might be called a process of transmutation (trānz mū tā' shūn, *n.*), but whereas the alchemist hoped to transmute lead into gold by a brief operation in his laboratory, the natural process just described takes millions of years.



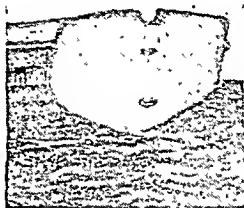
The name of transmutation is also applied to the theory that one species of animal may be developed from another by the transmutative (trănz mû' tã tiv, *adj.*) effect of natural causes. A believer in this theory is called a transmutationist (trănz mû tã' shùn ist, *n.*).

L. transmutare, from *trans* across, *mūtāre* to change. *SYN.*: Change, transform.

transoceanic (trănz ô shê ān' ik), *adj.* Situated or coming from beyond the ocean; crossing or relating to the crossing of the ocean. (*F. transocéanique.*)

From *E. trans-* and *oceanic*

transom (trăn' sôm), *n.* A horizontal bar across a window or the top of a door; each of the beams bolted across the stern part of a ship to carry the deck; a part forming the stern of a square-ended boat; a strengthening cross-bar; the vane of a surveyor's cross-staff. (*F. traverse, arcasse.*)



Transom.—The transom at the stern of a boat.

A transom-window (*n.*) is either a window placed over a door, from which it is separated by a transom, or one divided by a transom, or cross-bar, into upper and lower parts. Saw-pits are usually transomed (trăn' sômd, *adj.*), that is, furnished with transoms.

Probably a corruption of *L. transtrum* cross-beam, transom, from *trans* across, and agent suffix *-trum*.

transparent (trăns pār' ênt), *adj.* Allowing rays of light to pass without diffusion, so that objects behind can be clearly seen; easily seen through; evident; clear; undisguised; not able to deceive; sincere; frank. (*F. transparent, diaphane, clair, sincère.*)

For his show-cases and shop windows a shopkeeper uses the most transparent glass he can procure. A person is said to be transparently (trăns pār' ênt li, *adv.*) honest if clearly or obviously honest. The motives of a selfish person are sometimes transparently obvious in spite of his attempt to conceal them.

The transparence (trăns pār' êns, *n.*), or transparency (trăns pār' ênt nês, *n.*), of a thing

is its quality or state of being transparent, both words being used literally and figuratively. Transparency (trăns pār' ên si, *n.*) has the same meaning, but in a special sense a transparency is a design or photograph mounted on some translucent or transparent material. Such a transparency is intended to be looked at by transmitted light. Many advertisements in trains and trams are placed against the windows to be viewed in this way.

F., from *L.L. transparent* (acc. *-ent-em*), from *trans* across, through, *parēre* to appear. *SYN.*: Clear, frank, guileless, sincere. *ANT.*: Clouded, opaque, turbid.

transpierce (trăns pērs'), *v.t.* To pierce through. (*F. transpercer, percer de part en oultre.*)

From *trans-* and *pierce*. *SYN.*: Penetrate, transfix.

transpire (trăn spīr'), *v.i.* To exhale; to emit through the excretory organs of the lungs or skin. *v.i.* To be exhaled in this manner; to pass off as vapour (of perspiration, etc.); to effect transpiration; to become known; to leak out. (*F. exhaler, transpirer; s'exhaler, s'évaporer, s'éventiler.*)

The exhalation of watery vapour in breathing is described as pulmonary transpiration (trăn spi rã' shùn, *n.*). The leaves of plants have a transpiratory (trăn spīr' á tò ri, *adj.*) function; the excess moisture of a plant is got rid of by being exhaled or transpired into the air. The submerged leaves of plants which live in water do not transpire. Unless the surface of the skin is kept clean the waste products of the body are not readily transpirable (trăn spīr' ábl, *adj.*), or able to be transpired.

When news which has been kept secret leaks out we sometimes say that the facts have transpired.

F. transpirer, from *L. trans* across, through, *spīrāre* to breathe.

transplant (trăns plant'), *v.t.* To remove and plant in another place; to remove from one place and settle or establish in another; in surgery, to transfer (living tissue) from one part or person to another. (*F. transplantier.*)

Seedling plants are transplanted into pots or transplanted into a garden bed. Transplantation (trăns plan tã' shùn, *n.*) is done usually in damp weather. Not all kinds of plants are successfully transplantable (trăns plant' ábl, *adj.*). A tool used for transplanting is known



Transparent.—A transparent sunshade trimmed with a large artificial flower.

as a transplanter (*trăns plant' ér, n.*), a name given also to the person carrying out the operation, and to a transplanting machine, which lifts and removes a tree together with a ball of earth adhering to the roots.

O.F. *transplanter*, from L. *transplantāre*, from *trans* across (denoting change), *plantāre* to plant, from *planta* plant.

transpontine (*trăns pon' tîn*), *adj.* Being or lying across the bridge; belonging to the part of London on the Surrey side of the Thames; melodramatic; sensational. (F. *transpontin*.)

Formerly certain transpontine theatres—situated on the south side of the Thames—were noted for sensational melodrama. Thus critics came to apply the epithet generally to other plays thought to resemble those produced in the transpontine theatres.

F. *transpontin*, from L. *trans* across, *pons* (acc. *pont-em*) bridge, *adj.* suffix *-inus*.

transport (*trăns pört', v.; trăns' pört, n.*), *v.t.* To convey from one place to another; to send (a criminal) to a penal colony; to carry away by strong emotion; to entrance. *n.* Conveyance from one place to another; a ship used to transport soldiers, stores, etc.; strong emotion; rapture; ecstasy. (F. *transporter*, *déporter*; *transport*.)

A person engaged in the transportation (*trăns pör tã' shùn, n.*) of goods is a transport worker (*n.*). Sometimes this name is restricted to those who work on road vehicles, canal boats, etc., in contradistinction to railway workers. Anything that can be transported is transportable (*trăns pört' äbl, adj.*), and has the quality of transportability (*trăns pört ä bil' i ti, n.*). In former days a transportable offence was one which rendered the doer liable to be transported to a penal colony. The transportation of felons was abolished in 1853.

A transporter (*trăns pört' ér, n.*) is a person who makes a business of carrying goods, or an apparatus for moving material from one place to another; one such transporter does this by means of skips running along overhead rails or cables. The type of bridge called a transporter bridge (*n.*) is used for carrying passengers and vehicles across a waterway in a car suspended from a trolley running on an overhead girder.

F. *transporter*, from L. *transportāre* to carry over, from *trans* across, *portāre* to carry.

SYN.: *v.* Carry, convey. *n.* Carriage, conveyance, rapture, troop-ship.

transpose (*trănz pöz'*), *v.t.* To cause to change places; to alter the order or position of; to write or play (music) in a key different from that in which it is scored. (F. *transposer*.)

In algebra, to transpose a term is to move it to the other side of an equation, its sign being changed also. In some cases the sense of a sentence may be altered completely by the transposition (*trănz pò zish' ún, n.*) of the words in it, that is, by placing them in different order.

F. *transposer*, from L. *trans* across, F. *poser* to put; cp. L. *transponere* (pp. *-positus*). See compose.

trans-ship (*trănz ship'*), *v.t.* To transfer from one ship or vehicle to another. Another form is *tranship* (*trănz ship'*). (F. *transborder*.)

It is often necessary to transfer goods

from a larger vessel to a smaller one, or vice versa. Wheat on its way from Canada to Britain is sometimes transshipped; this transshipment (*trănz ship' mēt, n.*), or transshipment (*trănz ship' mēt, n.*), may take place at Port Arthur, the terminus of the eastern section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the grain there being transferred from the railway train to the steamer.

From E. *trans* across, (of change) and *ship* (*v.*).

transubstantiate (*trănz sùb stăn' shi ät*), *v.t.* To change the substance of; to convert into another substance. (F. *transubstantier*.)

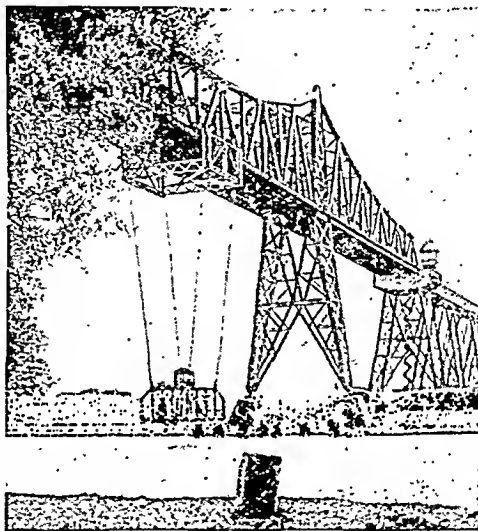
According to the theological doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church, transubstantiation (*trănz sùb stăn shi ä' shùn, n.*) means that the bread and wine of the Eucharist, after consecration by the priest, are transubstantiated, the whole substance in a philosophical sense of the word being changed into the body and blood of Christ.

L.L. *transubstantiātus*, p.p. of *transubstantiāre*, from *trans* across, over (of change), *substantia* substance.

transude (*trănz sūd'*), *v.i.* (Of fluids, to pass through the pores or interstices of a membrane, etc. (F. *transsuder*.)

The process of transuding is called transudation (*trănz sù dã' shùn, n.*). A transudate (*trăns' ū dät, n.*) is a fluid which has passed through the wall of a vessel, or through a serous membrane.

From L. *trans* through, *sūdāre* to sweat.



Transport.—The Rendsburg high bridge, which facilitates transport over the Kiel Canal by means of a railway above and a transporter below.

transverse (trănz vĕrs'; trănz' vĕrs), *adj.* Situated, placed, or acting across or in a crosswise direction. *n.* A transverse muscle, or transversalis; the sprocket axle of a chain-driven motor vehicle. *v.t.* To lie or pass across. Another form of the adjective is **transversal** (trănz vĕr' sâl). (*F. transverse, de travers.*)

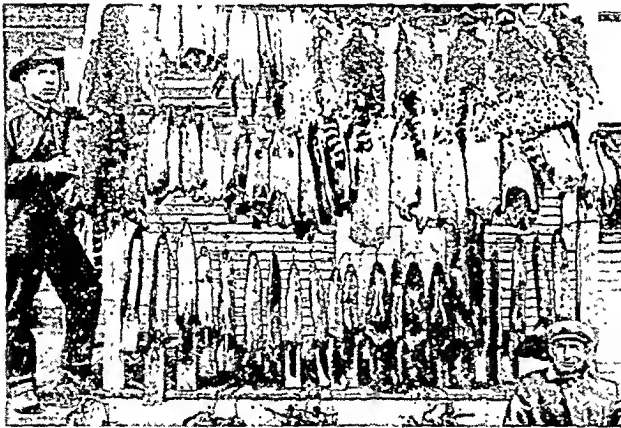
The weft of a textile fabric is composed of transverse threads, which cross the warp, being woven into the latter transversely (trănz vĕrs' li, *adv.*), or transversally (trănz vĕr' sâl li, *adv.*). The verb to transverse is now seldom used.

In geometry a line cutting a series of lines is called a **transversal** (*n.*). **Transversalis** (trănz vĕr sâ' lis, *n.*) is a name given to several muscles which lie transversely over a part, such as those keeping the head erect.

L. transversus, *p.p.* of *transvertere* to turn across, from *trans* across, *vertere* to turn. **SYN.** : *adj.* Crosswise. **ANT.** : *adj.* Longitudinal.

tranter (trânt' ěr), *n.* A carrier; a hawker; a huckster. (*F. colporteur.*)

Anglo-F. *traventer*, *L.L. trāvelārius*, perhaps for *trā(ns)vectārius*, from *L. transvehere* to carry across, transport.



Trap.—American trappers with a valuable collection of skins of trapped animals—raccoons, musk-rats, otters, etc.

trap [1] (trăp), *n.* An apparatus for catching animals; a trick or scheme to mislead or betray a person; a device for releasing a bird, or for throwing disks, etc., into the air to be shot at; a trap-door; a bent portion of a soil-pipe in which liquid is retained so as to seal the aperture and prevent the return flow of gas; a small carriage on springs. *v.t.* To catch with a trap; to provide (a drain, etc.) with a trap; to impede or retain (gas) by a trap; to make trap-doors in. *v.i.* To catch animals and birds in traps; to set traps; of steam, etc., to be impeded in a pipe. (*F. piège, trappe, carriole; prendre au piège.*)

In some countries animals are caught in traps consisting of concealed pits. Hence a person who falls a victim to a stratagem is sometimes said to walk into,

or fall into, the trap. The game of **trap-ball** (*n.*) is played with a wooden device, called a trap. This is shaped like a shoe, and contains a pivoted lever, on one end of which—in the heel—a ball is placed; when the other end of the lever is struck the ball is flung into the air. The player, after striking the trap, hits at the ball as it flies up. It is a simple form of knur and spell.

A kind of trap which was made to release live birds in front of people armed with shot-guns is now superseded in this country by a catapult, which throws into the air a clay disk as a mark or target. This sport is called **trap-shooting** (*n.*).

Drains and waste-pipes are trapped to prevent foul odours rising. Although water, etc., can flow through the trap—generally a U-shaped piece of pipe—a quantity of fluid is retained as a seal, until replaced by a portion of the next down-flow. To bring a football to a sudden standstill with the foot is to trap it.

A **trap-cellar** (*n.*) is a space under the stage of a theatre. A **trap-door** (*n.*) is a horizontal door or flap on hinges, used in floors and ceilings. Both trap-cellar and trap-door are known shortly as traps. The **trap-door spider** (*n.*), some species of which live in south Europe and others in South and Central America and South Africa, closes the entrance to its nest with a close-fitting circular trap-door.

Most of the furs used for clothing come from animals caught by a trapper (trăp' ěr, *n.*), a person who traps for a living, making a business of trapping wild animals in gins, or traps, of various kinds. **Trappy** (trăp' i, *adj.*) is a colloquial word which means trap-like, or containing traps. **Trappiness** (trăp' i nĕs, *n.*) is the state or quality of being trappy or tricky.

Late A.-S. *treppe*; cp. M. Dutch *trappe*, O.H.G., *L.L.*, Ital. *trappa* trap; perhaps akin to G. *trappe* stairs, Low G. *trappen* to tread upon, Dutch *trap* staircase. The original meaning is possibly what is stepped on, that on which an animal or person steps or trips. *See* tramp. **SYN.** : *n.* Ambush, gin, pitfall, snare *v.* Catch, ensnare, entrap.

trap [2] (trăp), *n.* Any dark-coloured rock of volcanic or igneous origin, especially with a stair-like structure. (*F. trapp.*)

Swed. *trappa* staircase. *See* trap [1].

trap [3] (trăp), *v.t.* To furnish with trappings. (*traps*, *n.pl.* Personal belongings. (*F. caparaçonner.*)

Horses used in state carriages are richly trapped or caparisoned. The term **trappings** (trăp' ingz, *n.pl.*) is used of harness, especially when elaborate. Ornaments and finery, or the ceremonial dress belonging to a particular

office, are figuratively called trappings. Hamlet (i, 2) speaks of the trappings of woe, meaning funeral garments. We sometimes speak of packing up our traps, meaning our luggage, etc.

M.E. *trappe*, from assumed O.F. *trap* = F. *drap*, Ital. *drappo*, L.L. *drappus*, *trappus* (horse-)cloth, trapping, perhaps from Low G. *trappen* to trample upon, full cloth. See drape, drab.

trapes (trāps), *v.i.* To gad about. *n.* A slattern. Another spelling is *traipse* (trāps). (F. *courir*; *femme malpropre*.)

Perhaps a longer form of *trape* to walk carelessly; cp. G. *trappen* to walk clumsily.

trapeze (trā pēz'), *n.* A cross-bar suspended by rope at each end, used by gymnasts and acrobats. (F. *trapèze*.)

In geometry a trapezium (trā pēz' i ūm, *n.*)—*pl.* trapezia (trā pē' zi ā) and trapeziums (trā pē' zi ūmz)—is strictly a plane figure bounded by four straight lines, no two of which are parallel to each other; a trapezoid (trāp' ē zoid, *n.*) is a four-sided figure with two only of its sides parallel. These definitions are, however, sometimes interchanged. A figure is said to be trapezoid (*adj.*) or trapezoidal (trāp' ē zoid' āl, *adj.*) if it has the shape of a trapezium or a trapezoid.

F. *trapèze*, from L. *trapezium*, Gr. *trapezion* small table, *dim.* of *trapeza* table (= *tetrapeza*, from *tetra-* four, *peza* foot, akin to *pous*, gen. *podos* foot).

trapper (trāp' ēr). For this word, *trappy*, etc., see under *trap* [1].

trappings (trāp' ingz). For this word and *traps* see under *trap* [3].

Trappist (trāp' ist), *n.* A member of an order of Cistercian recluses established at La Trappe, in France, in the twelfth century. (F. *trappiste*.)

Armand de Rancé, who became abbot of the order in 1664, instituted the rule of perpetual silence, and enforced the most rigid austerities. There are Trappist communities in England and Ireland. A Trappistine (trāp' is tin; trāp' is tīn, *n.*) is a nun of an order allied to the Trappists.

trash (trāsh), *n.* Worthless or waste matter; rubbish; loppings of trees; an inferior or rubbishy production; nonsense. *v.t.* To strip the outer leaves from (sugarcans). (F. *camelote*, *rebut*; *émonder*.)

A great many cheap articles may look good to the eye and yet be trashy (trāsh' i, *adj.*) or have the quality of trashiness (trāsh' i nēs, *n.*). A trashily (trāsh' i li, *adv.*) written book is one written badly or one dealing with a trashy subject.

Trash or cane-trash is the name given to the loppings from sugar canes, and also to the bruised canes. Sugar canes are trashed to encourage the plants to ripen.

Of Scand. origin. Cp. Icel. *trós* leaves and small twigs (gathered for fuel), Swed. *trasa* rags, tatters. The original sense seems to have been broken sticks under trees. SYN.: *n.* Loppings, nonsense, refuse, waste.

trauma (traw' mā), *n.* A wound or injury; external violence producing this. (F. *blesure*, *plaie*.)

A state which is caused by trauma, or mechanical injury, is said to be traumatic (traw māt' ik, *adj.*). The morbid condition of the body resulting from a serious wound is known as traumatism (traw' mā tizim, *n.*). Gr. *trauma* (gen. *traumatōs*) wound.

travel (trāv' ēl), *v.i.* To make a

journey; of a machine or part, to move (along, in, etc.); to pass; to move; to proceed; to move through space; to go from place to place as a commercial traveller seeking orders. *v.t.* To journey over or through (a country); to cause to travel. *n.* The act of travelling, especially in foreign countries; in machinery, the extent, rate, or mode of motion of a part; (*pl.*) a book written about travelling, especially in distant countries. (F. *voyager*; *parcourir*, *traverser*; *voyage*.)

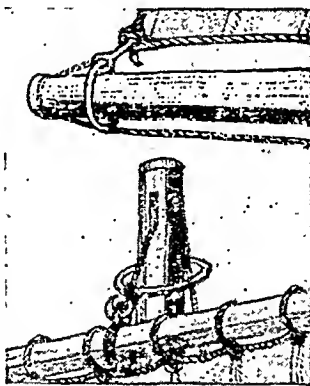
It is pleasant to travel either abroad or in one's own country. Though at times we

may find ourselves travel-soiled (*adj.*) or travel-stained (*adj.*), that is, dirtied by travel, and at others we may feel travel-worn (*adj.*) or tired out by travel, it is worth while to be a travelled (trāv' ēld, *adj.*) person—one experienced in travel.

Though anyone who travels is a traveller (trāv' ēl ēr, *n.*), we use the word specially of an explorer or other widely travelled person. A commercial traveller is a person who travels to obtain orders for the firm which he represents. Different kinds of machine, pieces of mechanism, fittings or parts which move along or have a degree of travel are called travellers.

The wild clematis of our hedgerows goes by the popular name of traveller's joy (*n.*). The name traveller's tree (*n.*) is given to various trees that collect water and so are valued by travellers, especially *Ravenala madagascariensis*, a palm-like plant of Madagascar.

O.F. *travailler* to torment, weary, labour, probably from L.L. *trepālium* an instrument of torture made with three stakes (L. *trēs* *pāti*). For the change of sense cp. *fear*, *peril*. SYN.: *v.* Journey, wander. *n.* Journey, movement, motion.



Traveller.—This traveller is a ring used in out-hauling (top) or hoisting a sail.

traverse (träv' èrs), *n.* A thing, especially a part of a structure, which crosses another; in fortification, an earthwork to protect a covered way against enfilading fire; a cross gallery or loft in a church, etc.; in geometry, a transversal line; in mountaineering, a sideways movement taken on a precipice to avoid an obstacle; a place where this movement is necessary; in navigation, a zigzag course taken owing to contrary winds or currents; the sideways movement of a tool or part of a machine; the horizontal movement of a gun in aiming it; in law, a denial of an allegation made formally by the opposite party. *v.t.* To travel or lie across; to make a traverse along (a cliff, etc.); in law, to deny (a charge); to consider or discuss thoroughly; to thwart; to plane (wood) across the grain; to turn (a gun) in aiming. *v.i.* Of a horse, to walk crosswise; to turn on or as on a pivot. (F. *terrassement*, *traverse*, *route oblique*, *bordée*, *chariotage*; *traverser*, *nier*, *pointer*; *tourner*, *pivoter*.)

England is traversed by roads, canals and railways. Telegraph and telephone lines traverse the country in all directions. The captain of a sailing-ship who has to work out a traverse is helped by consulting a traverse-table (*n.*), which is a table or statement enabling him to reckon the direction and distance between the two points at which a traverse begins and ends. A travelling platform used to move railway wagons sideways from one track to another is also called a traverse-table.

Roads are traversable (träv' èrs äbl, *adj.*) if they can be traversed. A traverser (träv' èrs èr, *n.*) is a thing or person that traverses in any sense. The name is also

given specially to a railway traverse-table.

O.F. *travers*, fem. *traverse*, from L. *transversus*, p.p. of L. *transvertere*, from *trans* across, *vertere* to turn. SYN.: *v.* Cross, deny, oppose, thwart.

travertine (träv' èr tin), *n.* A chalky rock formed by deposit from springs in many parts of Italy. (F. *travertin*.)

Travertine is a soft, porous, yellow rock, used in Italy for building. It is easily worked, but hardens with exposure to the air.

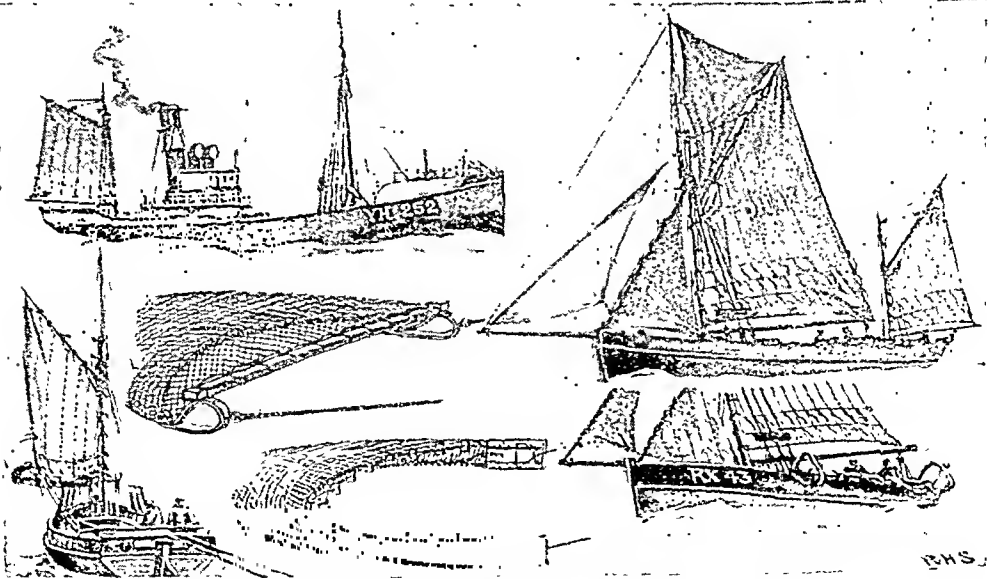
F. *travertin*, from Ital. *travertino* (earlier *tivertine*), from L. *Tiburinus* (lapis stone) from *Tibur* an old town in Latium (modern Tivoli).

travesty (träv' ès ti), *n.* Ridiculous imitation or misrepresentation; an instance of this. *v.t.* To make or be a travesty of; to make ridiculous. (F. *travestissement*, *burlesque*; *travestir*, *parodier*, *dénaturer*.)

F. *travesti* disguised, p.p. of *travestir*, from *tra-* (= L. *trans-* denoting change) *vestir* (= L. *vestire* to dress, clothe). SYN.: *n.* and *v.* Parody.

trawl (trawl), *n.* A large bag-shaped fishing-net, tapering to a point at the back, dragged along the sea-bottom; a trawl-line. *v.i.* To fish with a trawl-net. *v.t.* To drag (a trawl-net); to catch by trawling. (F. *chalut*; *pêcher au chalut*.)

The mouth of the trawl, or trawl-net (*n.*), is kept open by a wooden beam or by other means. A trawl-boat (*n.*), or trawler (trawl' èr, *n.*), is a vessel used for fishing with a trawl-net. Anyone engaged in trawling may be called a trawler. Trawling (trawl' ing, *n.*) is the method employed to catch flat-fish, cod, and other fish which feed on the bottom. Vessels trawl for these in deep water. When a catch has been made, the net is hauled aboard and emptied by opening the small end.



Trawl and trawler.—A steam trawler, a Brixham sailing trawler, a beam trawl, a shrimp trawler, an otter trawl, and the method of carrying a beam trawl when not in use.

A trawl-line (*n.*) is a long buoyed line with baited hooks attached to it at intervals, used to catch cod, ling, etc.

Cp. M. Dutch *traghelen*, from *traghel*, L. *tragula* drag-net, from *trahere* to drag.

tray (trā), *n.* A flat, shallow vessel used for holding or carrying small articles; an inner, shallow lidless box forming a compartment in a box or trunk, etc. (F. *plateau*.)

Care is needed in carrying a trayful (trā' fūl, *n.*) of glass or china from room to room.

A.-S. *trig* wooden board, tray, from the root of *tree*, hence wooden vessel. See trough, trug.

treacherous (trech' ēr ūs), *adj.* Violating allegiance; disloyal; traitorous; deceptive; untrustworthy. (F. *traître*, *perfide*, *déloyal*, *peu sûr*.)

A treacherous man is one who betrays his trust, or deals faithlessly with his friends or his country. His treachery (trech' ēr i, *n.*), which may not be suspected, is a source of danger to those with whom he is associated. Ice which looks thick, solid and safe may be treacherously (trech' ēr ūs li, *adv.*) thin in parts. Its treacherousness (trech' ēr ūs nēs, *n.*) is not realized, perhaps, until the surface cracks and breaks in some weak spot.

O.F. *trechereus*, from *trecheur*, agent *n.* from *trechier*, *tricher* to cheat, perhaps from assumed L.L. *triccāre* = L. *trīcārī* to trifle, from *trīcae* trifles, difficulties, tricks. See trick. SYN.: Deceptive, disloyal, faithless, traitorous, unreliable. ANT.: Faithful, loyal, reliable, staunch, true.

treacle (trē' kl), *n.* A syrup drained from sugar; molasses; the saccharine fluid exuding or prepared by decoction from various plants. (F. *mélasse*, *sirop*.)

Molasses, which is loosely called treacle, is the syrup drained from raw sugar in the course of manufacture, whereas treacle proper is obtained from crude sugar during refining. The sugary sap of some species of birch and maple is also called treacle. A treacly (trē' kli, *adj.*) substance is one made of or resembling treacle.

O.F. *triacle*, from L. *thēriaca* antidote against snake-bites or poisons, Gr. *thēriakē*, from *thēriakos* connected with wild beasts, from Gr. *thērion*, dim. of *thēr* beast.

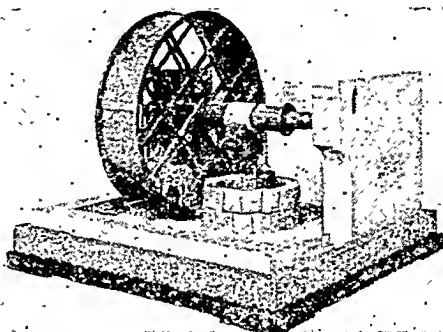
tread (tred), *v.i.* To set down the foot; to step; to walk; to go; to deal (cautiously, etc.); to follow (in a person's footsteps). *v.t.* To walk or step on; to press or crush with the feet; to trample; to walk (a distance); to dance (a measure). *p.t.* trod (trod)—archaic, trode (trōd); *p.p.* trodden (trōd' ēn). *n.* The act, manner or sound of walking; a footstep; the flat part of a stair or step; a piece of some material placed on this to protect it, or to reduce wear or noise; the part of a wheel or tire which bears on a rail or the road; the upper surface of a rail on which the wheels bear; the part of a sole which rests on the ground; the length between pedals of the crank-axle of a bicycle; any one of various parts

in machines or appliances on which the foot rests or is supported. (F. *marcher*; *fouler*, *danser*; *démarche*, *pas*, *giron*, *surface de roulement*, *semelle*.)

Some people tread heavily, others lightly. To tread lightly means, figuratively, to go cautiously or carefully about any business.

In old days prisoners were punished by being made to work a treadmill (*n.*), that is, a cylinder with steps projecting from it like the blades of a paddle-wheel. As they placed their feet on one step after another the treadmill was caused to turn on its axis and so drive machinery. To be on the treadmill means figuratively to have to follow the same wearisome or monotonous routine day after day.

A.-S. *tredan*; cp. Dutch *treden*, G. *treten*, O. Norse *trotha*. SYN.: *v.* Go, step, trample, walk. *n.* Step.



Treadmill.—A sixteenth century treadmill. The wheel was turned by a donkey treading inside it.

treadle (tred' l), *n.* A lever moved up and down by the foot to make a wheel turn. *v.i.* To work a treadle. *v.t.* To cause to work or rotate by treading. (F. *pédale*; *pédaler*.)

Many grindstones, lathes, sewing-machines and printing presses are driven by treading. A.-S. *tedel*, from *tredan* to tread and instrumental suffix *-el*, E. *-le*.

treason (trē' zōn), *n.* The violation by a subject of the allegiance he owes to his sovereign or government; disloyalty; a breach of faith. (F. *lèse majesté*, *trahison*.)

To plot against the king's life, to make war against him, to help his enemies, are all forms of treason. This crime is sometimes called high treason, to distinguish it from petty treason, a now obsolete legal term denoting the violation of allegiance towards any superior authority, as, for example, when a servant killed his master.

The crime of treason-felony (*n.*) is the act of attempting to depose the sovereign, levying war to compel a change in the laws, intimidating Parliament, or stirring up foreign invasion. Any act that is regarded in law as being equivalent to treason, although not intended or realized as such, is termed constructive treason (*n.*).

A traitor is one who is guilty of a treasonable (trē' zōn ābl, *adj.*) act, that is, one of the

nature of treason, and may be said to act treasonably (*trē' zón āb lī, adv.*), or in a manner involving the crime of treason. His conduct has the quality of treasonableness (*trē' zón ābl nēs, n.*).

O.F. *trāison*, from L. *trāditiō* (acc. -*ōn-em*) from *trādere* to hand over, betray, give up. SYN.: Disloyalty.

treasure (*trezh' ūr*), *n.* Precious metals in any form, or gems; a hoard or quantity of these stored away; a precious or highly-prized object; a greatly loved person, especially a child. *v.t.* To hoard or store (up) as valuable; to prize; to lay (up) in the memory as valuable. (F. *trésor*; *conserver précieusement*.)

A story of hidden treasure, or treasure trove (*n.*), has an unending glamour, especially when it is related in such a book as R. L. Stevenson's "Treasure Island." In law, treasure trove denotes only coins or other valuables of gold or silver found hidden in the earth or elsewhere, and of unknown ownership. It belongs legally to the Crown, and its discovery must be reported.

In an extended sense we speak of valuable antiques found unexpectedly in curiosity shops as treasure trove, and describe rare objects of art as art treasures. We treasure up the words of a speaker only if they are worth remembering.

In the Bible, a treasure-city (*n.*) denotes a city serving as a store-place and granary, such as Pithom and Raamses, which Pharaoh forced the Israelites to build (Exodus i, ii). Many a museum may be fitly named a treasure-house (*n.*), since it houses articles of great value.

The treasurer (*trezh' ūr ér, n.*) of a society or club is the person appointed to receive subscriptions and keep account of them; that of a company has charge of the funds. Either post is a *treasurership* (*trēzh' ūr ér ship, n.*). The original meaning of *treasury* (*trēzh' ūr i, n.*) is a chamber or building in which treasures or else public revenues are kept, the person in charge of it being a treasurer. The Treasury of a country is a Government department which has charge of public revenues, or else the officers of this department. The British Treasury is controlled by the Treasury Board (*n.*), consisting of the Lords of the Treasury or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, all members of the Government, having at their head the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The front bench on the right hand of the Speaker in the House of Commons is called the Treasury Bench (*n.*) because it is occupied by the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The

former office is held by the Prime Minister, if a commoner, or by the leader of the House of Commons; despite his title the holder has nothing to do with financial matters.

A Treasury bill (*n.*) is a form of security on which the British Government borrows money temporarily. Such bills are promissory notes usually repayable at the end of three, six, nine, or twelve months. For longer periods a Treasury bond (*n.*) may be issued, which carries a certain rate of interest and has to be repaid in full at the end of a definite period of years.

Between 1914 and 1928, the British Treasury issued currency notes for £1 and 10s. A note of this kind was loosely called a Treasury note (*n.*). The later currency notes were issued through the Bank of England.

The Treasury Solicitor (*n.*) is a law officer appointed by royal warrant to enforce payment of money due to the Treasury. Treasury warrant (*n.*) is a warrant issued by the Treasury authorizing money to be paid out by the Exchequer.

In a figurative sense, a book containing valuable information, or specimens of great literature, is called a treasury. The book entitled "The Golden Treasury" is an anthology containing "the best songs and lyrical poems in the English language," compiled by Francis Turner Palgrave (1824-97).

O.F. *tresor*, Ital. *tesoro*, from L. *thēsauros* (acc. -*um*), Gr. *thēsauros*, from the root of *ti-the-nai* to store up, place, hence properly the place where treasure is stored. SYN.: *n.* Bullion, money, wealth. *v.* Esteem, store. ANT.: *n.* Refuse, trash. *v.* Despise, squander, waste.



Treat.—Visitors interested in seeing a child treated by means of artificial sun-rays, a modern form of remedial treatment.

treat (*trēt*), *v.t.* To act or behave to or towards; to deal with in order to produce a particular result; to apply a process to; to present or express (a subject, etc.) in a particular way; to supply (another, etc.)

HOW TO KNOW TREES BY THE LEAVES THEY BEAR



Tree.—In the summer trees are readily recognized by their leaves. Those shown are as follows: 1. Oak. 2. Mountain Ash. 3. Ash. 4. Elm. 5. Birch. 6. Yew. 7. Larch. 8. Spruce. 9. Plane. 10. Sycamore. 11. Horse-chestnut. 12. Maple. 13. Sweet Chestnut.

with food, drink, or entertainment at one's own expense. *v.i.* To discourse (of); to arrange terms (with). *n.* An entertainment or outing given to school children, etc.; an unusual pleasure. (F. *traiter, régaler; régala, fête.*)

We treat a person well when we show kindness to him. Theatrical scenery is treated with certain chemicals to make it fireproof. We treat or stand treat to a friend when we buy food or drink for him. A person who does this is a treater (*trêt'ér, n.*), which also means one who treats in other senses of the verb.

A literary composition in which a particular subject is treated more or less systematically is called a treatise (*trê' tiz, n.*).

A doctor treats a patient when he attends to him and gives him treatment (*trêt' mént, n.*), that is, medical or surgical service. Treatment means also the act or mode of treating. The open-air treatment of tuberculosis is very common. Insanity is now considered treatable (*trêt' ábl, adj.*), that is, either capable of being treated curatively, or fit to be treated thus.

Before two or more countries can make a treaty (*trê' ti, n.*)—that is, a contract relating to peace, an alliance, or some other international matter—their representatives must treat together or discuss the terms of settlement, each country being said to treat, or negotiate, with the other.

A treaty port (*n.*) is one of the Chinese ports that were ceded to Britain for trading purposes in accordance with the peace treaty following the Opium War of 1840-42.

O.F. *traiter*, from L. *trahere* to handle, manage, treat, frequentative of *trahere* (p.p. *tract-us*). SYN.: *v.* Conduct, discuss, express, negotiate.

treble (*tréb' l, adj.* Threefold; triple; soprano. *n.* A soprano voice or singer: the highest or soprano part in a musical composition. *v.t.* To multiply by three; to make three times as great. *v.i.* To become increased threefold. (F. *triple, de dessus; soprano; tripler; se tripler.*)

The ordinary compass of the treble voice, or treble, is from about middle C to A thirteen notes above. Music for this voice, for the higher pitched instruments, and the part usually played by the right hand on the pianoforte is written in the treble clef (*n.*), or G clef (see under G).

We should consider an article unduly expensive if it cost treble or three times as much as other similar articles, unless, indeed, its price was trebled, or multiplied by three, because it was of vastly superior quality. Three locks make a door trebly (*tréb' li, adv.*) secure, that is, in a threefold manner or degree.

O.F., from L. *tripplus* triple. See triple. SYN.: *adj.* Threefold, triple.

trebuchet (*tréb' û shet; trā bu shā, n.* A mediaeval military engine for hurling

stones, etc.; a delicately constructed tilting scale or balance for weighing small objects; a kind of trap for small birds; a ducking-stool. Another form is trebucket (*tréb' û ket*). (F. *trébuchet.*)

O.F. from *trebucher, trebuquier* to stumble, fall. It is suggested that the word may be a compound of O.F. *tra-* (= L. *trans*) and *buc* trunk of the body (cp. G. *bauch* belly).

trecento (*trā chen' tō, n.* The fourteenth century as characterized by Italian literature and art of that period. (F. *trecento.*)

The trecento is the Golden Age of Italian literature. Dante (1265-1321), Petrarch (1304-74), and Boccaccio (1313-75) were its leading writers.

Ital. = 300 (for 1300).

trechometer (*trē kom' è tēr, n.* A device which records the distance run by a vehicle; a odometer. (F. *odomètre.*)

The cyclometer of a bicycle might be called a trechometer.

From Gr. *trekhein* to run, and *-meter* (Gr. *metron* measure).



Tree. — A tree-dweller of the Philippines Islands climbing to her hut at the tree-top.

tree (*trē, n.* A large, long-lived plant, the single stem of which hardens into wood; something resembling a tree, especially in having a stem and branches; in mathematics, a diagram with branching lines; a genealogical chart; a bar or framework of timber for various purposes; an axle-tree; a saddle-tree; a boot-tree, or mould for keeping a boot in shape; a gibbet; a cross used in crucifixion. *v.t.* To force (an animal, etc.) to take refuge in a tree; to stretch (boots) on boot-trees. (F. *arbre, généalogie, potence, croix; faire brancher.*)

A tree is distinguished from a shrub by its greater size and by the fact that its stem is usually bare of branches for some distance from the ground. The tallest tree is probably the eucalyptus of Australia, which often reaches a height of nearly five hundred feet. Most trees are deciduous, that is, they

shed their leaves annually. A few, such as most conifers, are evergreens, their leaves remaining fresh and green through the winter.

The tree of life and the tree of knowledge of good and evil were trees described in the Bible (Genesis ii, 9) as being planted in the Garden of Eden.

In the variety of agate called tree-agate (*n.*), there are tree-like markings. Similar patterns are produced by staining on tree-calf (*n.*), which is a brown calf-binding once widely used for books. The little bird *Certhia familiaris* is named the tree-creeper (*n.*) from its habit of creeping about the trunks of trees in search of insects in the bark. Its back and wings are a dark brown, its under parts white.

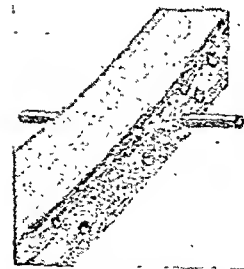
The tree-fern (*n.*) grows in tropical and temperate regions. It is a large fern with a trunk-like stem crowned by a spreading tuft of fronds. The largest species, sometimes attaining a height of eighty feet, belong to the genera *Alsophila* and *Cyathea*.

The tree-frog (*n.*) is a frog having sucking disks on its toes, by means of which it clings to the branches and leaves of trees. The species known to scientists as *Hyla arborea* is common in Europe, and has been naturalized in the Isle of Wight, hunting among the foliage of trees for the grubs and insects on which it feeds.

The tree-kangaroo (*n.*)—*Dendrolagus*—is a small kangaroo living in trees, and differing from the ground kangaroos in having limbs of nearly equal length. It feeds on fruit and ferns, and is found in Queensland and in New Guinea.

The tree-mallow (*n.*)—*Lavatera arborea*—is a shrub with purple flowers resembling those of the hollyhock. It has large ornamental leaves.

A pin of hard wood, called a treenail (*n.*) or trenail (tren' l, *n.*) is used for holding timbers together when metal nails are unsuitable, as in shipbuilding.



Treenail. — A treenail in a timber of an old wooden ship.

The tree-shrew (*n.*) of India and Malaya is a small shrew living in trees. It has a long, bushy tail, like that of a squirrel, which it also resembles in build. Scientists assign it to the family *Tupaiaidae*.

The form of religion called tree-worship (*n.*) is the worship of trees, due to a belief that trees are inhabited by spirits or possess

mysterious powers. In Druidism, the religion of the ancient Britons, oaks were regarded as sacred trees. The use of mistletoe at Christmas and dancing round the Maypole are survivals of tree-worship.

Owing partly to the extensive use of wood for charcoal before coal came into general use, many parts of Britain that were once covered by forest are now treeless (trē' lēs, *adj.*), that is, destitute of trees.

A.-S. *trēo(w)* tree, wood, timber; cp. O. Norse *trē*, Swed. *trä*, *träd* (where *d* is the article), Rus. *drevo*, Gr. *drys* tree, oak, *dory* shaft of a spear, *deru* oak, Sansk. *drū* tree, wood.

trefle (tréf' l), *n.* A military mine with three chambers for explosives at the inner end; a figure resembling a triple leaf, a trefoil. (*F. mine, trèfle.*)

O.F., so called from its resemblance to a *trefoil*. See *trefoil*.

trefoil (trē' foil), *n.* A plant with leaves composed of three leaflets; a three-lobed ornamental opening or tracery; any object of this shape. *adj.* Arranged in three lobes. (*F. trèfle.*)

Plants of the genus *Trifolium*, such as clover, are trefoils. In Gothic architecture the trefoil is a common ornament, especially in the heads of window-lights. The arches of Early English doorways are often trefoiled (trē' foild, *adj.*) or ornamented with trefoils.

O.F. *trifoli*, *trefoil*, *trèfeul*, from L. *trifolium*, from *tri-* (trēs, tria three), *folium* leaf.

trehala (trē ha' là), *n.* A kind of manna, containing starch, sugar, and gum, exuded in cocoon form by a beetle (*Larinus maculatus*), found in Asia minor. Turkish *tigala*.

trek (trek), *v.i.* To travel by ox-wagon; to migrate thus; of an ox, to pull a load. *n.* A journey made with an ox-wagon; a stage in such a journey; a migration by trekking. (*F. émigrer; étape.*)

In 1836-40 large numbers of Boers from Cape Colony trekked into country north of the Vaal River, afterwards named the Transvaal. Their migration is remembered as the Great Trek.

Dutch *trekken* to draw a vehicle, (*n.*) *trek*.

trellis (trél' is), *n.* An open-work of light strips of wood crossing and nailed together, in lozenge or square pattern; a similar structure of metal or wire; a lattice, grating, etc.; a summer-house, or other structure made of trellis. *v.t.* To interlace into a trellis; to furnish with trellis; to support or train on a trellis. (*F. treillis; treillisser.*)

Trellis or trellis-work (*n.*) is often used as a support for creepers, vines, and other ornamental climbing plants.



British Museum (Natural History).
Tree-frog.—The giant tree-frog of New Guinea.

O.F. *treillis*, from *treille* a vine-arbour, L. *trichila*, *trichla* arbour, summer-house. The suffix -is is accounted for by the influence of O.F. *treilis* (F. *treillis* trellis-work, sackcloth), a name given to armour covered with a kind of lattice-worked sackcloth, L.L. *trislidium*, from *trēs* three, *licium* thread; cp. L. *trilix*.

tremble (trem' bl), *v.i.* To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, etc.; to be in a state of great alarm, suspense, agitation, etc.; to quiver. *n.* The act or state of trembling. (F. *trembler*, *grelotter*, *frissonner*; *frisson*, *tremblement*.)

In a figurative sense, we tremble for a person's safety when we are alarmed at some risk he undergoes. In music both a trill and a tremolo or vibrato may be called a *tremblement* (trem' bl mēnt, *n.*) which also means trembling in a general sense.

The word *trembler* (trem' blēr, *n.*), denotes either a person who trembles, or a vibrating device for making and breaking an electric circuit automatically. A trembler forms part of an electric bell, which also is sometimes called a trembler. Fear makes us speak trembly (trem' bling li, *adv.*), or, to use a colloquialism, in a trembly (trem' bli, *adj.*), or trembling, manner.

F. *trembler*, L.L. *tremulāre*, from L. *tremulus*, dim. *adj.* from *tremere* to tremble, akin to Gr. *tremein*. SYN.: *v.* Oscillate, quake, quiver, shake, shiver.

tremella (trē mel' ā), *n.* A genus of shapeless jelly-like fungi, found on rotten wood or on the ground, resembling *nostoc*. (F. *trémelle*.)

Modern L. dim from L. *tremulus* = shaking like jelly, from *tremere* to shake.

tremendous (trē men' dūs), *adj.* Awe-inspiring; terrible; overpowering; immense; extraordinary. (F. *épouvantable*, *effrayant*, *immense*, *extraordinaire*.)

Like the words awful, fearful, prodigious, etc., tremendous is often used merely to express emphasis. When we say we enjoyed our holiday tremendously (trē men' dūs li, *adv.*), all that we mean is that we enjoyed it very much indeed. Tremendousness (trē men' dūs nēs, *n.*) is the fact or quality of being tremendous.

From L. *tremendus* meet to be feared, gerundive of *tremere* to fear; E. *adj.* suffix -ous. SYN.: Awful, formidable, immense, overpowering.

tremolant (trem' ô lānt). This is another spelling of tremulant. See under tremulous.

tremolo (trem' ô lô), *n.* In music, a tremulous, undulating effect intentionally produced by a singer or instrumentalist; the rapid repetition of a note; the rapid alternation of the notes of a chord. (F. *tremblement*.)

The musical direction *tremolando* (trem

ô lan' dô, *adv.*) means tremblingly, or with a tremolo.

Ital., from L. *tremulus*. See tremulous
tremor (trem' ôr), *n.* A trembling, shaking, or quivering; a thrill. (F. *tremblement*, *tressaillement*.)

A person who has strong nerves will bear pain or shock without a tremor, his bearing may then be described as tremorless (trem' ôr lēs, *adj.*). Very slight earthquakes are sometimes called earth tremors.

L. = trembling, from *tremere* to tremble.

tremulous (trem' ū lūs), *adj.* Trembling; quivering; timid; wavering. (F. *tremblant*, *chevrotant*.)

Nervous children sometimes speak in a tremulous voice, or tremulously (trem' ū lūs li, *adv.*). A wavy, timidly drawn line is also tremulous and has the quality of tremulousness (trem' ū lūs nēs, *n.*). On a hot summer day the air can be seen moving tremulously or quiveringly. A mechanical device used to produce a tremulous, fluttering effect, or tremolo, on the organ is called a tremulant (trem' ū lānt, *n.*).

L. *tremulus* trembling, from *tremere* to tremble, and suffix -ous. SYN.: Irresolute, shaking, shivering, timid, vacillating. ANT.: Firm, resolute, steady, tremorless.



Trench.—Men of the King's Liverpool Regiment in a front-line trench during the World War.

trench (trench), *n.* A long deep furrow or ditch; an excavation to protect soldiers, etc., from enemy fire. *v.t.* To dig or cut a trench or trenches in; to fortify with trenches; to turn over the earth of (a field, etc.), by digging parallel trenches and filling each with soil excavated from the next. *v.i.* To dig trenches; to encroach (upon). (F. *tranchée*; *retrancher*, *défoncer*.)

A military trench is usually protected by a parapet made of the excavated earth. In a figurative sense a person is said to trench on or upon the rights of another, when he infringes upon them, however slightly.

Ammunition is carried through trenches on a low hand-cart, called a trench-cart (*n.*).

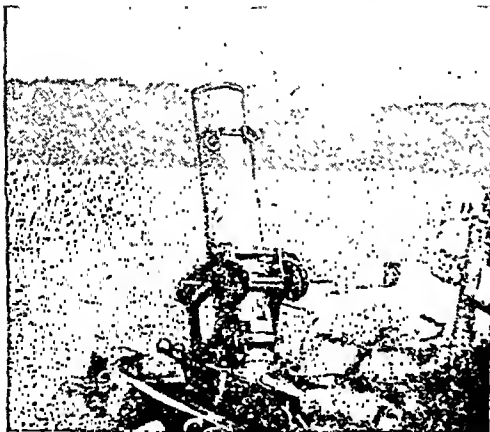
A trench-coat (*n.*) is a short waterproof coat worn by a soldier while in the trenches. To save time military trenches are sometimes cut with an excavating machine working a chain of buckets like a dredger, and called a trench-cutter (*n.*).

During the World War trench-warfare (*n.*), that is, fighting in which both sides occupy trenches close together, was practised on a large scale for the first time in history. Among the complaints suffered by soldiers in the trenches were trench-feet (*n.*), a state of the feet resembling frost-bite and caused by long exposure of the feet to wet and cold, and trench-fever (*n.*), an infectious disease caused by an unknown organism.

A trench-mortar (*n.*) is a kind of small cannon used in trenches for throwing bombs into the enemy's lines.

A farmer's trench-plough (*n.*), or trenching-plough (*n.*), is a plough which cuts deeper into the ground than an ordinary plough. A trencher (trench' èr, *n.*) is a man who digs trenches or a machine used for such work.

O.F. *trenche*, from *trenchier* to cut; cp. Ital. *trincea*, (*v.*) *trinciare*, Span. *trinchar*. Probably from assumed L.L. *trincāre*, variant of L. *truncāre* to lop, truncate, from *truncus* trunk of a tree. SYN.: *v* Encroach, intrude.



Imperial War Museum.
Trench-mortar.—A French trench-mortar used for throwing bombs in the World War.

trenchant (tren' chânt), *adj.* Sharp; cutting; incisive; vigorous. (F. *tranchant*, *acéré*, *vif*, *mordant*.)

The literal meaning, as in the expression a trenchant sword, is archaic, but in a figurative sense we speak of trenchant, or keen and penetrating, criticism, expressed in trenchant or vigorous language. Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) is famous for the trenchancy (tren' chânt si, *n.*), or trenchant quality, of his satire. He wrote trenchantly (tren' chânt li, *adv.*), or in an incisive, penetrating manner.

Pres. p. of O.F. *trencher* to cut. SYN.: Biting, incisive, keen, penetrating, sharp. ANT.: Blunt, dull, obtuse, stupid, undiscerning.

trencher [1] (trench' èr), *n.* One who or that which digs trenches. See under trench.

trencher [2] (trench' èr), *n.* A wooden plate, platter, or dish on which meat was formerly carved; a trencher-cap. (F. *tranchoir*.)

Trenchers are now used chiefly as plates on which to cut bread. A mortar-board, or college cap with a flat, square top, is sometimes called a trencher-cap (*n.*), or trencher. A person who eats heartily and fully is termed a good trencherman (trench' èr mán, *n.*); a small or finicky eater is a poor trencherman.

O.F. *trenchoir*, from *trencher* to cut, carve.

trend (trend), *v.i.* To have or take a particular direction; to have a general tendency. *n.* General tendency, direction, or bent. (F. *tendre*; *tendance*.)

We say that a coast-line trends towards a certain point of the compass, or that a newspaper enables us to follow the trend of events. A desultory conversation trends away from one subject to another.

A.-S. *trendan* to roll or turn about; cp. A.-S. *trinde* a round lump, *trendel* circle, ring. Dan., Swed. *trind* round (*adj.*), E. *trundle*. SYN.: *v* Bend, incline, tend, turn. *n.* Course, direction, tendency.

trental (tren' tâl), *n.* A succession of thirty daily masses for the dead. (F. *trentaine*.)

O.F., from L.L. *trentāle*, from L. *trīgintā* thirty.

trepán [1] (tré pân'), *n.* A small, cylindrical saw used in surgery for making a circular opening in the skull, etc. *v.t.* To perforate with a trepan. (F. *trépan*; *trépaner*.)

The trepan, in an improved form often called a trephine, is used in the operation of trepanation (trep á nâ' shûn, *n.*) or *trepanning* (tré pân' ing, *n.*), that is, the removing of a piece of bone from the skull. It is possible that this operation was known in the Stone Age, for skulls that appear to have been trepanned have been found among prehistoric remains.

O.F. from L.L. *trepanum*, from Gr *trypanon* borer, auger, from *trypan* to bore, make a hole (*trypa*), akin to *teirein* to rub.

trepán [2] (tré pân'), *v.t.* To ensnare; to trap; to inveigle (into). (F. *enjôler*.)

Earlier form *trapan*, from O.F. *trappan* snare, trap, plank, L.L. *trapentum* plank for trap-door, from O.H.G. *trappa* trap.

trepang (tré päng'), *n.* The edible sea-cucumber or bêche-de-mer (*Holothuria*), a marine animal esteemed in China as a food. (F. *trévang*.)

Many varieties of trepang are caught in tropical seas, especially *H. edulis* and *H. ingra*. They are smoked and dried for sale to the Chinese who make them into soup.

Malay *trévang*.

trepine (tré fên'; tré fin'), *n.* An improved form of trepan. *v.t.* To operate on with this. (F. *trépan*; *trépaner*.)

The word trephining (tré fên' ing; tré fin' ing, *n.*) is now frequently used to denote the operation of trepanning.

Altered by inventor from *trepan* [1], because of its three ends (L. *três finēs*).

trepidation (trep i dā' shūn), *n.* Alarm; flurry; agitation; perturbation; an involuntary trembling of the limbs, due to fear, excitement, paralysis, etc. (F. *transe, alarme, tremblement*.)

Unless we are very self-possessed we experience some trepidation when introduced to an eminent and very imposing personage.

O.F., from L. *trepidatiō* (acc. -on-em), from *trepidatus*, p.p. of *trepidare* to tremble, from *irēpidus* agitated, flurried. SYN.: Alarm, dismay, perturbation.

trespass (tres' pás), *n.* Any offence against the law, other than treason, felony, or concealment of either; a sin; an intrusion or encroachment (upon). *v.i.* To commit a trespass, especially to enter another's land, etc., unlawfully; to intrude or make undue claims (upon); to sin. (F. *injurer, violation; abuser de, enfreindre une loi, empiéter, violer la propriété, pécher*.)

In law, a man who touches another in a rough or hostile fashion is guilty of trespass to the person, and one who, without legal right, intrudes on another's land is guilty of trespass to property. In an extended sense we apologize for trespassing on a person's time if we detain him more or less unwarrantably. Among the Hebrews, a trespass-offering (*n.*), or sin-offering, was a sacrifice offered in atonement for a trespass against the law of Moses. The word trespasser (tres' pás ér, *n.*) usually denotes a person who trespasses on property.

O.F. *trespas*, from *trespasser* to pass over or too far, from *tres* (= L. *trans-* over, across), *passer* to pass (cp. L. *passus* step). See *pass*.

tress (tres), *n.* A lock, plait, or piece of hair, especially from the head of a girl or woman; (*pl.*) hair, especially a woman's or girl's. *v.t.* To arrange (hair) in plaits, etc. (F. *trousse, boucle; tresser*.)

This word is used chiefly in poetry and poetical prose. The word tressed (trest, *adj.*), meaning furnished with tresses, is generally used in combination with qualifying words, as, a golden-tressed head.

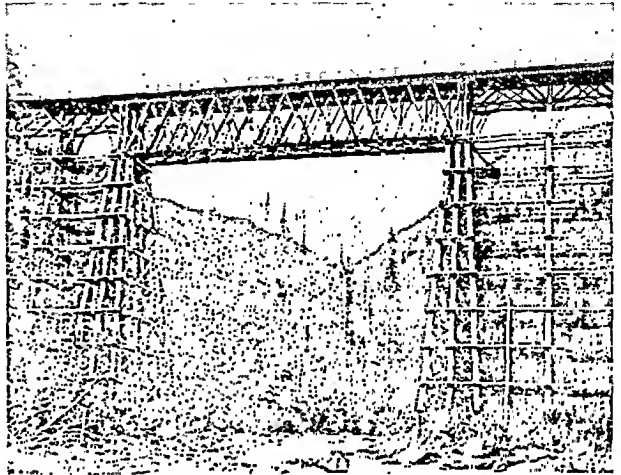
M.E. *trasse*, O.F. *trece*, from L.L. *tricia* a plait, perhaps from Gr. *trikha* in three parts, from the usual way of plaiting or interlacing the hair. SYN.: *n.* Curl, lock, plait, ringlet.

trestle (tres' l), *n.* A structure consisting of two diverging frames or pairs of legs fixed or hinged together at the top, for a platform, etc.; an open braced framework of timber or steel, supporting a bridge; a trestle-tree. (F. *tréteau, barres de lune*.)

Where a wide valley has to be crossed by a railway at a considerable height, a trestle-bridge (*n.*) is often constructed. The trestle-

tree (*n.*) in a square-rigged sailing ship is either of a horizontal pair of timbers fixed near the top of a lower mast to carry the topmast and cross-trees. A trestle-work (*n.*) is a framework formed of a series of trestles.

O.F. *trestel*, from L. *transtillum* little cross-beam, dim. of *transtrum* cross-beam. See *transom*.



Trestle-bridge.—A trestle-bridge in British Columbia Canada. One and a half million feet of timber were used in its construction.

tret (tret), *n.* An allowance of weight formerly made to the purchaser of certain goods to cover damage or deterioration during transit (usually four pounds in every one hundred and four pounds).

O.F. *tret* drawing, Norman F. *treit* deduction, or O.F. *traite* tax on wares; cp. O. Ital. *tratta* leave to transport goods, Ital. draft, bill, from L. *tractus*, fem. *tracta*, p.p. of *trahere* to draw.

trews (trooz), *n.pl.* The close-fitting tartan trousers worn in Scottish regiments. (F. *braies*.)

Gaelic *triubhas*, obsolete E. *trouse(s)* trousers. **trey** (trā), *n.* A three at cards or dice; a card or die with three spots. (F. *trois*.)

O.F. *treis* three, from L. *trēs*.

tri-. This is a prefix meaning three, three-fold, thrice, or in three, and is used with words of Greek and Latin origin. (F. *tri-*) L., Gr., sometimes through F.

triable (tri' äbl), *adj.* Capable of being tried or tested; liable to trial in a court of law. (F. *essayable, du ressort de*.)

From E. *try* and suffix -able.

triacontahedral (tri ä kon tä hē' dral), *adj.* Having thirty sides or faces.

Gr. *triäkonta* thirty, *hedra* seat, base, and -al.

triad (tri' äd), *n.* A set or group of three; in music, a chord of three notes consisting of a note and the third and fifth notes above it; a Welsh form of literary composition in which statements are grouped in threes; in chemistry, an element or radical with a combining power of three. (F. *triade*.)

A Welsh historical poem in which the recorded events are grouped by threes, is

called a triad or a triadic (trī ād' ik, *adj.*) poem. In chemistry, gold is termed a triad or trivalent element.

F. *triade*, from L. *trias* (gen. *triad-is*), Gr. *trias* (gen. *triad-os*), from *tri-* and suffix *-as* = *-ad*.

triage (trī' ij), *n.* Coffee-beans of the lowest grade.

F. sorting, selecting, from *trier* to sort out; 'p E. *try* and *-age*.

trial (trī' āl), *n.* The act or process of trying, testing or being tested; an experiment; that which tries one's strength, endurance, courage, faith, etc.; the examination and deciding of a case by legal process. (F. *essai*, *épreuve*, *procès*, *cause*.)

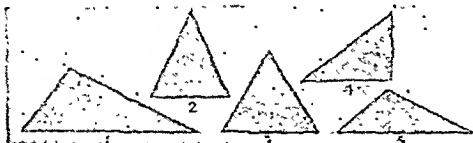
We say that a person has undergone a severe trial when his strength of mind or body has been tested by some experience. A wilfully naughty child is a trial to his parents. A criminal stands his trial when he is brought into a court of law to answer charges which have been made against him.

The Normans introduced into England the form of trial called trial by battle (*n.*), or trial by combat (*n.*). This allowed a person accused of a crime to challenge and fight his accuser in single combat.

A trial balance (*n.*) is a comparison between the debit and credit totals made to check the accuracy of the posting in double-entry book-keeping. Before a newly built ship is commissioned she has to undergo her trials, and, on the trial-trip (*n.*) which she makes for this purpose, experts watch her performance very carefully to see that she fulfils all requirements.

O.F. from *trier* to sort out. See *try*. SYN.: Experiment, hardship, suffering.

triangle (trī' āng gl), *n.* A figure bounded by three lines and containing three angles; a draughtsman's implement or other object of this shape; a group or set of three; a musical instrument made of a steel rod bent into the form of a triangle with one open angle, and struck with a metal bar; a frame to which soldiers or sailors were tied to be flogged. (F. *triangle*, *équerre*.)



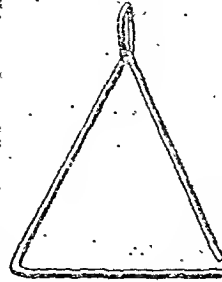
Triangle.—Various kinds of triangles—Scalene (1), isosceles (2), equilateral (3), right-angled (4), obtuse-angled (5).

A plane triangle is one contained by three straight lines, all in the same plane. Lines joining three points on the surface of a sphere enclose a spherical triangle.

A triangular (trī āng' gū lār, *adj.*) framework, or one shaped like a triangle, cannot have its shape altered except by breaking it, or bending the sides. Its triangularity (trī āng gū lār' i ti, *n.*), or state or quality of being triangular, gives it great stiffness. Compasses with three legs, called triangular compasses (*n.pl.*), are used for

measuring the distances between three points at the same time. A treaty concluded between three parties is a triangular treaty, and such a treaty has been negotiated triangularly (trī āng' gū lār li, *adv.*).

When surveying country, surveyors triangulate (trī āng' gū lāt, *v.t.*) it, that is, divide it into a number of triangles, the area of each of which is then reckoned. The process is called triangulation (trī āng gū lā' shūn, *n.*), which also means the state of being made triangular.



Triangle.—The triangle of the orchestra.

The skin of an animal is said to be triangulate (trī āng' gū lāt, *adj.*), or marked triangulately (trī āng' gū lāt li, *adv.*), if it has triangular markings.

F., from L. *triangulum*, neuter of *triangulus* three-angled.

triapsidal (trī āp' si dāl), *adj.* Having three apses. Triapsal

(trī āp' sāl) has the same meaning. (F. *à trois absides*.)

From E. *tri-* and *apsidal*.

Trias (trī' ās), *n.* Geological name for the layers of rocks above the Carboniferous and beneath the Jurassic. (F. *trias*.)

The Trias, or as it is also called, the Triassic (trī ās' ik, *adj.*) system, or the Triassic (*n.*), comprises the lowest of the Secondary or Mesozoic rocks, and is divided into three series, the Keuper, Muschelkalk, and Bunter, hence the name. Examples occur throughout the north and west of Great Britain. Triassic rocks are chiefly limestones, red or mottled sandstones, and marks.

L. = *triad*. See *triad*.

tribal (trī' bāl), *n.* For this word, tribalism, etc., see under *tribe*.

From *tribe* and suffix *-al*.

tribble (trib' l), *n.* A drying frame with cross wires or threads, used in paper manufacture.

Possibly a corruption of *cribble* (sieve).

tribe (trib), *n.* A group, class, or division of people, especially one forming a more or less distinct community and claiming a common ancestry; a group of barbarous or primitive clans under a chief; a group of plants or animals, especially one below an order and above a genus. (F. *tribu*.)

This term was first used for the three divisions of the early people of Rome. The people of Israel were divided into twelve tribes, claiming descent from the twelve sons of Jacob. The word is sometimes used contemptuously of a set of persons, particularly of the same profession, such as the tribe of scribblers or writers. A tribesman (*n.*) is a member of a tribe.

Anything relating to or like a tribe or tribes is tribal (trī' bāl, *adj.*). We speak of

tribal customs and tribal wars. **Tribalism** (trī' bāl izm, *n.*) means tribal organization, or tribal spirit, and tribally (trī' bāl li, *adv.*) in a tribal way or as a tribe.

O.F. *tribu*, L. *tribus*, perhaps from *tri-* = *trēs* three, one of the three divisions of the Roman people; but cp. Welsh *tref* town.



Tribes.—A tribal reunion of Navajos, members of a once powerful North American Indian tribe.

triblet (trib' lèt), *n.* A tapered steel rod used in forging nuts, rings, etc.; a smooth steel bar on which a tube is drawn through a die. Another form is **tribolet** (trib' ô lèt). (F. *triboulet*.)

F. *triboulet*, probably from L. *tribulus*, Gr. *tribolos* a three-spiked instrument = *tribelēs* (adj.), from *treis* three, *belos* dart, from *ballein* to hurl.

tribometer (trī bom' é tēr), *n.* A sled-like apparatus used for measuring the friction between two sliding surfaces. (F. *tribomètre*.)

Gr. *tribein* to rub, *E. -meter* (= Gr. *metron* measure).

tribrach [1] (trib' rāk), *n.* A metrical foot of three short or unaccented syllables. (F. *tribraque*.)

The tribrach or tribrachic (tri brāk' ik, *adj.*) foot is seldom found in English verse. L., Gr. *tribrachys*, *tribrachys*, from *tri-* three, *brachys* short.

tribrach [2] (trib' rāk), *n.* An object or figure with three arms or branches.

This term is applied especially to prehistoric flint implements having a three-branched form.

Gr. *tri-* three, *brakhōn* arm.

tribulation (trib ū lā' shùn), *n.* Suffering; distress; severe affliction. (F. *tribulation*, *adversité*.)

F., from L. *tribulatio* (acc. -ōn-em), from *tribulātus*, p.p. of *tribulāre* to press, from *tribulum* threshing-sledge; akin to *tritrus*, p.p. of *tere* to rub, cp. Gr. *tribein*. SYN.: Affliction, suffering.

tribunal (trī bū' nāl; tri bū' nāl), *n.* A court of justice; a board of arbitration; a judgment seat. (F. *tribunal*.)

L. = a raised platform on which magistrates sat, from *tribūnus* tribune, magistrate. SYN.: Bench, board, court.

tribune [1] (trib' ūn; trī' būn), *n.* In ancient Rome, each of the representatives chosen by the people to protect their rights against the patricians; one of different civil or military officers; in modern use, a champion of popular rights. (F. *tribun*.)

In ancient Rome the plebeians although taking part in the national assembly were excluded from the higher offices of the state, these being filled by patricians. In the year 494 B.C. the plebeians revolted and, as a result, obtained the right to appoint two tribunes, who were to protect the plebs from oppression or injustice on the part of the patrician magistrates. The persons of those who were appointed to the tribunate (trib' ū nāt, *n.*), or tribuneship (trib' ūn ship; trī' būn ship, *n.*) were sacred.

F. *tribun*, from L. *tribūnus* (acc. -um), literally head of a tribe (*tribus*).

tribune [2] (trib' ūn), *n.* A raised floor for the chair of a magistrate in the apse of a Roman basilica; a platform; a pulpit; a rostrum; a bishop's throne in the apse of a basilican church, or the apse containing this. (F. *tribune*, *galerie*.)

F. = Ital. *tribuna*, from L.L. *tribūna* = *tribunal*.

tributary (trib' ū tā ri), *adj.* Paying or subject to tribute; contributory; auxiliary; of a stream, etc., emptying into and serving to swell a larger stream. *n.* A state or person that pays tribute; a tributary stream. (F. *tributaire*, *affluent*.)

F. *tributaire*, from L. *tribūtārius* connected with tribute, paying tribute, from *tribūtum* and suffix -ārius.

tribute (trib' ūt), *n.* A sum of money or an equivalent paid by one ruler or state to another in token of submission, as a price of peace or protection, or in pursuance of a treaty; the state of being obliged to pay this; a contribution; an offering; an action done to show respect; a gift; a proportion of ore or its value paid to a miner for his work. (F. *tribut*.)

The Canaanites were compelled to pay tribute to King Solomon (2 Chronicles viii, 8). An explorer, statesman, or military commander receives tributes of praise on the accomplishment of some great work. A tributor (trib' ū tōr, *n.*) or tributer (trib' ū tēr, *n.*) is a miner engaged on tribute-work (*n.*), that is, work for which he is paid by a share in the ore which he raises, or by a percentage of its value.

O.F. *tribut*, from L. *tribūtum*, neuter of *tribūtus*, p.p. of *tribuere* to assign, bestow, pay (perhaps originally to a tribe).

tricala (tri.ca' là). This is another form of trehala. See trehala.

tricar (tri' kar), *n.* A small motor-car with two wheels in front and a single driving-wheel behind. (F. *tri-car*.)

From E. prefix *tri-* and *car*.

trice [ɪ] (tris), *v.t.* To haul up, shorten, or tighten (a rope or sail). (F. *hisser*.)

M.E. *trisen*, M. Dutch *trisen* to hoist up; cp. Swed. *trissa* pulley, *triss* sprit-sail brace, Low G. *trisse* pulley.

trice [ɹ] (tris), *n.* A very short time; a moment; an instant. (F. *clin d'œil*.)

This word is used in the phrase "in a trice."

Originally in phrase *at a trice*, perhaps = at one pull (see *trice* [ɪ]); or perhaps imitative; cp. Span. *tris* the clatter made in breaking glass, *en un tris* in an instant, Sc. *in a crack*.

tricentenary (tri sen' té nà ri; tri sen té' nà ri). This is another form of tercentenary. See tercentenary.

triceps (tri' scps), *adj.* Of a muscle, three-headed. *n.* A muscle having three heads or points of attachment, especially the large muscle at the back of the upper arm. (F. *triceps*.)

L., from *tri-* (= *três*) three, *caput* head.

triceratops (tri ser' à tops), *n.* A giant vegetarian three-horned dinosaur.

The triceratops lived in the times when few mammals had yet appeared on the earth. It was almost as large as an elephant. In addition to two bovine horns the animal had a horn-like process on its nose.

Modern L., from Gr. *tri-* three, *keras* (gen. *kerāt-os*) horn, *ōps* face.

tricerion (tri sēr' i òn), *n.* A three-branched candlestick, symbolizing the Trinity, used by an Orthodox bishop in giving benediction. (F. *tricerion*.)

Gr., from *tri-* (= *treis*) three, *kērion* wax-light, from *kēros* wax.

trichord (tri' körd), *adj.* Of pianos, having three strings to a note. (F. *à trois cordes*.)

Gr. *trikhordos*, from *tri-* (= *treis*) three, *khordē* cord, string.

trichotomy (tri kot' ò mi; tri kot' ò mi), *n.* Division into three. (F. *trichotomie*.)

This word is used especially in theology of the division of human nature into body, soul, and spirit. A plant stem which grows out into three branches is trichotomous (tri kot' ò müs; tri kot' ò müs, *adj.*).

Gr. *trikha* into three parts, *-tomia* cutting, dividing, from *temnein* to cut.

trichromatic (tri krò māt' ik), *adj.* Relating to three colours; three-coloured. (F. *trichromatique*.)

The eyes of those of us who are not colour-blind are trichromatic, that is, capable of three distinct colour-sensations, namely, red, green, and purple. Trichromatic printing is three-colour printing. Trichromatism (tri krò' māt' tizm, *n.*) is the quality of being trichromatic.

From E. *tri-* three, and *chromatic* (Gr. *khrōma* colour).

trick (trik), *n.* A cunning device for gaining an advantage; a piece of mischief; a clever or special way of doing a thing; a knack; a feat of skill; a particular habit or trait; the cards played, won, or taken in a round; a spell or turn, especially of a sailor at the helm. *v.t.* To cheat; to deceive by a trick; to dress up or adorn. *v.i.* To play tricks. (F. *tour, artifice, habitude, levée; ruse; tricher, duper, attifer, affubler; faire des escroqueries*.)

Boys are fond of playing tricks on each other, and of watching the tricks of a conjurer. Some mechanical puzzles give much trouble to anyone who does not know the trick of solving them. Napoleon had a trick of thrusting his hand inside his waistcoat. A footballer is said to trick an opponent when he cleverly avoids or runs round him. The hair of an actor's trick-wig (*n*) can be made to stand on end by pulling a cord.



Trick.—A horse which has been taught the trick of standing on three legs.

A tricker (trik' èr, *n.*) or trickster (trik' stër, *n.*) is one who indulges in trickery (trik' èr i, *n.*), that is, the practice of tricks. A person given to tricks is tricky (trik' ish, *adj.*), tricky (trik' i, *adj.*) or tricksome (trik' süm, *adj.*). We also speak of anything difficult to handle as tricky or trickish. A football player whose game is full of clever tricks may be called tricky. Tricksome also means playful or mischievous. Trickishness (trik' ish nës, *n.*) is the quality of being trickish, and trickiness (trik' i nës, *n.*) the quality of being tricky.

To act trickishly (trik' ish li, *adv.*) or trickily (trik' i li, *adv.*) is to behave in a trickish or tricky manner. A tricksy (trik' si, *adj.*) child is a playful child, one full of mischief. Tricksy also means crafty or needing cautious handling.

M.E. *trik*, Old Picard—or Norman—F. *trique* (O.F. *triche*), trickery; for the v. cp. O.F. *tricher* to trick, Ital. *tricare*, from assumed L.L. *tricare*, L. *tricare*, to act deceitfully, from *tricae*, trifles, wiles, tricks. See treacherous. SYN.: *n.* Antic, artifice, knack, stratagem wile. *v.* Cheat, deceive, delude, swindle.

trickle (trik' l), *v.i.* To flow in drops, or in a very small stream; to drip. *v.t.* To give forth by trickling; to cause to trickle. *n.* A trickling; a small quantity of liquid; a very small flow. (F. *couler*, *dégoutter*; *verser par petites gouttes*; *écoulement*.)

Water trickles from a leaky tap. News trickles out, if it becomes known a little at a time. A tricklet (trik' lèt, *n.*) is a small trickle. Trickly (trik' li, *adj.*) means characterized by trickling.

M.E. *trihlen*, possibly = *strihlen*, frequentative of *striken*, A.-S. *strican* to strike, move along, flow. The loss of *s* may be compared with that of *n* in *apron* and *umpire* from wrong division: *teres strihlen* tears trickle, becoming *teres trihlen*. SYN.: *v.* Dribble, drip, leak.

triclinic (tri klin' ik), *adj.* Of crystals, having three unequal axes, inclined at an angle to each other. (F. *triclínique*.)

From Gr. *tri-* (= *treis* three), *klinein* to incline, E. suffix *-ic* (Gr. *-ikos*).

triclinium (tri klin' i ùm; tri klí' ni ùm), *n.* In Roman antiquity, a set of three couches arranged round a four-sided table, leaving one side open; a dining-room furnished thus. *pl.* *triclinia* (tri klin' i à; tri klí' ni à). (F. *triclinium*.)

L., from Gr. *triklinion* dining-room with three couches, from *trikhnos* having three couches, from *tri-* (= *treis* three), *klinē* couch.

tricolour (tri kùl' èr), *n.* A flag, banner, cockade, etc., having three colours, especially when arranged in equal stripes. *adj.* Three-coloured. Another form, used in natural history for the adjective, is *tricolor* (tri' kùl' èr). *tricoloured* (tri' kùl' èrd, *adj.*) has the same meaning. (F. *tricolore*.)

The national flag of France, adopted at the Revolution, is a tricolour, and consists of vertical bands of blue, white, and red.

F. *tricolore*, from L. *tri-* three, *color* colour.

tricorn (tri' kôrn), *adj.* Having three horns or horn-like projections. *n.* A three-cornered hat. (F. *tricorné*.)

This word and *tricornered* (tri' kôrn èrd, *adj.*) are sometimes used instead of *three-cornered*.

F. *tricorne*, from L. *tricornis* three-horned, from *tri-* (= *tres* three), *cornu* horn.

tricot (trē kō), *n.* Knitting or knitted work; a hand-knitted woollen fabric; a similar material made in imitation by machines; a soft, slightly ribbed cloth. (F. *tricot*.)

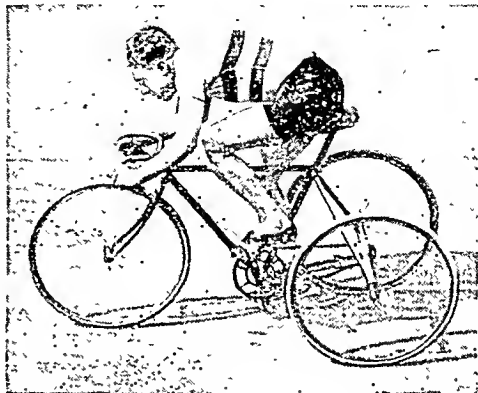
F. = knitting, from *tricotier* to knit; cp. G. *stricken*.

tric-trac (trik' trāk), *n.* An early and complicated form of backgammon.

F. *trictrac*, perhaps from Dutch *tiktak*, from *tikken* to tick.

tricuspid (tri kūs' pid), *adj.* Of valves, teeth, leaves, etc. having three cusps or points; relating to the tricuspid valve of the heart. *n.* A tricuspid valve or tooth. **tricuspidate** (tri kūs' pid àt, *adj.*) also means having three cusps. (F. *à trois pointes*, *tridenté*; *valvule tricuspidé*.)

F. *tricuspidé*, from L. *tricuspis* (gen. *-idis*), from *tri* (= *tres* three), *cuspis* point, spear.



Tricycle.—A tricyclist speeding along on his racing tricycle.

tricycle (tri' sikl), *n.* A three-wheeled cycle propelled by the feet, arms, or a motor. *v.i.* To ride a tricycle. (F. *tricycle*, *triporteur*.)

The bicycle has almost ousted the tricycle, and, apart from hand-propelled machines for people who cannot use their legs and tradesmen's carrier-tricycles, one does not often see tricycles nowadays. A tricyclist (tri' si klist, *n.*) is a rider of a tricycle.

F., from Gr. *tri-* (= *treis* three), *kyklos* circle, wheel.

Tridacna (tri dāk' nà), *n.* A genus of very large bivalve molluscs, including the giant clam. See under clam. (F. *tridacne*.)

Gr. *tridaknos* eaten in three bites, from *tri-* (= *treis* three), *daknein* to bite.

tridactyl (tri dāk' til), *adj.* Three-fingered, or three-toed. *tridactylous* (tri dāk' til ùs) has the same meaning. (F. *tridactyle*.)

F. *tridactyle*, from Gr. *tridaktylos*, from *tri-* (= *treis* three), *daktylos* finger, toe.

trident (tri' dènt), *n.* An implement or weapon with three teeth or prongs; anything resembling this; the three-pronged sceptre of Neptune, god of the sea; figuratively, sea-power. *adj.* Having three forks or prongs. (F. *trident*.)

As mistress of the seas, Britannia is represented holding the trident. The *retarius* of the gladiatorial combats in ancient Rome was armed with a net and a trident. Anything relating to or shaped like a trident is said to be tridentary (tri den' tål, *adj.*).

F., from L. *tridens* (acc. *-ent-em*), from *tri-* (= *tres* three), *dens* (acc. *dent-em*) tooth, prong.

Tridentine (trī den' tin), *adj.* Relating to the city of Trent in Tyrol; relating to the famous Church council held at Trent from 1545 to 1563, especially considered as a basis of Roman Catholic doctrine and practice. *n.* One who accepts the decrees of this council. (F. *tridentin*, de *Trente*.)

From L. *Tridentum* Trent, suffix -*inus*.

tridigitate (trī dij' i tāt), *adj.* Having three toes or fingers on a limb; tridactylous. (F. *à trois doigts*, *tridactyle*.)

From L. *tri-* (= *trēs* three), *digitātus* fingered, as if p.p. of a verb *digitāre* to furnish with fingers (*digitus*).

tried (trīd). This is the past tense and past participle of *try*. See *try*.

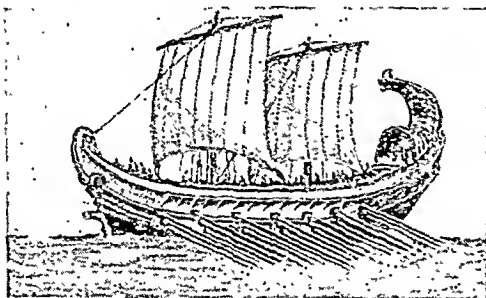
triennial (trī en' i āl), *adj.* Lasting three years; done or occurring every third year. *n.* Anything done or occurring every three years, or lasting for this period. (F. *triennal*; *triennat*, *triennium*.)

A triennial parliament is one which lasts three years, the members, therefore, being elected triennially (trī en' i āl li, *adv.*).

As if from a L. *trienniālis*, from *triennium* a period of three years, from *tri-* (= *trēs* three), *annus* year.

trier (trī 'ēr), *n.* One who tries, examines, or tests; one who decides if a challenge to jurors is well founded. (F. *expérimentateur*, *ajusteur*.)

From E. *try* and suffix -*er*.



Trierarch.—A trireme of ancient Greece, the commander of which was called a trierarch.

trierarch (trī 'ēr ark), *n.* In ancient Greece, the commander of a trireme; one whose duty it was to assist in the fitting out and maintenance of a trireme. (F. *trierarque*.)

In ancient Athens the ships of the fleet—chiefly triremes—were furnished by the state, and the expense of maintaining and equipping them was borne by the trierarchy (trī 'ēr ar ki, *n.*) or trierarchs, wealthy people compelled to perform this duty. The trierarchal (trī 'ēr ar kāl, *adj.*) system, too, was called the trierarchy, a name applied also to the office or duty of a trierarch. Not only those who fitted out and maintained triremes, but those who did a like office for other vessels, were called trierarchs.

Gr. *trierarkhos*, from *triērēs* trireme, *arkhos* leader, commander, from *arkhein* to command.

trifid (trī' fid), *adj.* Having three clefts or notches. (F. *trifide*.)

Leaves separated into three by deeply notched divisions are said to be trifid. If cleft nearly to the base they are termed tripartite.

L. *trifidus*, from *tri-* (= *trēs* three), and *fid-* root of *findere* to split.

trifle (tri' fl), *n.* A fact, circumstance, or thing of little value or importance; an insignificant amount; a light confection of whipped cream or white of eggs, with cake etc., soaked in wine; a variety of pewter. *v.i.* To act or talk with levity; to jest; to fool; to toy or sport (with). *v.t.* To waste; to fritter or fool away (time, etc.); to treat flippantly. (F. *bagatelle*, *vétille*; *baguenauder*, *blaguer*; *gaspiller*, *perdre*.)

One who trifles away the hours that should be spent in study or self-improvement will have many regrets later. A trifler (tri' flēr, *n.*) is one who wastes time, or spends his energies on trifling (tri' fling, *adj.*) matters—those of little moment. Anyone, too, who deals triflingly (tri' fling li, *adv.*) or flippantly with questions worthy of serious consideration is a trifler.

M.E. *trufle*, O.F. *trufle*, from *truffe* mockery; cp. Ital. *truffa* a cheating, Prov., obsolete, Span. and Port. *trufa* a jest. SYN.: *v.* Fool, jest.

trifoliolate (trī fō' li ō lāt), *adj.* Of a leaf, having three leaflets. (F. *à trois feuilles*.)

The clover and strawberry are trifoliolate, bearing three leaflets. When there are three leaves, or leaf-like processes, the word trifoliolate (trī fō' li āt, *adj.*) is sometimes used. **Trifolium** (trī fō' li ūm, *n.*) is the name given to a genus of low leguminous herbs—including the clovers and trefoils—which have trifoliolate leaves.

From L. *tri-* (= *trēs* three), *flōs* (gen. *flōris*) flower.

triforium (trī fōr' i ūm), *n.* A gallery or arcade formed in the walls of a church above the arches of the nave, choir, or transepts and below the clerestory. *pl.* triforia (trī fōr' i ā). (F. *travée*.)

L.L., perhaps from L. *tri-* three, *foris* door.

trig (trig), *v.t.* To stop or check (a wheel) with a skid; etc. *n.* A wedge, block or shoe used for this. (F. *enrayer*; *enrayure*, *sabot*.)

Perhaps from O. Norse *tryggja* to make firm, steady, [*trygg-r* (*adj.*), but the E. word does not belong to the districts settled by Scandinavians.

trigeminal (trī jem' i nāl), *adj.* Three-fold; in anatomy, of or relating to the trigeminus. (F. *trigéminal*.)

This word is used chiefly of the trigeminal nerve, or trigeminus (trī jem' i nūs, *n.*), a paired nerve of the head with three main branches, two passing to the upper and lower jaws and teeth, and the third to the eye.

L. *trigeminus* three born together, from *tri-* (= *trēs* three), *geminus* twin, and suffix -*al*.

trigger (trig' ēr), *n.* The part of a gun-lock pulled by the finger to release the hammer or striker; a catch to release a part of a mechanism. (F. *détente*, *déclenche*.)

On some railways a trigger projecting from the track is automatically lifted into position when the signal is at danger. Should a train overrun the signal, the trigger comes in contact with a projection on the train and so applies the brakes.

Older form *tricker*, borrowed about 1620 from Dutch *trekker*, from *trekken* to draw, pull. See track, trek.

triglot (tri' glot), *adj.* Containing, composed in, or relating to three languages. (F. *trilingue*.)

Gr. *tri-* (= *treis* three), *glōssa*, *glōtta* tongue.

triglyph (tri' glif), *n.* A tablet on the frieze of a Doric building ornamented with three upright grooves. (F. *triglyphe*.)

In triglyphal (tri' glif āl, *adj.*) decoration, the triglyphs stand out from the frieze at regular intervals, separated by and alternating with square spaces called metopes. Each triglyph has two full grooves in the face, and a half-groove in each edge, the grooves dividing the surface into three equal parts.

Gr. *triglyphos* three-grooved, from *tri-* (from *treis* three), *glyphein* to carve, cut a groove (*glyphē*).

trigon (tri' gōn), *n.* In mathematics, a triangle; in astrology, any of four groups of three zodiacal signs, set at the angles of a triangle; an ancient Greek ball game for three players; a triangular instrument used in dialling; a triangular lyre or harp. (F. *trigone*.)

The lyre or harp named the trigon was called also a trigonon (tri gō' nōn, *n.*). Trigonon (tri gon' ik, *adj.*) and trigonal (tri' gōn āl, *adj.*) mean three-cornered, or triangular.

Gr. *trigōnon*, neuter of *trigōnos* three-cornered, from *tri-* (from *treis* three), *gōnia* corner angle

By means of trigonometry the area and angles of a triangle may be calculated. Trigonometry is used in surveying, astronomy, and navigation.

Astronomers use trigonometric (tri gō' nō met' rik, *adj.*) or trigonometrical (tri gō' nō met' rik āl, *adj.*) calculations to a great extent, and positions at sea are worked out trigonometrically (tri gō' nō met' rik āl li, *adv.*).

The trigonometrist (tri gō' nōm' ē ter, *n.*) is an instrument used in solving triangles mechanically.

From Gr. *trigōnon* triangle, *-metria* measurement, from *metron* measure.

trigonon (tri gō' nōn), *n.* A triangular harp or lyre. See under trigon.

trigram (tri' grām), *n.* A group of three letters making one sound; in geometry, a figure consisting of three lines in the same plane, not all intersecting in the same point. Another form, used of the group of three letters, is trigraph (tri' grāf). (F. *trigramme*.)

Any triangle is trilateral (tri lāt' ēr āl, *adj.*), which means three-sided, and is shaped trilaterally (tri lāt' ēr āl li, *adv.*).

Anything expressed in three languages, or a person who can speak three languages is said to be trilingual (tri ling' gwāl, *adj.*). A word or root consisting of three letters is said to be triliteral (tri lit' ēr āl, *adj.*). The root of a word in Semitic languages is often a triliteral (*n.*), consisting of three consonants, to which vowels and other letters are added.

At Stonehenge one may see examples of the trilith (tri' lith, *n.*) or trilithon (tri' lith on, *n.*), a group of two large upright stones supporting a horizontal stone.

Dolmens, or cromlechs are often trilithic (tri lith' ik, *adj.*) monuments, consisting of two uprights and a massive capstone lying across them.

trill (tril), *v.i.* To sing or produce sounds with tremulous vibrations. *v.t.* To sing or utter in a tremulous or quavering voice. *n.* A warbling, quavering sound; in music, the quick alternation of two notes a tone or semitone apart; a consonant pronounced with a trilling sound, as *r*. (F. *triller*; *trille*.)

The laugh of a happy person often trills like the song of a bird. Italian music, especially that written for soprano voices contains many trills or shakes.

Ital. *trillare*, perhaps from Teut.; cp. M. Dutch *trillen*, *drillen* to vibrate.

trillion (tril' yōn), *n.* A million multiplied twice by itself; in France and in the United States, a million million. (F. *quintillion*.)

In England we write a trillion in figures



Trigonometry.—A schoolmaster teaching boys trigonometry with the aid of a mechanical figure.

trigonometry (tri gō' nom' ē tri), *n.* The branch of mathematics dealing chiefly with the relations to each other of the sides and angles of triangles. (F. *trigonométrie*.)

thus — 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 — but in France, since the middle of the seventeenth century, it has been regarded as a thousand multiplied thrice by itself, and is therefore written 1,000,000,000,000. The trillionth (*tril' yonth, adj.*) thing is the last of a series containing a trillion.

From E. *tri-* and *million*, after *billion*.

trilobate (*tri' lô băt; tri lô' băt*), *adj.* Having three lobes. (F. *trilobé*.)

The common clover is an instance of a trilobate flower.

From E. *tri-* and *lobate*.

trilobite (*tri' lô bit*), *n.* One of a group of Palaeozoic, fossil marine animals, having a body divided into three lobes. (F. *trilobite*.)

Trilobites are found in strata of the Cambrian and Silurian periods and are among the earliest fossils known.

From Gr. *tri-* three, *lobos*, lobe, E. suffix *-ite*.

trilocular (*tri lok' ũ lăr*), *adj.* In natural history, having three cells or chambers. (F. *triloculaire*.)

L. *tri* (= *tres* three), *loculus* ce'l, suffix *-ar*.

trilogy (*tri' ô ji*), *n.* In ancient Athens, a set of three related tragedies, each complete in itself, intended to be performed in succession; a series of three plays, operas, novels, etc., each complete in itself, but similarly connected. (F. *trilogie*.)

The only complete Greek trilogy which survives comprises three plays of Aeschylus, dealing with the murder of Agamemnon and the tragic consequences of the revenge taken by his son Orestes.

Gr. *trilogia*, from *tri-* (= *treis* three), *-logia*, from *logos*, tale, narrative, from *legein* to say, tell.

trim (*trim*), *v.t.* To set in good order; to make neat; to remove superfluous or untidy parts from; to decorate; to clip; to lop; to distribute weight properly in (a ship); to adjust (sails or yards, etc.) to suit the wind. *v.i.* To take a middle course between two parties or opinions. *adj.* In good order; smart; neat. *n.* The state or condition of readiness or fitness, especially of a ship; the manner in which a vessel floats in the water. (F. *arranger, ajuster, parer, arrimer, orienter; bien mis, coquet, bien arrangé; assiette*.)

A gardener is said to trim a hedge when he cuts it smooth and level, trimming away the outgrowing shoots. To trim a ship or boat, the cargo or passengers must be distributed so that the vessel is on a level keel fore-and-aft, and both sides are the same distance out of water. A trimly (*trim' li, adv.*) kept lawn is very attractive.

One who or that which trims in any sense of the word is a trimmer (*trim' èr, n.*). In politics the term is used especially of a person who tries to keep in with two opposed parties, appearing to favour each in turn. Such behaviour is described as trimming (*trim' ing, n.*). The trimming of a dress is the act of decorating it, or the material used in the process. The trimmings of a dish are the things added to it to make it more tasty—as, for example, the

apple-sauce served with roast pork. By trimness (*trim' nès, n.*) is meant the state or quality of being trim in any sense of the word.

A-S *trymian* to strengthen, arrange, set in order, from *trym* firm, strong, sound. The *v.*, however, is not recorded in M.E. SYN. *v.* Adjust, curtail, decorate, dock, tidy. *adj.* Neat, orderly, spruce.

trimeter (*trim' è tèr; tri' mè tèr, n.* A metrical line of three measures, each of two or three feet. Verse consisting of three measures. *adj.* Consisting of three measures.

Gr. *trimetros*. See *tri-* and *metre*.

trimly (*trim' li*). For this word, trimmer, etc., see under *trim*.

trimorphic (*tri mör' flik*), *adj.* Existing in three distinct forms. **Trimorphous** (*tri mör' füs*) has the same meaning. (F. *trimorphe*.)

Among the trimorphic mineral substances is titanium dioxide, which crystallizes in three distinct forms. Examples of trimorphism (*tri mör' fizm, n.*) are also found in flowers, which may have pistils and stamens of three different relative lengths, and in insects, which may show three varying types of coloration.

Gr. *trimorphos*, from *tri-* (*treis* three), *morphē* firm, E. suffix *-ic*.

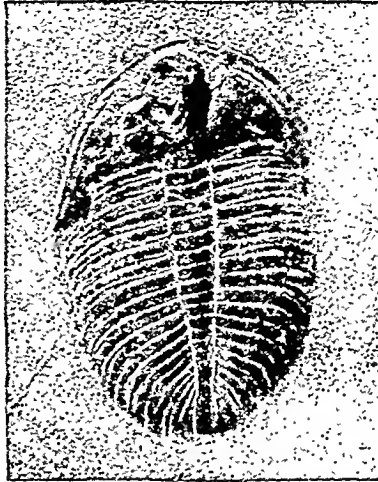
trine (*trin*), *adj.* Threefold; triple; in three parts. *n.* A triad; a set of three; in astrology, an aspect of three planets distant a third part of the zodiac from each other. (F. *trin; triade*.)

This term is applied in theology to the three immersions or sprinklings in baptism, which symbolize the Holy Trinity.

L. *trinus* threefold, from *tres* three.

tringle (*tring' gl*). *n.* A rod for supporting the canopy of a bedstead; in architecture, a little square moulding or ornament, especially one over a Doric triglyph; the bar on gun platform which checks the recoil.

Early Modern F. *tringle, trangle*, curtain-rod, L.L. *taringa* an iron pin; cp. Gaelic *taring* pin, nail.



Trilobite.—A trilobite, a fossil animal with jointed limbs and a shell-covered back.

trinitrotoluene (trī nī trō tol' ū ēn), *n.* A powerful explosive obtained by nitrating toluene and first used largely during the World War. (F. *trinitroluène*.)

Trinitrotoluene, known commercially as T.N.T., is obtained by the action of a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids on toluene. It can be handled with greater safety than most high explosives.

From E. *tri-*, *nitro-* and *toluene*. See under *nitre*.

Trinity (trin' i ti), *n.* The union of the three Persons in one Godhead; God in three Persons; a symbol or pictorial representation of the Trinity; a Church festival held a week after Whitsunday; (trinity) the state of being threefold; a group of three. (F. *Trinité*.)

The Trinity, or union of the Persons of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, is one of the mysteries of the Christian religion, Trinitarianism (trin i tār' i ān izm, *n.*) being accepted as a doctrine by most Christian bodies. The term Trinitarian (trin i tār' i ān, *n.*) usually means one who believes in the Trinitarian (*adj.*) doctrine, that is, the doctrine of the Trinity, as opposed to a Unitarian, who denies it; but especially it is applied to a member of a religious order dedicated to the Trinity, founded in 1198, to rescue the Christian captives taken by the infidels.

Henry VIII granted a charter to the Thames pilots and thereby established Trinity House (*n.*), an institution which to-day licenses pilots and deals with the building and maintaining of all light-houses, lightships, beacons, and buoys in British waters.

O.F. *trinité*, from L. *trinitās* (acc. -tāt-em), abstract *n.* from *trinus* threefold, *trini* three each from *tres*, *tria* three.

trinket (tring' kêt), *n.* A small personal ornament, especially a jewel or a ring of little value; any cherished thing of slight worth. (F. *breloque*, *affiquet*.)

Perhaps M.E. *trenket* shoemaker's knife, O. Northern F. *trenquet* from *trenquer* (O.F. *trencher*) to cut; hence, a smaller toy-knife used as an ornament. SYN. Bauble, gewgaw, gimcrack.

trinomial (trī nō' mi āl), *n.* An algebraical expression consisting of three terms. *adj.* Consisting of or characterized by three terms or three names. (F. *trinôme*.)

In algebra, an expression, such as $x^2 + 2xy + y^2$, which consists of three terms

joined by + and -, is called a trinomial or a trinomial expression. Some authorities on natural history classify birds and beasts trinomially (trī nō' mi āl li, *adv.*), that is, according to the principles of trinomialism (trī nō' mi āl izm, *n.*), which designates each individual by the names of the genus, species and subspecies to which it belongs.

L. *tri-* (= *trēs* three), *nōmen*, name, E. suffix -al.
trio (trē' ō), *n.* A set or group of three, especially of singers, instrumentalists, or their instruments; a musical composition for three performers; the middle contrasting movement of a minuet, march, etc.; in piquet, a combination of three honours of one denomination in one hand. (F. *trio*.)

In music a string trio consists either of two violins and violoncello, or violin, viola, and 'cello. Trios, or compositions for three players, are written in sonata form. The trio in a minuet and other kinds of dance is written in a style contrasted with the opening movement.

Ital., from L. *trēs* three.

triolet (trī ō let; trē' ō let), *n.* A poem of eight lines on two rhymes; in music, a triplet. (F. *triolet*.)

F. dim. of Ital. *trio*.

Triones (trī ō' nēz), *n.pl.* The seven chief stars of the Great Bear. (F. *triones*.)

The Triones are popularly called the Wagon and Horses or Charles's Wain.

L. = ploughing oxen.

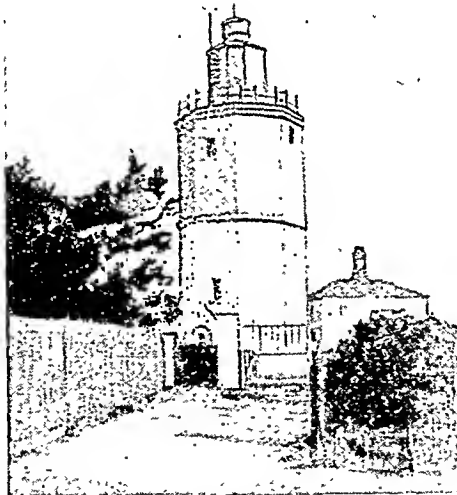
trionym (trī' ō nim), *n.* In natural history, a trinomial designation. (F. *trionyme*.)

Gr. *tri-* (= *treis* three), *onyma* name.

trip (trip), *v.i.* To take light, quick steps; figuratively, to progress lightly and smoothly; to catch the foot on something; to stumble; to err. *v.t.* To cause to fall by catching the feet; to release (part of a machine); to bring to grief; to detect in error: to loose (an anchor); to tilt (a ship's yard). *n.* A skip; a short excursion;

a journey; a stumble; an error; a catch of the foot by which a wrestler throws an opponent; a single tack in sailing to windward. (F. *trotliner*, *trébucher*, *faire un faux pas*; *donner un croc en jambe à*, *renverser*, *déclencher*, *rouler*, *pincer*; *bond*, *excursion*, *tour*, *faux pas*, *bévue*, *croc en jambe*.)

It is very easy to trip in the dark while walking over rough ground. To throw a



Trinity House.—The North Foreland lighthouse, which, like other lighthouses, is maintained by Trinity House.

player in football by using the feet or legs contrary to the laws is to trip him. A trip is penalized by a free kick.

A trip-hammer (*n.*) is the same thing as a tilt-hammer. In heraldry an animal is said to be trippant (*trip' ant, adj.*) if shown walking.

Though the word tripper (*trip' ér, n.*) means one who trips or a thing that trips, in any sense, it is most commonly used of a person who makes an excursion to a place, especially for the day. Dancers move trippingly (*trip' ing li, adv.*), that is, with light, easy steps.

M.E. *trippen*, O.F. *treper, triper*; cp. Dutch *trippelen* to trip, mince one's steps, *trippen* to skip, akin to *trappen* to tread. SYN.: *v.* Err, hop, skip, stumble. *n.* Blunder, excursion, jaunt, mistake, tour. See trap [1].

tripartite (*tri par' tit; trip' ár tit*), *adj.* Divided into three parts or segments; having three corresponding parts or copies; made or concluded between three parties. (F. *tripartite*.)

The leaf of the shamrock is tripartite, as it is divided into three parts. An agreement made between three persons is tripartite and, if each party has a copy of the deed, the same term is applied to the contract which has thus been made tripartitely (*tri par' tit li; trip' ár tit li, adv.*). The word tripartition (*tri par tish' ún, n.*) means division into three parts or the taking of a third part.

L. *tripartitus*, from *tri* (from *tres* three), *partit-us* p.p. of *partiri* to divide. SYN.: Trichotomous, trifid, trisected.

tripe (*trip*), *n.* The principal stomach of a ruminating animal, when prepared for food. (F. *tripes*.)

The place where tripe is prepared is a tripery (*trip' ér i, n.*), and the man who prepares or sells it is a tripeman (*trip' mán, n.*) or tripe-seller (*n.*). From certain lichens found growing on the rocks in the north of America a poor bitter kind of food called rock-tripe (*n.*) or tripe-de-roche (*trép dé rôsh, n.*) is prepared by hunters when hard pressed for food.

M.E. *tripe*, O.F. *trip(p)e* entrails of an animal; cp. Span. *tripa*, Ital. *trippa*, Irish *triopas*, Welsh *tripa*.

triphone (*tri' fôn*), *n.* A symbol used in shorthand to represent a sound containing a vowel added to a diphthong, that is, three vowel sounds combined,

such as occur in "newer," "annual," "riot," etc.

From E. *tri-* and *-phone*.

triphthong (*trif' thong*), *n.* A combination of three vowels making a single syllable. (F. *triphthongue*.)

The word "eau," which is pronounced "o," is not a triphthong, but the name of the Chinese river Liao is a triphthongal (*trif thong' gál, adj.*) syllable.

From E. *tri-* and Gr. *phthonggos* voice, sound. See diphthong.

tripinnate (*tri pin' át*), *adj.* In botany, of a leaf, having subdivision carried to three stages. (F. *tripenné*.)

A tripinnate leaf, that is, one divided tripinnately (*tri pin' át li, adv.*), consists of a number of leaflets broken up into sprays, each of these again having a number of smaller leaflets on it.

From E. *tri-* and *pinnate*.

triplane (*tri' plān*), *n.* An aeroplane having three supporting surfaces. (F. *triplan*.)

From E. *tri-* and *plane*.

triple (*trip' l*), *adj.* Consisting of three parts or thicknesses joined together; threefold; three times repeated. *v.t.* To make treble or threefold; to multiply by three; to alter (a steam-engine) to triple expansion. *v.i.* To become triple; to be increased threefold. (F. *triple; tripler; se tripler*.)

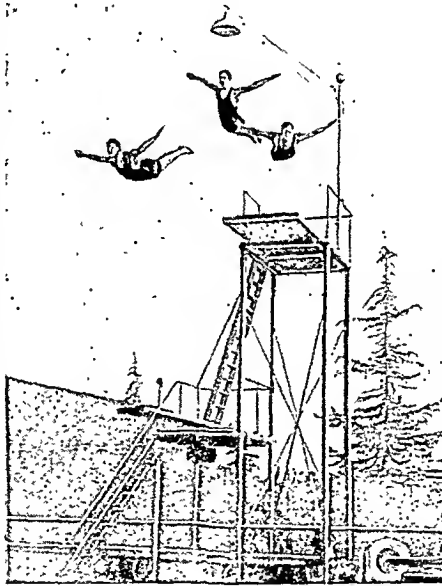
In the history of Europe there have been several triple alliances, that is, alliances between three countries, as for example, the famous Triple Alliance formed in 1788, between Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland to oppose the power of France.

The tiara of the Pope is called the triple crown (*n.*). It was originally a high round cap, but at three different periods a crown

was added to it, and it is now encircled by them at the bottom, in the middle, and near the top, so that when wearing it the Pope may be said to be triplecrowned (*adj.*). It has no liturgical meaning, but signifies sovereign power.

In a triple-expansion engine (*n.*) the steam is passed successively through three cylinders of increasing size, and so is expanded in three stages.

In classical mythology Cerberus is the triple-headed (*adj.*), that is, three-headed, hound who guards the gates of Hades. Music written in triple time (*n.*) has three



Triple.—A triple dive being executed from a platform twenty feet high.

beats to the bar. Waltzes are always in triple time.

Three things of a kind make a triplet (trip' lèt, *n.*). In poetry a triplet is a set of three lines rhyming together, and in music the word means a group of three notes played in the time of two ordinary notes of the same species. In architecture, a triplet is a window consisting of three lights. Where three children are born at one birth each of them may be spoken of colloquially as a triplet, the three together being triplets. The word triplex (trip' leks, *adj.*) means three-fold or triple.

A triplicate (trip' li kăt, *adj.*) document is one of which three copies are made, each copy being a triplicate (*n.*). When a typist has to triplicate (trip' li kăt, *v.t.*) a letter, she interleaves two carbons with three sheets of paper, and types on the top sheet, thus obtaining three copies. At holiday seasons some important trains are triplicated, thus providing a triplicate, or threefold, service to the places at which they call.

In mathematics, what is called the triplicate ratio (*n.*) of two quantities is the ratio of their cubes in relation to the quantities themselves.

The process or act of triplicating or trebling, or the result of this, is triplication (trip li kă' shùn, *n.*). Triplicity (trip' lis' i ti, *n.*) is the condition or quality of being triple. A door with three separate locks is made triply (trip' li, *adv.*), that is, three times, or trebly, secure.

F., from L. *tripplus* (acc. -um), from *tri-* (= *trēs* three), -plus, Gr. -plous, perhaps akin to *plicāre* to fold (cp. *triplex*), or to *plēnus* full.

tripod (tri' pod), *n.* A three-legged seat or table; a three-legged support for a pot, camera, etc.; in ancient Greece, a three-legged vessel. (F. *trépied*.)

The tripods used as stands for cameras have swivelled tops, so that the camera can be rotated and kept level on uneven ground. In ancient Greece tripods were awarded as prizes in athletic games. In the temple of Apollo at Delphi, the priestess sat on a sacrificial tripod to pronounce the oracle. Any article standing on three legs or three feet is tripodal (trip' ô dāl, *adj.*).

L. *tripūs* (gen. *tripod-is*), from Gr. *tripous* (acc. *tripod-a*), from *tri-* three, *pous* (acc. *pod-a*) foot. See *trivet*.

tripoli (trip' ô li), *n.* A soft decomposed limestone occurring in Tripoli, North Africa. (F. *tripoli*.)

Tripoli is known also as rottenstone. It is used as a polishing powder for steel and other metals.

tripos (tri' pos), *n.* The examination for an honours degree at Cambridge University; a printed list of successful candidates. (F. *grand concours*.)

The origin of this name is curious. It was first a three-legged stool or tripod, from such a stool being used by the tripus, a

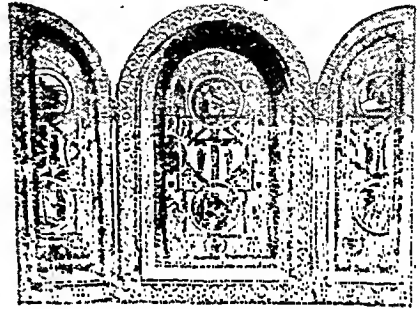
graduate who disputed humorously with the candidates for degrees. Then it meant a set of humorous verses, on the back of which the results of the mathematical examination were printed.

See *tripod*.

trippant (trip' änt). For this word, tripper, etc., see under *trip*.

trptych (trip' tik), *n.* A picture or carving on three panels, hinged together so that the side ones fold over the main central panel; a set of three pictures similarly arranged; a writing-tablet in three folding sections. (F. *trptyque*.)

Gr. *trptykhos* consisting of three folds or leaves, from *tri-* (= *treis* three), *plyx* (acc. *ptykh-a*) fold, layer, leaf.



Triptych.—A triptych of champlevé enamel on copper gilt dating from about 1150.

triquetra (tri kwet' rà; tri kwët' rà), *n.* A triangular ornament consisting of three interlaced arcs, common in early Christian architecture. pl. *triquetrae* (tri kwet' rê; tri kwët' rê). (F. *triquèdre*.)

Fem. of L. *triquetrus* three-cornered, from *tri-* (= *trēs* three), -*quetrus* of unknown origin, perhaps akin to Gr. *kōnos* cone, L. *cautēs* pointed rock, *cuneus* wedge, from root *ka(n)* to sharpen.

triradial (tri rā' di āl), *adj.* Three-rayed. **triradiate** (tri rā' di āt) and **triradiated** (tri rā' di āt ēd) have the same meaning. (F. *à trois rayons*.)

A fissure which branches in three directions from a central point in the surface of the brain is called the **triradial fissure**.

From E. *tri-* three, and *radial*.

trireme (trir' ēm), *n.* A war-galley, with three banks of oars on each side, common among the ancient Greeks, Romans, Carthaginians, etc. (F. *trirème*.)

The trireme usually had two masts and was able to sail when there was enough wind.

L. *trirēmūs*, from *tri-* (*trēs* three), *rēmūs* oa. .

trisagion (tri sǎg' i òn; tri sǎ' gi òn), *n.* One of the doxologies of the Greek Church in which the word "Holy" is repeated three times. (F. *trisagion*.)

Gr *trisagios* thrice holy, from *tris* thrice, *hagios* holy.

trisection (tri sekt'), *v.t.* To divide into three equal parts. (F. *diviser en trois*.)

To trisect a straight line is easy, but the trisection (trī sek' shūn, *n.*) of an angle, by rule and compass, a famous problem, is now known to be impossible.

L. tri- (from *trēs* three), *sectus*, p.p. of *secāre* to cut.

trismus (triz' mūs), *n.* Another name for lock-jaw. (*F. trisme.*)

L., from Gr. *trismos* a creak, from *trizein* to squeak, screech.

trisyllable (trī sil' ābl; trī sil' ābl), *n.* A word of three syllables. (*F. trisyllabe.*)

The word syllable is itself a trisyllable or a trisyllabic (trī si lāb' ik; trī si lāb' ik, *adj.*) word.

From *E. tri-* and *syllable*.

trite (trit), *adj.* Hackneyed; commonplace; worn out. (*F. banal, usé.*)

Phrases become trite when they lose their original force and significance through too frequent use. We speak tritely (trit' li, *adv.*) when we make a statement lacking freshness or novelty, and so having the quality of triteness (trit' nēs, *n.*).

From *L. tritus* p.p. of *terere* to rub, wear down. *SYN.*: Commonplace, hackneyed, stale. *ANT.*: Fresh, new, novel, original.

tritheism (tri' thē izm), *n.* The heresy that each Person of the Holy Trinity is a distinct God. (*F. trithéisme.*)

One who believes in tritheism is called a tritheist (tri' thē ist, *n.*).

From *E. tri-* and *theism*.

Triton (tri' tōn), *n.* In ancient Greek mythology, a son of Poseidon, or one of a race of minor sea-gods, half man and half fish; a genus of shell-fish with large spiral shells; (triton) a gastropod of this genus; a newt. (*F. Triton.*)

The elongated shells of one species of triton (*Triton tritonis*) are used as war-trumpets by the South Sea Islanders. The sea-god, Triton, was imagined as causing the roar of the sea by blowing through the shell of a triton. A big person among smaller or less important ones is sometimes called a Triton among the minnows.

Gr. *Tritōn*, name of a sea-god.

tritone (tri' tōn), *n.* In music, an interval of three whole tones. (*F. triton.*)

The tritone occurs between the fourth and seventh notes of a major scale, and was formerly a forbidden interval.

From *E. tri-* and *tone*.

trituration (trit' ū rāt), *v.t.* To rub or grind down to a fine powder; to masticate with the molar teeth. (*F. triturer, moudre.*)

The action of the sea triturations pebbles. The grinding process by which they are turned into sand may be described as trituration (trit ū rā' shūn, *n.*). Chemists speak of the trituration of substances with a pestle and mortar. Both the person and the apparatus employed for the purpose can be called a triturator (trit' ū rā tōr, *n.*). The gizzard of the chicken triturates corn; our molar teeth triturate solid food.

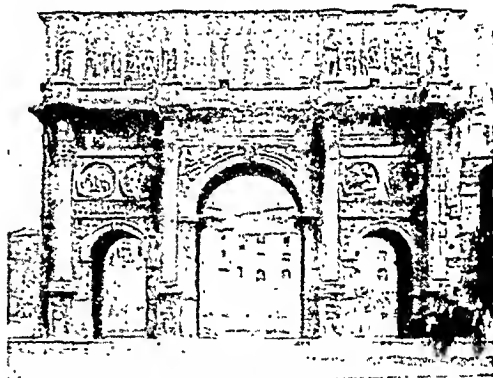
From *L. tritūrātus* p.p. of *tritūrāre* grind, pulverize, from *tritus*, p.p. of *terere* to rub.

triumph (tri' ūmf), *n.* In ancient Rome, a ceremony and procession in honour of a victorious general; the state of being victorious; victory; great success; joy at success, or a display of this; anything that constitutes a signal achievement. *v.t.* To enjoy a triumph; to gain a victory or prevail (over); to exult (over). (*F. triomphe, victoire; triompher, prospérer.*)

In ancient Rome a general who was accorded a triumph wore a triumphal (tri ūm' fāl, *adj.*) wreath, that is, a laurel wreath connected with the celebration of a triumph. Sometimes a Roman victory was commemorated by the erection of a triumphal arch, a practice copied in later times by other nations.

A country that has achieved victory in war is said to be triumphant (tri ūm' fānt, *adj.*). Its armies return home triumphantly (tri ūm' fānt li, *adv.*), that is, victoriously or exultantly. A good sportsman who is successful in an athletic contest does not triumph, or exult, over the losers, but he may justifiably wear a triumphant smile, that is, one showing triumph.

From *L. triumph(h)us* triumphal procession. *SYN.*: *n.* Conquest, elation, jubilation, success, victory. *v.* Exult, glory, rejoice



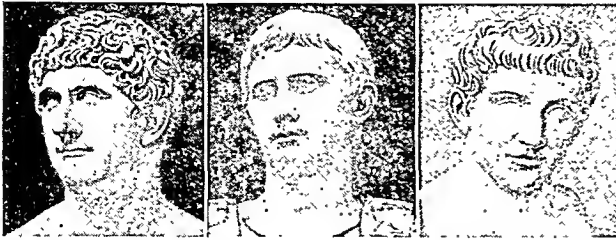
Triumph.—A triumphal arch, one of many commemorating the military triumphs of Roman emperors and generals.

triumvir (tri ūm' vir), *n.* In ancient Rome, any one of three men united in office, especially a member of the First or Second Triumvirate. *pl.* triumvirs (tri ūm' vērz) and triumviri (tri ūm' vi ri). (*F. triumvir.*)

The triumvirs of ancient Rome were members of a commission of three, called a triumvirate (tri ūm' vi rāt, *n.*), charged with some special duty. The founding of colonies and the coining of money are examples of triumviral (tri ūm' vi rāl, *adj.*) work. Two triumvirates are of outstanding importance in Roman history. The First Triumvirate was an unofficial combination due to a coalition between Pompey, Julius Caesar, and Crassus, in the year 60 B.C. The Second Triumvirate, the more famous, was that of Mark Antony,

Octavian, and Lepidus, in 43. B.C. Their work was to restore the Republic. The office of a triumvir is also known as his triumvirate, as is also any set or party of three important persons or, less often, things.

L., from *trium* gen. of *trēs* three, and *vir* man.



Triumvir.—Roman triumvirs: Mark Antony, Octavian (afterwards Augustus Caesar), and Lepidus, who formed the Second Triumvirate.

triune (trī' ūn), *adj.* Three in one. (F. *trois en un*.)

The Holy Trinity is sometimes called the triune Godhead or the Triunity (trī ū' ni ti, *n.*), which means trinity in unity.

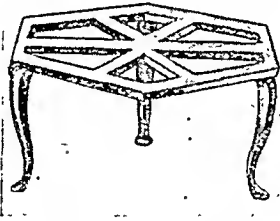
From E. *tri-* and L. *ūnus* one.

trivalent (trī' vā lēnt; triv' ā lēnt), *adj.* Of elements, capable of combining with or replacing three atoms of hydrogen, or an equivalent element. (F. *trivalent*.)

From E. *tri-* and L. *valens* (acc. -*ent-em*) pres. p. of *valēre* to be strong, effective, valid.

trivet (triv' ēt), *n.* A three-legged stand used for supporting cooking utensils by the fire; a metal bracket, hooking on to the bars of a grate, used for a similar purpose. (F. *trépied*, *tri-angle*.)

A-S. *tresfel*, L. *tripēs* (acc. -*ped-em*) tripod. See tripod.



Trivet.—A trivet or three-legged stand.

trivial (triv' i āl), *adj.* Of little value or importance; trifling; commonplace (F. *trivial*, *sans importance*.)

The triviality (triv i āl' i ti, *n.*), or trivial quality, of much light literature makes it unworthy of our attention. Many people are too fond of trivialities, or trivial matters. Anything of trivial character may be called a triviality or a trivialism (triv' i āl izm, *n.*). It is distressing when people talk trivially (triv' i āl li, *adv.*), or in a trifling way, of serious matters. The word trivialness (triv' i āl nēs, *n.*) has the same meaning as triviality.

From L. *trivialis*, belonging to the cross-roads, hence commonplace, ordinary, from *trivium* cross-roads, highway, common thoroughfare, from *trēs* three, *via* way. SYN.: Commonplace, humdrum, inconsiderable, ordinary, trifling. ANT.: Considerable, important, remarkable, valuable, weighty.

trivium (triv' i ūm), *n.* In mediaeval schools, the three primary liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, and logic, which were mastered before the quadrivium. (F. *trivium*.)

L.L., in classical L. cross-roads. See trivial.

trochaic (trō kā' ik). For this word see *under* trochee.

troche (trōsh; trōk; trōch; trō' ki), *n.* In medicine, a lozenge. (F. *pastille*.)

From Gr. *trochiskos* small wheel.

trochee (trō' kē), *n.* A metrical foot of two syllables, the first long or accented, and the second short or unaccented. (F. *trochée*.)

Longfellow's "Hiawatha" is written in a trochaic (trō kā' ik, *adj.*) metre, that is, one in

which the metrical feet are trochees. The name forming the title of the poem is itself trochaic or composed of trochees.

F. *troché*, Gr. *trochaios*, from *trekhein* to run.

trochilus (trōk' ilus), *n.* An Egyptian bird described by the ancients as entering the mouths of crocodiles in search of food. (F. *trochile*.)

L., from Gr. *trochilos* runner (*trekhein* to run).

trochlea (trōk' lē ā), *n.* In anatomy, a ring or hook of ligament, etc., through or over which a muscle or tendon slides. *pl.* trochleae (trōk' lē ē). (F. *trochlée*.)

A trochlear (trōk' lē ār, *adj.*) nerve or muscle is one connected with or working in a trochlea.

L., from Gr. *trochilia* pulley, from *trekhein* to run.

trochoid (trōk' oid; trō' koid), *n.* In geometry, a curve traced by a point in the plane of a curve or circle rolling upon another curve or circle. *adj.* Of a curve, generated thus; in anatomy, rotating on its own axis; of shells, shaped like a top. (F. *trochoïde*, *articulation trochoïde*.)

Trochoid or trochoidal (trō koi' dāl, *adj.*) curves are of great importance in the study of the motions of waves. Cycloids and epicycloids are forms of trochoids. In anatomy, the joint between the first and second bones at the top of the spine is termed a trochoid joint. It is the pivot on which the head is turned from side to side.

From Gr. *trochoeides* wheel-like.

trod (trōd). This is the past tense, trodden the past participle, and trode the archaic past tense, of tread. See tread.

troglydite (trōg' lō dīt), *n.* A cave-dweller; a cave-man; a recluse. (F. *troglydite*.)

The prehistoric troglodytes or cave-dwellers led a troglodytic (trōg lō dīt' ik, *adj.*) existence.

F., from L. *trōglodyta*, Gr. *trōglodytēs*, from *trōglē* cave, *dyen* to creep in.

trogon (trō' gōn), *n.* A family of tropical and subtropical birds remarkable

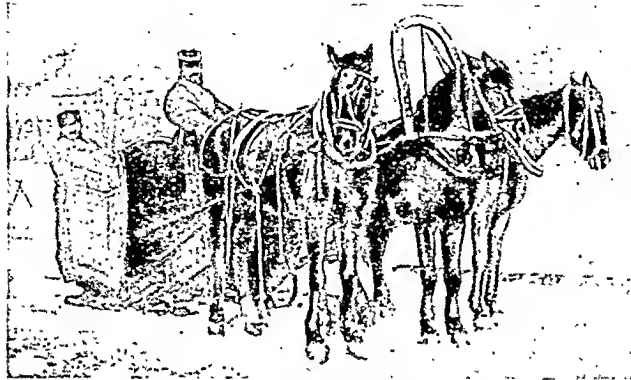
for the gorgeous colouring and the softness of their plumage. (F. *couroucou*.)

Trogons are found in Central and South America, southern Asia, and Africa. One of the most beautiful is the quetzal, depicted on the postage-stamps of Guatemala.

Modern L., from Gr. *trōgōn*, pres. p. of *trōgein* to gnaw.

troika (troi' kà), *n.* A Russian traveling carriage or sledge drawn by three horses harnessed abreast. (F. *troika*.)

Russian word.



Troika.—A Russian troika: a vehicle drawn by a team of three horses harnessed abreast.

Trojan (trō' jàn), *adj.* Of or relating to ancient Troy or the Trojans. *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Troy; a plucky or determined worker or fighter. (F. *troyen*.)

Incidents in the legendary Trojan War, waged between the Greeks under Agamemnon against the Trojans for the recovery of Helen, are described in the Iliad and Aeneid. In these great epics the Trojans appear as brave, patriotic and truthful men. Nowadays a person is said to work like a Trojan if he works with plenty of energy.

From L. *Trōjānus* pertaining to Troy (*Trōja*).

troll [ɪ] (trōl), *v.t.* To sing (a song) loudly and carelessly; to sing (the parts of a catch or round) in succession; to fish (in water) with a spoon-bait. *v.i.* To fish in this way; to sing in a casual fashion. (F. *chanter en canon*, *jeter l'amorce*, *faire prendre l'amorce à*.)

To troll the bowl is to pass a bowl or drinking-cup from person to person, so that each may drink from it in turn. A troller (trōl' ér, *n.*) for fish draws the spoon-bait at the end of his rod and line through the water in order to make it spin.

M.E. *trollen* to roll; cp. M.F. *troller*, O.F. *trauler* (F. *trôler*) to run to and fro, G. *trollen* to roll.

troll [2] (trōl), *n.* In Scandinavian mythology, a giant or giantess having supernatural powers; a dwarf living in rocks and caverns. (F. *troll*.)

O. Norse and Swed.; cp. Dan. *trolld*, Dutch *drol*, G. *droll*.

troller (trōl' ér). For this word see under troll [1].

trolley (trol' i), *n.* A low, four-wheeled wagon or truck for carrying heavy weights; a costermonger's cart; a handcart; a grooved wheel attached to an arm for conveying electric current from an overhead conductor. Another spelling is trolly (trol' i). (F. *camion*, *truc*, *brancard*, *trolley*.)

Electric tram-cars working by the overhead system have a trolley-pole (*n.*) on top. This carries a trolley or trolley-wheel (*n.*) at its upper end. The trolley keeps in contact with the lower side of a conducting wire running above the track, and so supplies the motor of the tram with driving power. The trolley-system (*n.*), as this method of picking up electric power is called, is also employed on many electric railways, where a trolley-bow (*n.*), with a wide rubbing surface at the top, is used in place of a trolley-pole. In trolley-lace (*n.*), or trolly-lace (*n.*), the pattern of the lace is outlined with thick thread, or a number of threads combined, sewn on to the foundation material.

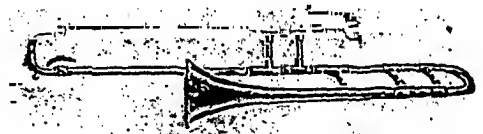
Perhaps from troll [1] and -y.

trolly (trol' i). This is another form of trolley. See trolley.

trombone (trom bōn'), *n.* A large, deep-toned, brass wind instrument with a cylindrical sliding tube. (F. *trombone*.)

A player of the trombone is called a trombonist (trom bōn' ist, *n.*).

Ital., augmentative of *tromba* trumpet. See trump [1].



Trombone.—A trombone, the notes of which are varied in pitch by a sliding tube.

trommel (trom' èl), *n.* In mining, a revolving cylindrical sieve used for cleaning ore and separating it into different sizes. (F. *trommel*.)

G. = drum.

tromometer (trō mom' é tēr), *n.* An instrument for detecting and measuring very slight earthquakes.

From Gr. *tromos* a quaking (from *tremein* to tremble) and E. *meter*.

trompe (tromp), *n.* An apparatus worked by a descending column of water, for producing a blast in a furnace. (F. *trompe*.)

A trompe is a tall upright tube with a wide mouth, like a gigantic trumpet. Air carried down by running water is compressed in a chamber connected with the furnace.

F. = trumpet. See trump [1].

troop (troop), *n.* An assemblage of people or animals; a crowd; herd or flock; a company; a band or company of performers; a troupe; in the British army, a small cavalry unit forming part of a squadron; a drum signal for marching; *pl.* soldiers. *v.i.* To assemble; to come thronging (up, together, etc.); to move (along, out, etc.) in a troop; to hasten (off, etc.). *v.t.* To form (cavalry) into troops; to receive (the King's colour) in the military ceremony of mounting the guard. (F. *troupe, foule, troupes; s'attrouper, marcher en corps; ranger par troupes.*)

People troop from all parts of London to witness the ceremony called trooping the colour, in which the colour is carried between files of troops on the King's birthday. A cavalry troop now consists of about forty men, in the charge of a subaltern. A troop-horse (*n.*) is a cavalry horse, and a trooper (troop' er, *n.*) a private in the cavalry. A troop-ship (*n.*), or ship carrying troops across the sea, is also called a trooper.

O.F. *trope*, of doubtful origin. *SYN.*: *n.* Assemblage, company, crowd, gathering, throng.

Tropaeolum (trò pē' ó lùm), *n.* A genus of South American climbing or trailing plants with spurred flowers. (F. *tropeolée.*)

Among the most popular of garden tropaeolums are the nasturtium and the canary creeper.

Modern L. dim. of *tropaeum*, Gr. *tropaion* trophy; so called by Linnaeus, because the flower is like a helmet and the leaf like a shield. See trophy.

trope (trôp), *n.* A figurative use of a word or phrase. (F. *trope.*)

Examples of metonymy and metaphor are tropes in the strict sense, but the word now includes all striking figures of speech, such as antithesis, hyperbole, irony, etc.

F., from Gr. *tropos* turn, from *trepein* to turn. **trophic** (trof' ik), *adj.* In medicine, of or concerned with nutrition. (F. *alimentaire.*)

From Gr. *trophê* nourishment (*trepein* to feed, rear) and *-ic*.

trophy (trô' fi), *n.* In ancient Greece, a pile of arms, etc., taken from the enemy and set up in a battle-field, etc., to commemorate a victory; in ancient Rome, a more permanent memorial of victory imitating this, decorated with the spoils of war; anything captured from the enemy or taken in hunting, and preserved as a memorial of victory, etc.; an ornamental

group of similar objects, or a representation of this; a shield, cup, or other token of success, skill, etc., in athletic and other contests. (F. *trophée.*)

A tree or pillar hung with captured weapons was a common form of trophy in ancient Greece. The trophies of a hunter of big game would consist of mounted heads, tusks, or dressed skins, etc., of the animals he had killed. Successful athletes acquire challenge cups and other trophies.

An annual duty, called trophy money (*n.*), was once levied on each English county, to supply the militia with drums, banners, etc. A trophied (trô' fid, *adj.*) wall is one adorned with trophies. Flags are said to be trophied when grouped together in an ornamental design.

F. *trophée*, L. *trop(h)aeum*, Gr. *tropaion*, from *trepein* to turn (hence, turn to flight, rout).

tropic (trop' ik), *n.* Each of the parallels of latitude about 23½ degrees north and south of the equator; each of the corresponding parallels on the celestial sphere at which the sun appears to turn at its greatest northing or southing; (*pl.*) the regions of the torrid zone between the tropic parallels. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or suggesting the tropics. (F. *tropique.*)

The northern tropic is named the tropic of Cancer, and the southern the tropic of Capricorn. Each year the sun appears to travel northward from the equator to the tropic of Cancer, then southward to the tropic of Capricorn. The tropic zones are distinguished geographically from the temperate zones by their climate, vegetation, and fauna.

The name tropic-bird (*n.*) is given to any one of a group (*Phaethon*) of sea-birds resembling and allied to the tern, common in tropical (trop' ik ál, *adj.*) regions, that is, regions within the torrid zone. A tropical year is a solar year. Tropical diseases (*n.pl.*) are diseases common in hot countries, and due to infection by parasites. They include malaria, yellow fever, and blackwater fever. Tropical language, however, is figurative language, consisting of tropes, or words used tropically (trop' ik ál li, *adv.*), that is, in the manner of tropes. Some biblical scholars interpret the book of Genesis tropically or figuratively. In another sense we may say that the sunshine pours down tropically, or in a tropical manner, on a hot summer day.

F. *tropique*, L.L. *tropicum*, from Gr. *tropikos*, from *trope* solstice, from *trepein* to turn.



Trophy.—The stuffed and mounted head of an antelope, a trophy of the chase.

tropine (trō' pin), *n.* An artificial alkaloid, having the odour of tobacco, obtained by decomposing atropine. (F. *tropine*.)

Arbitrarily formed from *atropine*.

tropology (trō pol' ō jī), *n.* The use of tropes or figures of speech; the interpretation of the Bible figuratively. (F. *tropologie*.)

From *trope* and *-logy*.

tropo (trop' ō), *adv.*
In music, too much. (F. *trop*.)

This musical term is used chiefly in such a phrase as *allegro non troppo*, which means "not too quick."

Ital.

trot (tro't), *v.i.* Of a horse, to move at a steady, brisk pace, lifting each front foot and the rear foot on the opposite side together; to run with short brisk strides. *v.t.* To cause to trot; to cover (a distance, etc.) by trotting. *n.* The motion or practice of trotting; the sound of a horse, etc., trotting; a brisk, steady movement; a child just able to toddle. (F. *trotter*, *trotliner*; *mener au trot*; *trot*.)

In a fast trot the horse lifts its fore feet slightly before the diagonal hind legs, and during each stride its body is twice unsupported. In the form of horse-racing called trotting (tro't' ing, *n.*), each trotter (tro't' er, *n.*), or horse that trots, is driven in a light vehicle called a sulky. Two types of American carriage-horse are known as trotters, one a light hunter, the other a speedier animal with greater pulling power and resembling a hackney.

Pig's or sheep's trotters are the feet of these animals, cooked as food.

F. *trotter*, perhaps Teut.; cp. *tread*. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* jog, run.

troth (trōth), *n.* Faith; truth. (F. *foi*, *fidélité*.)

In former times when people were betrothed they were said to plight their troth, that is, solemnly to swear faith and fidelity to each other. The word is now archaic. The phrase "in troth" means "in truth" or "on my word."

Old variant of E. *truth*.

troubadour (troo' bā door), *n.* One of the class of lyric poets that sprang up in Provence in the eleventh century; a wandering minstrel; a jongleur. (F. *troubadour*.)

The troubadours flourished between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries. Many of them led a wandering life, travelling into Spain and Italy, and often becoming

attached to the households of the great feudal lords. The language in which their lyrics were written and sung was the *langue d'oc* or Provençal.

F., from Prov. *trobador*, agent *n.* from *trobar* (F. *trouver*) to find, invent. SYN.: Minstrel.

trouble (trüb' l), *v.t.* To disturb or annoy; to afflict; to distress; to inconvenience; to put to some exertion. *v.i.* To take pains or exert oneself (to do something); to be agitated or disturbed. *n.* Affliction, worry; distress; misfortune; annoyance; inconvenience; labour; an ailment. (F. *troubler*, *ennuyer*, *déranger*; *peiner*; *se donner de la peine*; *peine*.)

Quite a number of proverbs and Biblical passages refer to troubles and ways of bearing them. One proverb says that troubles never come singly; in Job (v. 7) we are told that "man is born unto trouble as the sparks fly upward."

Times of difficulty and disorder are described as **troubles** (trüb' lūs, *adj.*) times. This word is more or less archaic, although poets sometimes write of troubles, that is, tempestuous or stormy, seas and clouds. A **troublesome** (trüb' l süm, *adj.*) person is one who gives us trouble. A cough or similar trouble can be troublesome or bothering. Both have the quality of troublesomeness (trüb' l süm nēs, *n.*), that is, vexatiousness. When children behave troublesomely (trüb' l süm li, *adv.*), or in a way that causes annoyance, they are reprimanded.

O.F. *trubler*, *turbler*, assumed L.L. *turbuläre*, *v.* from assumed *turbulus* = L. *turbidus* turbid. See *turbid*. SYN.: *v.* Afflict, agitate, distress, incommode, vex. *n.* Annoyance, embarrassment, perplexity, vexation, worry.

trough (trof; trawf), *n.* An oblong open receptacle for holding water or food for animals, for kneading dough, or for washing ore, etc.; a wooden or other artificial channel for conveying liquid; a long basin-shaped depression or hollow in the ground, etc.; a hollow between two waves; in meteorology, a narrow area of low barometric pressure between two regions of higher pressure. (F. *auge*, *huche*, *lame*.)

A baker kneads dough in a wooden trough. Drinking-troughs for animals are provided in the streets of many towns.

A.-S. *trog*, from *tree*. See *tray*, *trug*. SYN.: Channel, conduit, depression, gutter, hollow.



Troubadour.—A man in fancy dress masquerading as a troubadour.

trounce (trouns), *v.i.* To beat severely; to censure. (F. *rosser, étriller*.)

When a person trounces another he gives him a trouncing (trouns' ing, *n.*), that is, a severe beating or thrashing, or if the word is used figuratively, a serious scolding.

From O.F. *trons* truncheon; akin to *trunk* SYN.: Belabour, castigate, cudgel, flog, thrash.

troupe (troop), *n.* A company of actors, acrobats, dancers, etc. (F. *troupe*.)

F. = troop. See troop.

trousers (trou' zèrz), *n.pl.* A two-legged outer garment reaching from the waist to the ankles, worn by men and boys; a similar garment worn by both sexes in the East. (F. *pantalon*.)

Trousers are stretched and creased in a device called a trouser-press (*n.*). In the East women are trousered (trou' zèrd, *adj.*), or dressed in trousers. Cloth used for making trousers is known as trousering (trou' zèr ing, *n.*).

The *r* is a modern intrusion; the older form is *trousses*, from Irish or Gaelic *triubhas*, sing.; cp. *trews*. F. *trousses* trunk-hose is later than E.

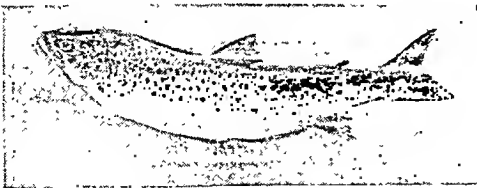
trousseau (troo' sô; troo sô'), *n.* A bride's outfit of clothes and sometimes house-linen, etc. *pl.* trousseaux (troo' sô; troo sô'; troo' sôz; troo sôz'). (F. *trousseau*.)

F. dim. of *trousse* bundle. See truss.

trout (trout), *n.* A freshwater game-fish, *Salmo fario*, allied to, but smaller than, the salmon. *v.i.* To fish for trout. (F. *truite; pêcher la truite*.)

The trout has a blunt, conical snout and a rather short body averaging a foot in length. Its colour is dull white below and brownish green above, dotted with black spots. Hence, white horses speckled with black, bay, or sorrel, are said to be trout-coloured (*adj.*). A tiny trout is called a troutlet (trout' lèt, *n.*) or troutling (trout' ling, *n.*). A trout-stream (*n.*), a running, clear stream frequented by trout, is said to be trouty (trout' i, *adj.*) if it abounds with these fish.

A.-S. *truit*, L. *trutta*, Gr. *trôhtes* (literally nibbler, 'rom *trôgein* to gnaw) trout.



Trout.—The trout, a freshwater fish which is allied to the salmon.

trouvère (troo văr'), *n.* One of the class of epic poets of northern France at the time of the troubadours, composing narrative poems in Old French. (F. *trouvère*.)

F. form (from *trouver* to find, invent) of Prov. *trobador*. See troubadour.

trove (trôv). For this word see under treasure.

O F. *trouv*, p.p. of *trouver*. See trover.

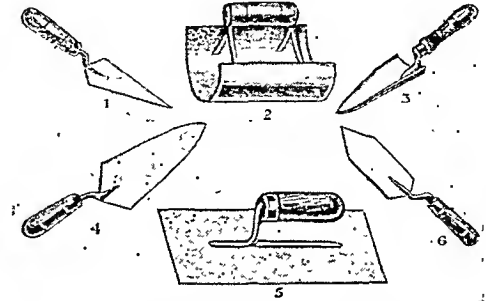
trover (trô' vèr), *n.* In law, an action for the recovery of personal property, or its value, wrongly converted by another to his own use; the act of finding and taking possession of any personal property. (F. *restitution de chose trouvée*.)

O.F. (*tro(u)ver*) to find, perhaps L. *turbare* to disturb, rummage.

throw (trô; trou), *v.i.* To think; to have confidence in; to believe. (F. *penser, croire*.)

This word is archaic.

A.-S. *trūwian*, akin to *trēwe* true.



Trowel.—A tile-setter's trowel (1), cove trowel (2), garden trowel (3), bricklayer's trowel (4), plasterer's trowel (5), and trowel for pointing (6).

trowel (trou' èl), *n.* A tool having a wide flat steel blade, set in a handle, used by masons, etc., for spreading and dressing mortar, etc.; a scoop-shaped gardening tool for digging up plants and making holes in the ground. *v.i.* To apply or spread with a trowel. (F. *trueller*.)

When one person flatters another grossly he is said, colloquially, to lay it—the flattery—on with a trowel.

M.E. *truel*, F. *trueller*, L.L. *truella*, dim. of L. *trua* skimmer, ladle.

troy (troi), *n.* A system of weights used for weighing precious metals and gems. (F. *troy*.)

The units in troy or troy weight (*n.*) are grains, pennyweights, ounces and pounds; 24 grains make a pennyweight, 20 pennyweights an ounce, 12 ounces a pound troy.

Said to be named after Troyes in Champagne, as having been used at the annual local fair.

truant (troo' ant), *adj.* Shirking; idle; loitering; wandering. *n.* One who shirks or neglects business or duty, especially a child who stays away from school without leave. *v.i.* To stay away from school without leave. (F. *fainéant; vagabond; faire l'école buissonnière*.)

When we find ourselves day-dreaming, we hurriedly collect our truant thoughts and concentrate on the business we are neglecting. A truantly (troo' ant li, *adv.*) disposed child is one liable to play truant, or stay away from school as a truant, an action or practice known as truancy (troo' an si, *n.*). A truant-school (*n.*) is an

Industrial school to which truants and others may be sent by a magistrate's order.

O.F. *truant* a sturdy beggar, tramp; probably Celtic, cp. Welsh *truau* wretched. SYN.: *adj.* Idle, lazy, shirking, straying, wandering.

truce (troos), *n.* A temporary stoppage of warfare by agreement between the combatants, usually for a definite period. (F. *trêve*.)

A white flag, called a flag of truce, is carried by a party of soldiers sent to parley with an enemy. In the Middle Ages hostilities were prohibited by the Church during certain days and seasons, as from Thursday to Sunday evening, and during Advent and Lent. This suspension of warfare, known as the truce of God (*n.*), was widely observed in Europe during the eleventh century. A truceless (troos' lès, *adj.*) war is one without truce or respite.

M.E. *trives*, pl., from A.-S. *trêow* pact; akin to *true*. SYN.: Armistice, cessation, intermission, respite.

truck [1] (trūk), *v.t.* To exchange (an article for another, etc.); to barter; to hawk (goods) about. *v.i.* To make an exchange; to barter; to trade; to bargain (with or for). *n.* Barter; exchange of goods; small wares, regarded as suitable for barter; traffic; dealings; the truck system. (F. *troquer*; *troc*, *échange*.)

When we exchange goods for goods or goods for service we truck, and the exchange itself is known as truck. In England many employers formerly paid their workmen in goods instead of in money. The goods were distributed at a truck shop (*n.*) owned by the employers, and were usually of very poor quality. The many evils of this system, which is called the truck system (*n.*), led to its abolition in England by the Truck Acts (*n.pl.*), passed by Parliament in 1831, 1887, and 1896. The workers in some other countries still suffer from the evils of truck.

From O.F. *troquer* to barter SYN.: *v.* Barter, exchange, trade.

truck [2] (trūk), *n.* A strong four- or six-wheeled vehicle for carrying heavy goods; an open railway-wagon; a porter's luggage barrow; a small handcart; a bogie on a locomotive or railway vehicle; a small wooden disk on the top of a mast with holes for the halyards. *v.t.* To carry on a truck. (F. *wagon à marchandises*, *camion*, *diable*, *bogie*; *rouler*.)

In Britain railway trucks are usually four-wheeled, but trucks intended to carry very heavy loads must have a four-wheeled

truck or bogie at each end, to distribute the weight over more axles. Most passenger coaches have two trucks, each with four wheels. The cross-beam of a bogie truck which carries the weight of the carriage is called a truck-bolster (*n.*). Conveyance by a truck or trucks, and also a charge made for this, are termed truckage (trūk' ij, *n.*).

Originally a small solid wheel, as of a gun-carriage, either L. *trochus*, Gr. *trokhos* wheel, from *trekhein* to run, or shortened from *truckle* in the old sense of roller or caster. See *truckle*.

truckle (trūk' i), *v.i.* To cringe or act servilely (to); to submit timidly or from unworthy motives; to yield obsequiously to the will of another. *n.* A ruckle-bed. (F. *s'abaisser*, *se soumettre*; *roulette*.)

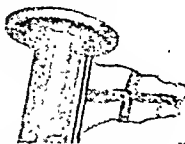
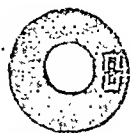
In olden times a servant often slept in his master's bedroom on a truckle-bed (*n.*), or trundle-bed. This was a low bed which could be pushed under a larger one when not in use. Formerly a person sleeping in such a bed was said to truckle under someone sleeping in a high bed in the same room. So when a man yielded obsequiously to a more important person he was said to truckle to him. The word is now used only in this figurative sense. Pecksniff in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit,"

is a typical truckler (trūk' lér, *n.*), or a person who truckles for his own ends.

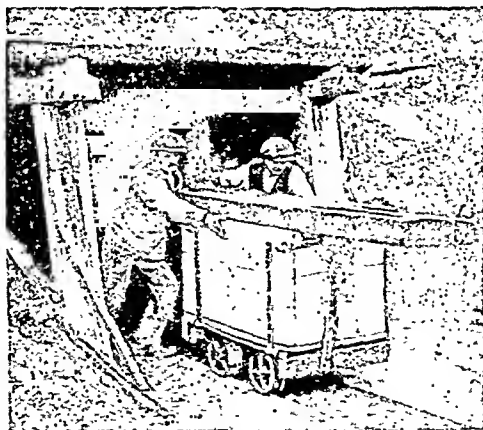
V. from *n.*, Originally a pulley, roller, or castor, then a small bed fitted with castors; from L. *trochlea*, Gr. *trokhilia* a pulley, from *trokhos* wheel. See *truck* [2]. SYN.: *v.* Cringe, fawn.

truculent (trūk' ū lènt; troo' kū lènt), *adj.* Fierce; ferocious; savage. (F. *féroce*, *barbare*.)

We say that a person who is violent and overbearing in manner behaves in a truculent way, or truculently (trūk' ū lènt li; troo' kū lènt li, *adv.*). Another may adopt a truculent attitude when being rebuked, or found fault with for some error. Fierceness or savageness in speech, conduct or character, is described as truculence (trūk' ū lèns; troo' kū lèns, *n.*)



Truck.—The truck or cap at a mast-head.



Truck.—Miners pushing out a loaded truck from the gallery of an underground quarry.

or truculency (trūk' ū lèn si; troo' kū lèn si, n.).

L. truculentus harsh, grim; from *trux* fierce, savage. SYN.: Bellicose, ferocious, pugnacious, violent. ANT.: Complaisant, inoffensive, mild, peaccable, suave.

trudge (trūj), *v.i.* To travel on foot, usually with the suggestion of reluctance, weariness, etc. *v.t.* To travel over (a stated distance) thus; to perform (a journey) thus. *n.* A slow, heavy, fatigued walk or tread. (F. *marcher péniblement; piétinement.*)

Possibly obsolete F. *trucher* to beg idly; cp. M. Dutch *truggelen* to go begging. West Flem. *troggelen* to walk with difficulty. SYN.: *v.* Plod, tramp. *n.* Tramp.

true (troo), *adj.* In accordance with fact, reason, or reality; conforming to right principles or to an accepted standard; correct; accurate; genuine; faithful; straight; level; of the voice, in perfect tune. *v.t.* To make straight, level, or of the required shape; to adjust. *adv.* Truly. (F. *vrai, véridique, exacte, authentique, loyal, droit, uni; ajuster, niveler; vraiment.*)

A true statement sets out the truth, as opposed to a false one, which perverts it. A wall is not true unless it is square and upright; a wheel runs true on its shaft if it does not wobble. A joiner trues wood with a plane, which is trued, or correctly adjusted before being used.

When a person is charged with a crime he cannot be tried till a grand jury has considered the evidence and endorsed the bill of indictment, or found a true bill (*n.*). In an extended sense, any true charge may be called a true bill. A person is said to be true blue (*adj.*) or is described as a true blue (*n.*) if he is thoroughly constant or loyal to some cause (see *under* blue).

A true-born (*adj.*) Briton is one who is entirely British by descent; a true-bred (*adj.*) animal is one of good or genuine breed. The true-hearted (*adj.*) or loyal person is to be trusted, and should be respected for his true-heartedness (*n.*), which means his loyalty or sincerity.

A person greatly loved and loving is the true-love (*n.*) of the person giving and receiving the affection. The word generally denotes a sweetheart. A certain complicated form of knot, strictly a double knot with two interlacing bows on each side and two ends, is called a true-love knot (*n.*) or true-lover's knot (*n.*) because it is difficult to untie, and so is a symbol of lasting affection. We mean by trueness (troo' nēs, *n.*) the state or quality of being true in any sense of that word.

A.-S. *trēowē*; cp. Dutch *trouw*, G. *treu*, O. Norse *tryggi*. See *trou*, *truce*. SYN.: *adj.* Accurate, correct, loyal, real, sincere. ANT.: *adj.* Disloyal, false, incorrect, spurious, untrue.

truffle (trūf' l), *n.* An edible fleshy fungus, growing underground. (F. *truffe.*)

The common English truffle (*Tuber aestivum*) is used for seasoning dishes. Truffles grow in woody places, just beneath the surface of the soil and, as no trace of them shows above ground, pigs and dogs are trained to find them by scent. A dog employed thus is called a truffle-dog (*n.*).

O.F. *trufle*, probably *L. tübera* (pl.) knobs, rounded roots, truffles. See *tuber*.



Truffle.—A pig trained to hunt for truffles in the woods of Périgord, France, where these subterranean fungi are very plentiful. Inset is a truffle.

trug (trūg), *n.* A shallow basket, made of strips of wood, used for carrying vegetables, etc. (F. *panier.*)

Probably a variant of *trough*.

truism (troo' izm), *n.* A self-evident truth; a statement that is obviously true; a platitude. (F. *vérité évidente, vérité banale.*)

The statement that man cannot live without air, is a truism, or truistic (troo is' tik, *adj.*) statement.

From E. *true* and *-ism*. SYN.: Platitude.

truly (troo' li), *adv.* Genuinely; in accordance with truth; accurately; in reality; faithfully or honestly; sincerely. (F. *vraiment, actuellement, loyalement.*)

A loyal and honest employee serves his master truly. The formulas "yours truly" and "yours very truly" are often used at the end of business letters, where the words are employed only in a polite manner, and are not meant to be taken literally.

A.-S. *trēowlīce*; *true* and *-ly*. SYN.: Accurately, honestly, loyally, sincerely, truthfully. ANT.: Dishonestly, disloyally, falsely, inaccurately, untruthfully.

trump [ɪ] (trūmp), *n.* A trumpet. (F. *trompette.*)

This old word is used in poetry and poetical prose. The trumpet to be sounded on the Day of Judgment is sometimes called the last trump, or the trump of doom.

To trump up (*v.t.*) a story or a charge against a person is to fabricate it, or concoct

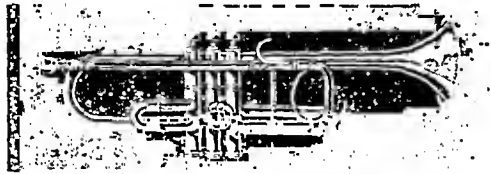
it falsely. Shallow, worthless argument is sometimes described as mere trumpery (trūmp' ér i, *n.*), a word also denoting worthless finery. A trumpery (*adj.*) article is one that is showy but rubbishy.

F. trompe, O.H.G. *trumpa*, probably of Slav. origin; cp. Rus. *truba*. *Trumpery* and perhaps *trump up* are from *F. tromper* deceive, properly to blow a trumpet, but some derive *trump up* from *trump* [2].

trump [2] (trūmp), *n.* Any playing card in a suit that is temporarily given a higher value for the purpose of a game; a generous or admirable person; a good fellow. *v.t.* To beat (another card) with a trump. *v.i.* To play a trump. (*F. atout; faire atout.*)

Trumps or trump-cards (*n.pl.*), as they are called, play a dominant part in various card games. In whist, a card called the trump-card is turned up to show which suit shall be trumps. In bridge, the players decide by bidding which shall be the trump suit, or if there shall be no trumps. Every card in the suit that is trumps is considered of higher value than any card in the other suits. For instance a two of trumps beats an ace or king that is not a trump, and so trumps the latter card. A trump-card is a good card to have, and so people say, colloquially, that a person who pleases them in some way is a trump.

Formerly *triumph*, which was also the name of a card game. See triumph.



Trumpet.—A modern trumpet, a brass wind-instrument having a brilliant and penetrating tone.

trumpet (trūm' pèt), *n.* A musical wind instrument, consisting in its modern form of a long straight or coiled tube of brass with a bell-shaped mouth and a cup-shaped mouth-piece; an ear-trumpet; anything shaped like a trumpet; a reed stop on the organ giving trumpet-like sounds. *v.t.* To proclaim by the sound of a trumpet; to announce loudly, as if by a trumpet. *v.i.* To play on a trumpet; of elephants, etc., to make a trumpeting sound. (*F. trompette, cornet acoustique; sonner, proclamer; sonner de la trompette, baréter.*)

The tubing of the trumpet is cylindrical for the greater part of its length. This gives it a brilliant and penetrating tone, which is quite different from the softer and broader tone of the horn, an instrument having a conical tube. The modern orchestral trumpet is fitted with valves or pistons, which enable chromatic notes to be played as well as the natural harmonics of the tube.

The Jews celebrate the beginning of a New Year with the Feast of Trumpets, as

described in Leviticus (xxiii, 24). The names trumpet-conch (*n.*) and trumpet-shell (*n.*) are given to the Triton, a large shell-fish, whose shell was used by the ancients as a horn or trumpet. The trumpet-fish (*n.*)—*Centriscus scolopax*—is so named from its long tubular snout.



Trumpeter.—The trumpeter of the American Legion sounding the Last Post at the London Cenotaph.

Several plants with flowers shaped like trumpets are given the popular name of trumpet-flower (*n.*), especially the trumpet-creeper (*n.*)—*Tecoma radicans*—a woody vine which bears large red flowers and grows in the southern States of the U.S.A. The trumpet-tree (*n.*)—*Cecropia peltata*—of Central America has hollow stems which are used for making musical instruments.

The trumpet-major (*n.*) of a cavalry regiment is its senior trumpeter (trūm' pèt ér, *n.*), or player of the trumpet. A call made by sounding a trumpet or trumpets is a trumpet-call (*n.*). In a figurative sense this word denotes any stirring or imperative call to action. The popular name of trumpeter is given to a kind of domestic pigeon having a long deep coo; also to a North American swan, and a crane-like South American bird (*Psophia*), both of which utter trumpeting calls.

F. trompette, dim. of *trompe*. See trump [1].

truncal (trūngk' āl). For this word see under trunk.

truncate (trūng' kāt), *v.t.* To cut the top or end from. *adj.* Having the top or end cut off or apparently cut off. (*F. tronquer; tronqué.*)

When we truncate a cone we produce a truncate cone. Its top surface is generally parallel with its base. Some leaves are truncately (trūng' kāt li, *adv.*) formed; their tips appear to have been cut off transversely. A quotation not given in full is truncated. In crystallography truncation (trūng kā' shūn, *n.*) is the replacing of an edge by a plane surface.

L. truncātus, p.p. of *truncāre* to cut short, maim, from *truncus* trunk. See trunk.

truncheon (trün' shún; trün' chún), *n.* A short club or cudgel, especially that of a policeman; a staff of authority, especially an heraldic baton. *v.t.* To beat with a truncheon. (F. *massue*, *masse*, *baton*; *bâtonner*.)

In heraldry, the staff of authority of an Earl Marshal is termed a truncheon.

O. Northern F. *tronchon* (F. *tronçon*) stump, dim. of *tronc* trunk.

trundle (trün' dl), *n.* A small broad wheel, such as a castor; a trundle-wheel; a truck; a truckle-bed. *v.t.* To roll (a hoop, etc.). *v.i.* Of a hoop, etc., to roll (along). (F. *roulette*, *tabouret*, *cannon*; *rouler*.)

The old-fashioned truckle-bed, also called a trundle or trundle-bed (*n.*), was trundled under an ordinary bed when not in use. It ran on trundles or castors. A porter may be said to trundle his luggage truck along, and the truck itself to trundle along.

Some capstans on sailing ships had double drums, into which the levers for turning were fixed, and could be worked from both an upper and a lower deck. The lower of the drum-heads was called the trundle-head (*n.*). A small trundle-wheel (*n.*) or lantern-wheel is used in some clocks by clock-makers. It consists of two circular plates joined by equally spaced bars or spindles, which engage the teeth of an ordinary cog-wheel.

O.F. *trondeler*, from Low G. *tröndeln*, akin to E. *trend*.

trunk (trúngk), *n.* The main stem of a tree, opposed to the branches and roots; the body of an animal, apart from the head, limbs, and tail; the main part of any structure; a trunk-line; the shaft of a column; a box with a hinged lid for containing clothes when travelling; a ventilating shaft; a conduit or trough for separating ores, etc.; the proboscis of an elephant or insect; a hollow piston inside which a connecting-rod works; (*pl.*) trunk-hose. (F. *tronc*, *torse*, *malle*, *trompe*.)

Men's outfitters sometimes describe short pants or drawers covering the lower part of the trunk and reaching to the knees as trunk-drawers (*n.pl.*). In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries trunks or trunk-hose (*n.pl.*) were worn by men. These were breeches reaching from the waist to the middle of the thighs. They were sometimes extremely baggy and were adorned with slashes at the sides.

A trunk-line (*n.*) of a railway or canal is a main line, as opposed to its branch lines. A telephone subscriber makes a trunk-call (*n.*) when he has to be connected through to another district on a trunk-line or main telephone line. A trunk-call is distinguished from a local call, which is one to a place situated within a certain restricted radius of the local telephone exchange.

Some people will not travel without taking with them a trunkful (trúngk' fül, *n.*) of clothes, that is, as many as a trunk will

hold. Others are content to travel trunkless (trúngk' lès *adj.*), or without trunks, carrying necessities in a suit-case. The trunkless heads of criminals, that is, heads without bodies, were once exhibited on London Bridge as a warning to travellers entering the city. The word truncal (trúngk' àl, *adj.*) means affecting or situated in the trunk, or relating to the trunk of a body or tree.

O.F. *trunc*, L. *truncus*, truncated, lopped.



Trunk.—The head of a Ceylon elephant with the mouth open and the trunk raised.

trunnion (trün' yón), *n.* One of the two cylindrical projections on each side of a cannon, etc.; a hollow gudgeon on the cylinder of some oscillating steam-engines through which steam passes. (F. *tourillon*.)

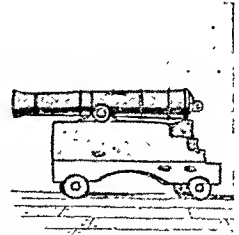
A gun is secured to its carriage by its trunnions, which allow it to be pointed up or down. Large telescopes, Bessemer converters, and many other heavy objects which have to be tilted are trunnioned (trün' yònd, *adj.*), that is, provided with trunnions.

F. *trognon*, dim. of *tronc* stump. See trunk.

truss (trús), *v.t.*

To support or brace with a truss; to fasten; to fasten the legs and wings of (a fowl) for cooking.

n. A wood or metal structure supporting or strengthening a roof, bridge, etc.; a large corbel; a loop or ring for securing a yard to its mast; a surgical appliance to give support to a ruptured part; a compact terminal flower-cluster; a bundle of old hay (56 lb), or new hay (60 lb.); a bundle of straw weighing 36 lb. (F. *lier*, *server*, *trousser*; *nœud*, *drosse*, *bandage*, *botte*.)

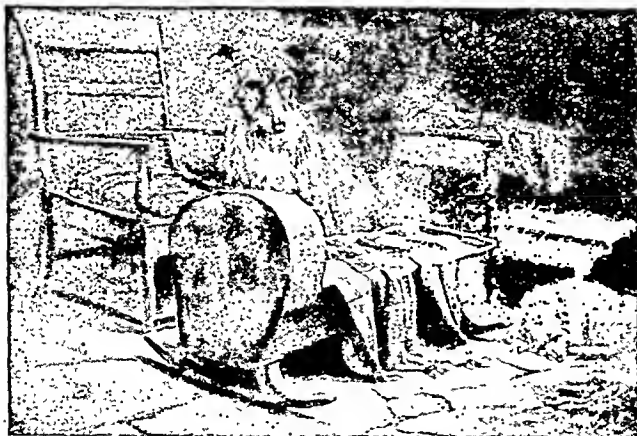


Trunnion.—A gun resting on the trunnions of a gun-carriage.

Fowls are trussed for cooking by tying and skewering the legs and wings. To truss up a man is to tie him up so that he cannot move, or to bind him. A kind of roof-truss in common use consists of a pair of rafters with a tie-beam, king-post, and struts. A truss-beam (*n.*) is a beam stiffened or strengthened by tie-rods or braces. A truss-bridge (*n.*) is one supported by or formed of trusses.

O.F. *trusser*, *trusser*, perhaps from *L. thyrsus* stalk. See *thyrsus*. SYN: *v.* Brace, fasten, support, tie.

trust (trüst), *n.* Firm reliance on or belief in the honesty, integrity, veracity, strength or justice of a person or thing; expectation (that); confidence; a person or thing in whom confidence is reposed; reliance on the veracity of a statement, etc., without verification; commercial credit; in law, confidence placed in one who holds property as nominal owner for the benefit of another; the former's right or title to such property; the property thus held; the legal relation of the holder to such property; something placed in one's care or charge; the obligation involved; a body of trustees; a combination of several companies or businesses under central control for the purpose of defeating competition, etc. *v.t.* To place confidence in; to rely on; to believe in; to expect confidently; to leave in the charge (of a person); to give credit to. *v.i.* To have confidence; to hope. (F. *confiance*, *crédit*, *fidéicommiss*, *syndicat*; *se fier à*, *s'attendre à*, *confier*; *ajouter foi à*.)



Trust.—A deerhound discharging its trust by tending the cradle. From the painting, "The Stalker's Cottage," by Scott Rankin.

Commercial credit is founded upon trust, or the expectation that the persons trusted with goods or credit will meet their obligations at the due time. We trust people of whose honesty and trustworthiness (trüst' wër thi nès, *n.*) we are convinced, expecting confidently—or trusting—that our trust will not be abused, and believing that we may deal trustingly (trüst' ing li, *adv.*) with them without suffering harm. A trusty (trüst' i,

adj.) or trustworthy (trüst' wër thi, *adj.*) person is one of known integrity, whose trustiness (trüst' i nès, *n.*) has been proved and who will act trustily (trüst' i li, *adv.*).

With such people we are trustful (trüst' fül, *adj.*), and we show our trustfulness (trüst' fül nès, *n.*) by acting and placing confidence in them and dealing trustfully (trüst' fül li, *adv.*) with them. One who trusts is a truster (trüst' ér, *n.*). A person who cannot be trusted is trustless (trüst' lès, *adj.*), and his trustlessness (trüst' lès nès, *n.*) prevents others from confiding in him. Trustable (trüst' äbl, *adj.*) means fit or able to be trusted. Property may be handed over to a trustee (trüs tē, *n.*) to hold in trust for the benefit of another. Such a trust is created by a trust deed (*n.*), in which the terms of the trusteeship (trüs tē' ship, *n.*) are set out.

A trustee-stock (*n.*) is any one of certain specified securities in which a trustee may invest funds entrusted to him without being responsible for losses due to a fall in the price of the stocks.

M.E. *trust*, O. Norse *traut*; cp. G. *tröst*, Dan. and Swed. *tröst* comfort. SYN.: *n.* Confidence, credit, faith, reliance. *v.* Believe, confide, entrust. ANT.: *n.* Distrust, suspicion. *v.t.* Distrust.

truth (trooth), *n.* The state or quality of being true, or accurate, or honest; the state or quality of being accurately or correctly shaped or adjusted; that which is true: a fact; loyalty; honesty; constancy. (F. *vérité*, *fait*, *loyauté*, *droiture*.)

A boy who tells the truth is truthful (trooth' fül, *adj.*). He is a truth-teller (*n.*) because he speaks honestly and truthfully (trooth' fül li, *adv.*). A reputation for truthfulness (trooth' fül nès, *n.*) is one to be prized. A truthless (trooth' lès, *adj.*) person ultimately finds that few will trust or believe him. One result of habitual truthlessness (trooth' lès nès, *n.*) is that even when a liar speaks with truth he is liable to be disbelieved.

A.-S. *trēowth*, from *true*. SYN.: Candour, frankness, probity, sincerity, veracity. ANT.: Deception, falsehood, guile, mendacity, untruth.

try (tri), *v.t.* To test; to test or determine the quality of by experiment, examination, or comparison; to give a trial to; to find out by experiment; to attempt; to subject to hardship or suffering for or as if for a test; to strain; to examine before a judge or magistrate; to subject to such an examination or trial; to settle by a trial, experiment, or examination; to smooth or dress (a board) with a trying-plane; to

purify; to refine (metals). *v.i.* To endeavour. *p.t.* and *p.p.* tried (trid). *n.* An attempt; a test; in Rugby football, the act of touching down the ball behind the opponent's in-goal, which gives the right to try for a goal. (F. *essayer, mettre à l'épreuve, tâcher, éprouver, juger, faire l'essai de; essai, tentative.*)

Misfortune and failure try those who meet with them, but if one tries hard, and perseveres, most difficulties can be overcome. A prisoner is tried when he comes up for trial, and his case is investigated or tried. We try on clothes and shoes, that is, test their fit, before buying them. A player in Rugby football who first places his hand on the ball, while on the ground, in the opponent's in-goal gains a try. He scores three points, and may carry the ball in front of the goal and try to kick a goal.

A trysail (tri' sāl; tri' sl, *n.*) is a small fore-and-aft sail set on a gaff attached to the rear of the fore- or mainmast of a square-rigged ship, or having a small separate mast. A person or thing that may be tried is triable (tri' ābl, *adj.*).

The square with a wooden stock and steel blade at right angles to it used by carpenters is called a try-square (*n.*). Its purpose is to test whether lines or edges are square. The plane called a trying-plane (*n.*) is used by carpenters to plane a surface level.

From F. *trier*, L.L. *trilāre* to wear down, from *tritus* *p.p.* of *terere* to rub. *SYN.*: *v.* Attempt, decide, examine, purify, test.

tryma (tri' mā), *n.* A drupe, usually two-celled, with an outer covering which separates and falls away. *pl.* trymata (tri' mā tā). (F. *drupe à deux cellules.*)

Gr. *tryma* hole, from *tryein* to wear out.

trypograph (tri' pō grāf), *n.* A stencil made by placing a sheet of prepared paper over a roughened steel plate and writing on it with a hard point. (F. *patron.*)

A series of small holes is made wherever the stylus touches the paper. The stencil is stretched in a frame over a sheet of clean paper, and a trypographic (tri pō grāf' ik, *adj.*) copy is taken by passing an inked roller over it.

From Gr. *trypan* to bore, and E. *-graph*.

tryst (trist; trist), *n.* An appointed meeting; an appointment. *v.i.* To agree to meet; to appoint (a time or place) for meeting. (F. *rendez-vous; donner rendez-vous.*)

This is a word now used chiefly in poetical language. The day for which a tryst is

made is the trysting-day (*n.*) and the place agreed on is the trysting-place (*n.*).

From O.F. *trist(r)e* watching post for huntsmen, possibly of Scand. origin; akin to E. *trust*. *SYN.*: *n.* Appointment, assignation, rendezvous.

tsar (tsar), *n.* The title of the former Emperors of Russia. Another spelling is czar (zar). (F. *tsar, czar.*)

In March 1917 the last of the Tsars, Nicholas II, was forced to abdicate by the revolutionaries, and was kept captive for many months, at Tsarskoye Selo, at Tobolsk, and at Ekaterinburg. On July 16th, 1918, the Tsar and his wife, the Tsarina (tsar é' nā, *n.*) or Tsaritzā (tsar it' sā, *n.*), together with members of their family, were put to death by revolutionary soldiers.

The son of a tsar was formerly called the tsarevich (tsar' é vich, *n.*) or tsarevitch (tsar' é vich, *n.*), and the daughter of a tsar the tsarevna (tsar ev' nā, *n.*). In later times the heir to the throne bore the title of tsesarevich (tse sar' é vich, *n.*). This word is often spelt cesarevich.

Rus. *tsari* from L. *Caesar*; cp. G. *Kaiser*.

tsetse (tset' si; set' si), *n.* A blood-sucking South African fly of the genus *Glossina*, which transmits parasites causing a disease fatal to domestic animals. (F. *tsé-tsé.*)

South African word.

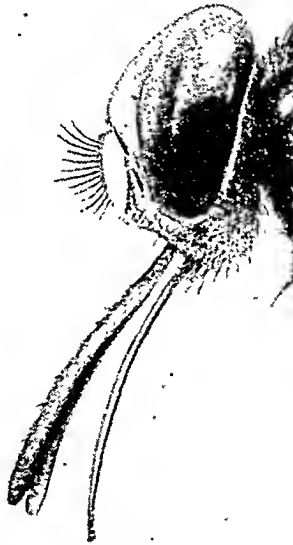
tuatara (too a ta' ra), *n.* A lizard-like reptile (*Sphenodon punctatum*) found in New Zealand. Another spelling is tuatera (too a tā' ra).

Maori, from *tua* on the back, *tara* spine.

tub (tüb), *n.* An open, usually round, vessel made of wooden staves held together by hoops, used for washing, or to hold liquids, butter, etc.; a measure of capacity, the amount that a tub contains; a small cask; a sponge-bath; a bath taken in a tub; in mining, a bucket, box or truck to convey ore, etc.; a broad boat used for rowing practice; a slow clumsy boat. *v.i.* To set in a tub; to bathe in a tub; to line (a mine shaft) with tubbing. *v.i.* To take a bath in a tub; to row in a tub. (F. *cuve, baquet, baril, tub; prendre un tub.*)

Clothing is washed and rinsed in a tub. A tub of butter is a tubful (tüb' fül, *n.*), as much as the tub will hold.

A ranting preacher or a mob-orator is sometimes called contemptuously a tub-thumper (*n.*). The tub-wheel (*n.*) is an old-fashioned form of water-wheel, with spiral floats, working horizontally. The name is given also to a drum for washing skins.



Tsetse.—The head of the blood-sucking tsetse, highly magnified.

The tubing (tüb' ing, *n.*) of a mine shaft is a lining of wood or metal to keep out water or sand. A boat is tubbish (tüb' ish, *adj.*) or tubby (tüb' i, *adj.*) if broad in the beam and slow. A corpulent person is sometimes described as tubby; a tubby violin is one that lacks resonance.

Cp. M. Dutch, Flem., Low G. *tubbe*. SYN.: *n.* Bath, bucket, cask.

tuba (tū' bā), *n.* A deep-toned brass wind-instrument with a wide bore, belonging to the saxhorn family; a powerful reed organ-stop played with a high wind pressure; the straight trumpet of the ancient Romans. *pl.* tubas (tū' bāz), tubae (tū' bē).

Ital. and L. *tuba* trumpet.

tube (tüb), *n.* A long hollow cylinder, especially for conveying or holding fluids, etc.; a collapsible vessel of thin soft metal for holding pigments, tooth-paste, cosmetics, etc.; the main body of a wind-instrument; in anatomy, a hollow tube-shaped vessel or organ; a deep-level tubular electric railway. *v.t.* To furnish or enclose with tubes; to put tubes in. (F. *tube*, *canal*, *tuber*.)

Glass tubes or tubing (tüb' ing, *n.*) connect the vessels the chemist uses in his laboratory, and tubes with bulbs, coils, etc., are used for special purposes. Metal tubes are made from strips of metal bent into a cylindrical form and welded along the seam; or are drawn seamless through a die, when they are called solid-drawn. The tubing of a boiler is its tubes collectively, or the process of furnishing it with tubes. The bronchial tubes by means of their branchings connect the windpipe with all parts of the lungs.

The London tube railways (*n.pl.*), or "tubes," are so named because they are circular in section and are lined with iron segments. One of the most remarkable is that forming part of the London postal service. The trains are driverless, being controlled from switch-cabins, and the average daily load is 23,000 bags.

The tube-flower (*n.*) is an East Indian shrub with long tubular white flowers. Water lying near the surface may be tapped by a tube-well (*n.*), which is a tube with a pointed cap driven into the ground. Water enters the well through holes just above the cap. Tubal (tū' bāl, *adj.*) means relating to a tube or tubes.

F., from L. *tubus* pipe, tube. SYN.: *n.* Pipe.

tuber (tū' bër), *n.* A short thickened part of an underground stem set with modified buds; a genus of underground fungi, including the truffles; in anatomy,

a swelling or prominence. (F. *tubercule*, *tuberosité*.)

Tubers, such as those of the potato and Jerusalem artichoke, are shortened shoots with a thickened stem, developed below the ground. The tuber generally has eyes or buds from which new individuals grow. It must not be confused with swollen tuber-like or tuberous (tū' bër ūs, *adj.*) roots, such as those of the dahlia, which, like the tuber, contain a reserve supply of substances needed by the plant.

L. *tüber* swelling, lump, truffle; *tu-* as in *tumere* to swell.

tubercle (tū' bërkl), *n.* In anatomy, a small rounded prominence; a nodule; in pathology, a small granular nodule formed in the substance of an organ; a small tuber; a warty excrescence. (F. *tubercule*.)

The blunt rounded end of a bone, or the projection to which a tendon or muscle is attached is called a tubercle, a name applied also to the small tubers on the underground stems of some plants, and the little knots or swellings on the roots of clover, peas, beans, and other plants of the same family. Tuberculate (tū bër' kū lāt, *adj.*) means characterized by or affected with tubercles.

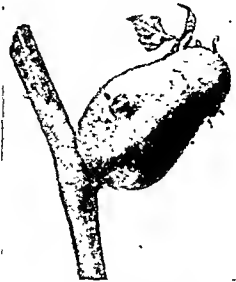
A tuberculous (tū bër' kū lūs, *adj.*) person or animal is one affected with the disease called tuberculosis (tū bër' kū lō' sis, *n.*), caused by the presence of myriads of bacilli, which cause little granular nodules, or tubercles, to form in the tissues. A preparation made from the tubercle bacilli and used to combat this disease is called tuberculin (tū bër' kū līn, *n.*). Tubercular (tū bër' kū lār, *adj.*) means resembling a tubercle or relating to tuberculosis.

F., from L. *tuberculum* dim. of *tuber*.

tuberose (tū' bër ōs), *adj.* Like or bearing tubers; in pathology, etc., affected with or characterized by tubers. *n.* A bulbous plant with fragrant white flowers (*Polianthes tuberosa*). (F. *tubéreux*; *tubéreuse*.)

The tuberose is a native of the East Indies, and is a favourite hot-house plant. Its flowers are funnel-shaped.

A tuberosity (tū bër ōs' i tī, *n.*) is a swelling or prominence; the word is used in anatomy



Tuber.—A tuber on a potato plant.



Tube.—The Crookes tube, a vacuum tube invented by Sir William Crookes (1832-1919).

for a protuberance on a bone which serves as the point of attachment for a muscle.

From *tuber* and *-ose*.

tuberous (tū' bër ūs), *adj.* Tuber-like; having tuber-like roots. See *under* tuber.

tubular (tū' bū lār), *adj.* Like a tube in shape; having tubes; made of tubes; of breathing, sounding like air passing through tubes. (F. *tubulaire*, *tubulé*, *en tubes*.)

A tubular boiler (*n.*) is one containing a large number of tubes in which water circulates, or through which the hot gases from the fire are made to pass. In either system the water is heated by contact with the hot surface.

The Britannia railway bridge across the Menai Straits, built by Robert Stephenson and opened in 1850, is a tubular bridge (*n.*), made of two huge rectangular tubes of wrought iron, through which trains pass. Each of the tubes is 1,510 feet long, and weighs about 4,700 tons.

A tubule (tū' būl, *n.*) is a small tube, or one of the many minute tubular passages in plants and animals.

From L. *tubulus* dim. of *tubus* pipe, and *-ar*.

tuck (tūk), *v.t.* To press, draw or roll the ends or parts of (a thing) together; to cover or wrap (up) closely or snugly; to stow away; to push or stuff (away); to draw or gather together or into small compass; to fold under; to gather into or stitch (a garment) in folds. *v.i.* To make tucks; of loose cloth, etc., to be disposed of by tucking away. *n.* A small fold in a dress, usually one of several, made for ornament or to dispose of extra material; a tuck-net; the part of a ship's stern under the counter. (F. *relever*, *retrousser*; *plisser*; *pli*, *fesses*.)

The edges of blankets and sheets are tucked under the mattress of a bed to secure them. Untidy people tuck things away or tuck them into a corner to get rid of them.

Extremely hungry people tuck in at their food, or eat greedily. Children like a good tuck-in (*n.*), that is, a feast of good things, such as are found at a tuck-shop (*n.*)—a pastrycook's, or a shop attached to a school for the selling of confectionery. Fish caught in a seine-net are scooped out of it with a smaller net called a tuck-net (*n.*) or tuck-seine (*n.*).

M.E. *tukken*, A.-S. *tūcian*, to ill-treat, later affected by Low G. *tukken* to pull up; cp. G. *zucken*. See tug, touch.

tucker (tūk' ér), *n.* A frilling of lace or muslin worn round the top of a dress; a person or thing that tucks. (F. *tour de gorge*.)

From E. *tuck* and *-er*.

tucket (tūk' èt), *n.* A fanfare; a trumpet flourish. (F. *fanfare*.)

North F. *touquet* (O.F. *touchet*) dim. from *touker* to touch; cp. Ital. *toccata* preludc. See *toccata*, touch.

tucum (too' kùm), *n.* A Brazilian palm, *Astrocaryum vulgare*; the fibre obtained from this, used for cordage, nets, etc.

Native Brazilian word.

Tudor (tū' dōr), *adj.* Of or belonging to the English royal line descended from Owen Tudor, or to their period. *n.* One of this line. (F. *tudor*.)



Tudor. — An extremely fine specimen of the Tudor style of architecture, in the Market Square, Warwick.

Owen Tudor was a Welsh nobleman who fought under Henry V at the battle of Agincourt, and married his widow, Catherine of France. Henry VII, the first of the Tudors, adopted as his badge the five-lobed flower known as the Tudor rose (*n.*). It was in the reign of Henry VIII that the Reformation started. It was continued under the next Tudor, Edward VI. Elizabeth was the last and greatest of the Tudors.

The late Perpendicular style in Gothic architecture is known as the Tudor style (*n.*). The Tudor flower (*n.*) was a trefoil used as an ornament in the Tudor style.

Welsh form of the name *Theodore*.

Tuesday (tūz' dā; tūz' di), *n.* The third day of the week. (F. *mardi*.)

A.-S. *Tīwes dæg* day of *Tīw*, the war-god, after L. *Martis diēs* day of Mars (F. *mardi*).

tufa (tū' fā), *n.* A soft cellular chalky rock deposited usually by springs and streams; tuff. (F. *tuf*.)

Ital *tufa*, *tufo* from L. *tōphus*, *tōsus* tufa.

tuff (tūf), *n.* A fragmental rock consisting of volcanic ashes, lava, etc. (F. *tuf*.)

Variant of *tufa*. See *tufa*.

tuft (tūft), *n.* A bunch of hair, threads, feathers or grass, held attached, or growing together, at the base; in anatomy, a bunch of small blood-vessels. *v.t.* To form into tufts; to furnish or adorn with tufts; to make depressions in (a mattress, etc.) at intervals, passing a thread through and securing by a tuft or button. *v.i.* To

grow in tufts. (F. *touffe*, *huppe*; former *en touffes*, *orner de touffes*; *pousser par touffes*.)

At one time it was fashionable to wear the beard as a tuft of hair beneath the lower lip; this was called an imperial because worn by Napoleon III. From the tuft or gold tassel formerly worn on the cap at universities, young noblemen were called tufts; hence one who seeks titled society is called a tuft-hunter (*n.*), and courting such society is described as tuft-hunting (*n.*). Because of its tufted (*tüft' éd*, *adj.*) head a duck of the genus *Fuligula* is called the tufted duck.

Plants are tufty (*tüf' ti*, *adj.*) if their leaves or flowers grow in tufts.

Perhaps F. *touffe* (cp. *clift* for *cliff*), perhaps of G. origin. *SYN.*: *n.* Bunch, tassel.

tug (*tüg*), *v.t.* To pull or draw violently or with great effort; to haul; to tow. *v.i.* To pull violently (on or at). *n.* An act of tugging; a strong pull; a violent struggle; a painful effort; a small powerful steamship used for towing; a loop on a saddle in driving harness supporting a shaft or trace. (F. *hisser*, *haler*, *remorquer*; *traiement*, *lutte*, *remorqueur*, *porte-brancard*.)

In ancient times war galleys were propelled by rowers who tugged at long oars ranged in banks along the sides of the vessel.

When a horse is harnessed to a vehicle the traces or shafts are passed through the tugs. Each trace is attached to the vehicle by means of a tug-hook (*n.*). The tugs may be adjusted by the tug-slide (*n.*) with which each is furnished. The jerk at starting is diminished by a tug-spring (*n.*), or spring frame.



Tug.—Tugs helping a gigantic liner to enter a floating dock at Southampton.

In a tug-of-war (*n.*) two teams haul against each other on opposite ends of a stout rope. In a figurative sense, a tug-of-war is a severe struggle of any kind.

M.E. *toggen*; akin to *tow* [1] and *tuck*. *SYN.*: *v.* Drag, haul, pull.

tui (*too' i*). This is another name of the poe-bird. See poe-bird.

tuition (*tü ish' ün*), *n.* Instruction or teaching; a fee for this. (F. *enseignement*, *instruction*, *prix de l'instruction*.)

Every pupil in a school or college receives tuition, but the word is generally used of instruction in a particular subject, or group of subjects, rather than of education generally. Tuitional (*tü ish' ün ál*, *adj.*) means relating to tuition.

O.F., from L. *tuitiō* (acc. *ōn-em*) guardianship, wardenship, from *tuērī* to watch, look after.

Tula-metal (*tü' lá met' ál*), *n.* An alloy of silver, copper and lead used in niello work.

Tula is a city in Russia.

tulip (*tü' lip*), *n.* A bulbous plant with bell-shaped, often brilliantly coloured flowers, belonging to the genus *Tulipa*. (F. *tulipe*.)

Tulips were brought to the Low Countries from the Mediterranean in the sixteenth century. In the seventeenth century a tulipomania (*tü lip ó mã' ni á*, *n.*), or tulip craze, broke out in Holland, and fabulous sums were paid by the tulipomaniacs (*tü lip ó mã' ni ák*, *n.*) for specimens of the rarer and newer bulbs.

From the resemblance of its large greenish-yellow flowers to tulips, a North American tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, related to the magnolia, is popularly called the tulip-tree (*n.*).

M.F. *tulipe*, *tulipan* (Ital. *tulipano*), Turkish *tulband*, corruption of Pers. *dulband* turban. See turban.

tulle (*tool*; *tul*), *n.* A fine silk net, used for dresses, millinery, etc. (F. *tulle*.)

F., name of a town on the River Corrèze in south France.

tulwar (*tül' wär*), *n.* A curved sabre used by the Sikhs and other Indians.

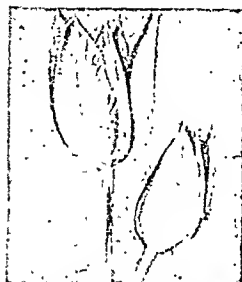
Hindi *talwār*.

tum (*tüm*), *n.* The twanging sound of a banjo or similar instrument.

Imitative.

tumble (*tum' bl*), *v.i.* To fall (down, over, etc.) suddenly or violently; to roll or toss up and down, etc.; to move, walk

or run blunderingly or in headlong fashion; to perform acrobatic tricks. *v.t.* To disorder; to rumple; to pull about; to throw down; to overturn; to push, throw or fling (down, out, etc.). *n.* A fall; a state of confusion or disorder; a somersault. (F. *tomber*, *rouler*, *dégringoler*, *faire des culbutes*; *culbuter*, *chiffonner*; *chute*, *culbute*.)



Tulip.—The tulip, a graceful flower that blooms in spring.

Young people in a hurry sometimes tumble downstairs. The sides of old wooden battleships were so constructed as to tumble home, or tumble in, that is, slope inwards in the upper part. This was called a tumble-home (*n.*). In carpentry, to tumble in pieces of timber is to fit them together. A building is said to be tumble-down (*adj.*) when in a very rickety state. The word tumbler (*tūm' blēr, n.*) means a person who falls. It denotes, too, an acrobat, who tumbles and somersaults as part of his performance, and the name is also applied to a pigeon of a breed which somersaults in the air as it flies. A tumbler in a door-lock is one of the levers, which have to be raised by the key before the bolt can be moved; the tumbler of a gun-lock is a notched piece attached to the hammer, which is released when the trigger is pulled, and so allows the hammer to fall. The glass tumbler used for drinking now has a flat bottom, but was originally made with a rounded one, so that it would not stand upright; it holds a tumblerful (*tūm' blēr fūl, n.*) of liquid.

Castings are cleaned and polished by the process called tumbling (*tūm' bling, n.*). In this method the pieces are placed in a revolving barrel or box, called a tumbling-barrel (*n.*) or tumbling-box (*n.*), containing emery-powder or some such substance.

A weighted lever or arm in a machine, which falls when raised to a certain point, is a tumbling bob (*n.*).

Frequentative of A.-S. *tumbrian* to dance or posture as an acrobat; cp. Dutch *tuimelen*, G. *tummeln* to tumble, *taumeln* to stagger, Swed. *tumla* fall over and over. SYN.: *v.* Collapse, derange, disturb, fall, upset. *n.* Fall, upset.

tumbrel (*tūm' brél, n.*) A two-wheeled cart with a tip-up end. Another spelling is *tumbril* (*tūm' bril*). (F. *tombereau*.)

This word is applied to the carts in which the aristocrats were conveyed to the guillotine during the French Revolution.

O.F. *tumberel* from *tumber* (F. *tomber*) to fall; of Teut. origin and akin to E. *tumble*.

tumid (*tū' mid, adj.*) Swollen; figuratively, pompous. (F. *enflé, dilaté, ampoulé*.)

If a child falls or bumps its head against anything, a swollen or tumescent (*tū mes' ènt, adj.*) bruise may appear, the degree of tumescence (*tū mcs' èns, n.*), or tumidity

tū mid' i ti, n.) depending on the severity of the fall. Many diseases act tumidly (*tū' mid li, adv.*) and tumefy (*tū' mè fi, v.i.*) some part or organ of the body, that is, cause it to distend. The legs often tumefy (*v.i.*) in dropsy, which is an example of a tumefacient (*tū mè fā' shènt, adj.*) disease. The tumefaction (*tū mè fāk' shùn, n.*) in this case is caused by an accumulation of fluid.

From L. *tumidus* from *tumēre* to swell. SYN.: Bloated, enlarged, expanded, turgid. ANT.: Contracted, shrunk.

tumour (*tū' mōr, n.*) A swelling on some part of the body, due to a growth of tissue different from that in which it appears. It may be benign or malignant. (F. *tumeur*.)

From F. *tumeur*, L. *tumor*, from *tumēre* to swell up.

tumular (*tū' mū lār*). For this word see under *tumulus*.

tumult (*tū' mūlt, n.*) A riot or uproar; a disturbance caused by a multitude; a noisy outbreak or rising. (F. *tumulte, trouble*.)

In "Recessional," Rudyard Kipling makes use of the word in the sense of noise or uproar in the line "the tumult and the shouting dies." Sometimes, at election times, a crowd will get tumultuous (*tū mūl' tū ūs, adj.*) or tumultuary (*tū mūl' tū ā ri, adj.*), and such tumultuousness (*tū mūl' tū ūs nēs, n.*) may lead to trouble. Poets sometimes speak of the waves as moving tumultuously (*tū mūl' tū ūs li, adv.*).

From F. *tumulte*, L. *tumulus*, from *tumēre* to swell. SYN.: Agitation, commotion, excitement, stir.

tumulus (*tū' mū lūs, n.*) A mound of earth raised over a burying-place, or as a memorial. *pl.* *tumuli* (*tū' mū lī*). (F. *tumulus*.)

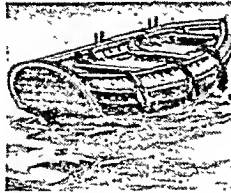
Tumuli or *tumular* (*tū' mū lār, adj.*) mounds are found among relics of ancient peoples all over the world. Some contain burial-chambers and are raised over a simple vault or chest. The largest in England is Silbury Hill in Wiltshire.

L. = mound, from *tumēre* to swell. **tun** (*tūn*), *n.* A wine-cask of the largest size, formerly a measure of capacity; a brewing vat. *v.i.* To put (wine, etc.) into tuns. (F. *tonneau, cuve*;

entonner.)

The old English tun of wine is 252 gallons. **Tunnage** (*tūn' ij, n.*) is the original form of tonnage in the meaning of duty on every tun of wine imported into or exported from the country, tunnage and poundage being one of the most important sources of revenue from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century.

A.-S. *tunne*; cp. Dutch *ton*, G. *tonne*, O. *Neun tunna*. See *ton*, *tunnel*.



Tumble-home.—The inwards-sloping top part of the sides of a boat is the tumble-home.



Tumbrel.—A lady being driven in a tumbrel.

tunable (tūn' ābl). For this word see *under tune*.

tundra (toon' drā), *n.* A marshy, treeless plain of Russia or Siberia. (F. *toundra*.)

The tundras are frozen hard during the greater part of the year, and bear only stunted shrubs, lichens, and mosses.

Lappish.

tune (tūn), *n.* A rhythmical and melodious succession of musical notes forming a coherent whole; a melody; proper intonation in singing or playing; correctness of musical pitch; concord; a sympathetic mood. *v.i.* To put into tune; to sing or play (a song, etc.) harmoniously; to adjust or attune. *v.i.* To be in harmony; to utter musical sounds. (F. *air, mélodie, accord; accorder; s'accorder*.)

A person may be said to be out of tune with his surroundings if these are uncongenial.

To lose money to the tune of several hundred pounds means to lose that amount. In wireless telegraphy and telephony, to tune in is to adjust apparatus so that it responds to or gives out vibrations of a certain frequency. Organ pipes are tunable (tūn' ābl, *adj.*), that is, can be tuned, by altering their lengths. In another sense tunable means sweet-sounding. Tunableness (tūn' ābl nēs, *n.*) means the state or quality of being tunable.

A tuneful (tūn' fūl, *adj.*) sound is a sound pleasing to the ear. We like to listen to a person singing tunefully (tūn' fūl li, *adv.*), that is, melodiously, or, to use a word rarely heard to-day, tunably (tūn' āb li, *adv.*). The popularity of songs that endure comes largely from their tunefulness (tūn' fūl nēs, *n.*), or tuneful character. The music of savages seems tuneless (tūn' lēs, *adj.*), that is, without tune, to our ears.

An apparatus for adjusting a wireless receiving set to the wave-lengths of transmitting stations is called a tuner (tūn' ēr, *n.*). It may take the form of a variometer, or else of an inductance coil whose capacity is varied by means of a condenser or other device.

Tuner also means one whose trade it is to put instruments into tune. A piano-tuner uses a wrench with a cross-handle, called a tuning-hammer (*n.*), for tightening the strings. A tuning-crook (*n.*) for a horn or a trumpet is a removable part which

determines the pitch. A tuning-fork (*n.*) is a steel prong which gives out a certain note when struck.

Anglo-F. *tun* (F. *ton*), L. *tonus* tone. A variant of *tone*. SYN.: *n.* Agreement, air, concord, harmony, strain. *v.* Attune, adapt, harmonize, modulate.

tungsten (tūng' stēn), *n.* A heavy steel-grey metallic element. (F. *tungstène*.)

Tungsten, which is used in the manufacture of electric light filaments and hard steels, is found in the ore wolfram, the metal being prepared from the tungstous (tūng' stūs, *adj.*) ore by treating it with a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids. This forms tungstic (tūng' stik, *adj.*) acid, a salt of which is known as a tungstate (tūng' stāt, *n.*). The tungsten lamp (*n.*), an incandescent electric lamp with a filament made of or coated with tungsten, has many advantages over the carbon filament lamp.

Swed., from *tung* heavy, *sten* stone.

Tungus (tun guz'), *n.* One of a Mongol-Tatar people living in parts of Siberia and China. (F. *Toungous*.) Native name.

tunic (tū' nik), *n.* A loose short-sleeved body garment; a natural covering or integument; colloquially, the undress coat worn by the non-commissioned ranks of the Army and the Royal Air Force. (F. *tunique*.)

Among the ancient Romans the tunic was

the chief undergarment of both sexes. The woman's tunic was a long garment, which reached to the feet.

Any delicate natural covering such as that of the eye is called a tunicle (tū' nīkl, *n.*), and a close-fitting tunic worn under the dalmatic by Roman Catholic bishops and by subdeacons is also so named.

Bulbs, such as the onion, which consist of a number of scales or coats, are said to be tunicate (tū' nī kāt, *adj.*). A tunicate (*n.*) is any one of a class of lowly marine animals, comprising ascidians, having a sac-like body within a membranous tunic.

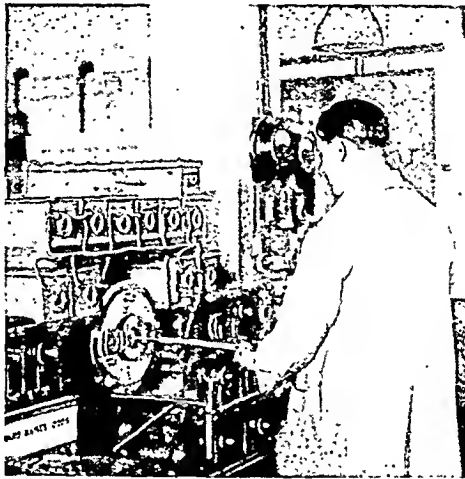
From L. *tunica*.

tuning-crook (tūn' ing krook). For this word, tuning-fork, etc., see *under tune*.

Tunker (tūng' kēr). This is another name for Dunker. See Dunker.

tunnage (tūn' ij). For this word see *under tun*.

tunnel (tūn' l), *n.* A passage made underground, especially through a mountain



Tungsten.—A machine by which heated rods of tungsten are hammered in readiness for manufacture into electric lamp filaments.

or under a river; the passage dug by a burrowing animal; an adit. *v.t.* To drive a tunnel through or under; to make (a way) thus. *v.i.* To make tunnels; to make one's way (through, etc.) thus. (F. *tunnel*, *terrier*; *fouir*; *se terrer*.)

The Simplon tunnel, 12½ miles long, bores through the Alps between Switzerland and Italy. The tunnel beneath the Severn is 4½ miles long; it enables the railway to take a direct line from London to South Wales.

A tunnel-net (*n.*) is a fishing-net wide at the mouth and narrowing towards the other end.

From O.F. *tonnel* dim. of *tonne* tun.

tunny (tūn' i), *n.* A large fish of the genus *Oreomus*, especially *Oreomus thynnus*. (F. *thon*.)

The tunny is a giant relative of the mackerel. It is abundant in the Mediterranean Sea, where it is caught in a funnel-shaped line of nets and killed with lances or harpoons. Its flesh is excellent eating.

From F. *thon*, through L. *thynnus* from Gr. *thynnos* tunny

tuque (tūk), *n.* A cap worn in Canada. (F. *toque*.)

The tuque is made by taking a knitted bag with both tapered ends closed and then tucking one end into the other to form the cap.

F. Canadian variant of *toque*.

Turanian (tū rā' ni ān), *adj.* Relating to certain Asiatic languages that are neither Aryan nor Semitic, especially the Ural-Altaic group. (F. *touranien*.)

From Pers. *Tūrān*, the region beyond the Oxus, and E. *adj.* suffix *-ian*.

turban (tēr' bān), *n.* An Oriental man's head-dress consisting of a long piece of material wound round a cap; a European head-dress resembling this worn by women and children; the set of whorls of a univalve shell. (F. *turban*, *spirale*.)

An Arab or a Sikh wearing his turban in the streets of London, may arouse the interest of the crowd, who seldom see a turbaned (tēr' bānd, *adj.*) individual. A gastropod belonging to the genus *Turbo* is called a turban-shell

(*n.*) because it somewhat resembles a turban.

M.F. *tulban*, *turban*, *turbant* (Ital., Span., Port., *turbante*), through Turkish *tulban* from Pers. *dulband*. See tulip.

turbary (tēr' bā ri), *n.* The right of digging turf on the land of another; a place where turf or peat is dug. (F. *tourberie*, *tourbière*.)

Under the feudal system the villeins enjoyed turbary.

O.F. *tourberie* (L.L. *turbāria*), from *tourbe* turf.

turbid (tēr' bid), *adj.* Muddy; discoloured; thick; of the mind, disturbed; unquiet; disordered. (F. *troublé*, *bourbeux*.)

If a stick is scraped along the bottom of a stream, the fine mud lying there will be stirred up and the water will become turbid and flow turbidly (tēr' bid li, *adv.*)

for a while. As a result of this turbidity (tēr' bid' i ti, *n.*) or turbidness (tēr' bid nēs, *n.*) it will no longer be possible to see objects in the water clearly.

From L. *turbidus* from *turba* uproar, tumult, confusion, mob. SYN.: Confused, muddy, thick. ANT.: Clear, limpid.

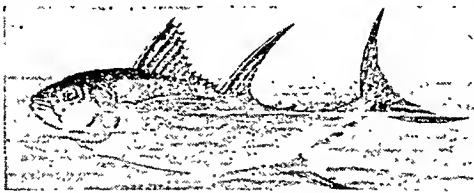
turbinate (tēr' bi nāt), *adj.* Shaped like a whipping-top, or an inverted cone; having a pointed spiral form; spinning like a top. (F. *turbiné*.)

A cockle has a turbinate shell, one of a twisted form which comes to a point. Certain scroll-like bones of the nose are called turbinate bones.

From L. *turbinātus* top-shaped, conical, from *turbo* (acc. *-in em*) a whirl. See turbine.

turbine (tēr' bin; tēr' bīn), *n.* A wheel or drum enclosed in a casing and made to revolve by the impact or reaction of a flow of water, air, or steam directed on to its vanes or buckets. (F. *turbine*.)

The casing of a turbine usually has guide-vanes or blades attached to it, to direct the jet against the vanes of the motor, that is, the revolving part, of the turbine. But in some cases the fixed vanes are replaced by nozzles, which direct a jet on to the moving vanes. Steam-turbines are now used on almost all



Tunny.—The tunny, a giant relative of the mackerel, is abundant in the Mediterranean.



Turban.—A Sikh wearing a turban, a distinctive Oriental head-dress.

warships, on many merchant ships, and in power-stations. Water-turbines are employed for generating electricity.

F., from *L. turbō* (acc. *-in-em*) whirl, whorl, eddy, reel, etc.

turbit (tēr' bit), *n.* A variety of domestic pigeon having a short beak and a flat head.

Perhaps from *L. turbō* a top, from its shape.

turbot (tēr' bōt), *n.* A large flat food-fish (*Rhombus maximus*) found in European waters. (*F. turbot.*)

Turbots are white on the underside, the dark grey or brown upper surface being spotted, even on the fins. They are migratory and travel in shoals.

F., said to be from *L. turbō*, spindle, top. See turbine, turbit.



Turbot.—The turbot is the largest of the flat-fishes, and is a valuable food-fish.

turbulent (tēr' bū lēnt), *adj.* Riotous; disorderly; tumultuous; rough. (*F. turbulent, insoumis, désordonné.*)

Candidates at a parliamentary election often have to address a turbulent meeting. When a strong wind is making the sea rough, people sometimes speak of the turbulence (tēr' bū lēns, *n.*), or turbulency (tēr' bū lēn si, *n.*), of the waves. A crowd may behave turbulently (tēr' bū lēnt li, *adv.*).

F., from *L. turbulentus*, from *turba* uproar, confusion, mob. **SYN.**: Insubordinate, noisy, restless, wild. **ANT.**: Orderly, peaceable, quiet, tractable.

Turcophil (ter' kō fil), *adj.* Tending to favour the Turks or their policy. *n.* One who favours the Turks. (*F. turcophile.*)

Towards the close of the nineteenth century great interest was taken in Turkish affairs because the English political parties could not agree as to whether Britain should support the Turkish Empire against her Christian subjects. Turcophilism (tēr kof' il izm, *n.*) was the policy of those who favoured the Turks, and such a person was a Turcophil. A hater of Turkey and the Turkish policy was a Turcophobe (tēr' kō fōb, *n.*).

An Algerian sharp-shooter in the French army is called a Turco (tēr' kō, *n.*).

From *L.L. Turcus* Turk, *Gr. philein* to love.

Turdus (tēr' dūs), *n.* A genus of thrushes, of the family Turdidae. (*F. turdus.*)

The genus *Turdus* contains such familiar species as the song and mistle-thrushes and the blackbird, and the less familiar ring-ouzel, redwing, and fieldfare. Some people prefer to separate the blackbird and its near relatives, the ouzel, or mountain blackbird, from the others; but in any case they are all turdine (tēr' dīn; tēr' dīn, *adj.*) birds, of the sub-family Turdinae. The words turdiform (tēr' di fōrm, *adj.*) and turdoid (tēr' dōid, *adj.*) are used of thrush-like birds.



Tureen.—A beautifully decorated Staffordshire sauce tureen.

tureen (tē rēn'; tū rēn'), *n.* A deep covered metal or earthenware dish for holding soup, gravy, etc. (*F. soupière.*)

Corrupted from earlier *terreen*, *F. terrine* earthenware dish or pot. See terrine.

turf (tērf), *n.* The surface or sward of grassland consisting of earth filled with the roots of grass and other plants; a piece of this torn or cut from the ground; a sod; in Ireland, peat; the race-course; the occupation or profession of horse-racing. *pl.* turfs (tērfs) and turves (tērvz). *v.t.* To cover or line with turf. (*F. gazon, molle de gazon; gazonner.*)

Golfers are asked to replace the turf ripped from the ground by their clubs. Some parts of a golf-course suffer so much from the trampling of feet that it is necessary to turf them afresh each year.

If we say of someone that he is a great man on the turf or that he is a great turfite (tērf' it, *n.*) we mean he is well known on the race-course and versed in all matters connected with horse-racing. Turfless (tērf' lēs, *adj.*) means destitute of turf.

Our English downlands are turf-clad (*adj.*) or turfy (tērf' i, *adj.*). This quality of turfiness (tērf' i nēs, *n.*) adds to their attraction for walkers.

A.-S. turf; *cp.* Dutch turf, Swed. torf, Dan tørv.

turgid (tēr' jid), *adj.* Swollen; bloated; tumid; figuratively, inflated or bombastic. (*F. enflé, boursoufflé, bouffi, ampoulé, ronflant.*)

Plants with soft juicy tissues can only stand erect as long as their cells are turgid, or swollen, with moisture. When they lose this turgidity (tēr jid' i ti, *n.*) the plants become limp and droop; they may again become turgescent (tēr jes' ēnt, *adj.*) by a fresh intake of moisture. Such a swollen state is turgescence (tēr jes' ēns, *n.*).

A stream flows turgidly (tēr' jid li, *adv.*) when it is swollen. Figuratively, we speak of the turgidness (tēr jid nēs, *n.*), or turgidity, of authors whose style is pompous or not easy to understand.

From *L. turgidus* from *turgère* to swell up.
 SYN.: Distended, expanded, pompous, tumid.
 ANT.: Contracted, shrunk, wizened.

turion (tūr' i ōn), *n.* A young shoot covered with scales produced from an underground bud. (*F. turion.*)

F., from *L. turio* (acc. -ōn-em) shoot.

Turk (tĕrk), *n.* A Mohammedan inhabitant of Turkey; a member of the dominant race in the Turkish republic, or of the original Central Asiatic race, speaking Turkic languages, from which it comes; a Turkish horse; a troublesome boy. (*F. Turc, Ottoman, gamin.*)

The Turks are a people sprung from the great Tatar race which is distributed fairly widely over Asia and eastern Europe. They were allied with Austria and Germany during the World War (1914-18).

A horse bred in Turkey is often spoken of briefly as a Turk, and a mother sometimes calls her son a little Turk when he is a nuisance, because for many centuries the Turks in Europe were a constant menace to their Christian neighbours. The name Turk's-cap (*n.*) is given both to the martagon lily and the melon-cactus; the term Turk's-head (*n.*) is applied to a long-handled brush, to a circular cake-tin, and to an ornamental knot which is tied in the form of a turban.

One of the main branches of the Ural-Altaic family of languages is known as Turkic (tĕrk' ik, *n.*). It includes Osmanli Turkish. The adjective Turkic means pertaining to or speaking languages, or a language, of this group.

F. Turc from *L.L. Turcus*, Pers. *Turk*, a word of obscure origin.

Turkey [1] (tĕr' ki), *n.* The territory in Europe and Asia Minor belonging to the Turks. (*F. Turquie.*)

A genuine Turkey carpet (*n.*) comes from Asia Minor. It is a long-piled woollen carpet worked in rich colours cleverly blended together in soft patterns. The dye Turkey red (*n.*) is a brilliant red dye originally got from madder, but now prepared artificially from coal-tar. Cotton cloth dyed with it is also described as Turkey red.

What was known as Turkey-rhubarb (*n.*) is the root of an Asiatic plant (*Rheum palmatum*) of the rhubarb genus. It was used in medicine. The very fine-grained oil-stone found in Asia Minor, and known as Turkey-stone (*n.*), is used for sharpening tools.

From *F. Turquie*, from *L.L. Turchia, Turquia* Turkey. See Turk.

turkey [2] (tĕr' ki), *n.* A large bird of the genus *Meleagris*, introduced into England from America in the sixteenth century. (*F. dindon, dinde.*)

All species of turkey have almost featherless heads covered with fleshy folds of bluish skin. Because of the curious strutting and other methods of showing off adopted by the turkey-cock (*n.*), a foolish pompous person is sometimes called a turkey-cock. Just before the World War a dance of negro origin, called the turkey-trot (*n.*), was popular in Europe. A young turkey is called a turkey-poult (*n.*); turkey-corn (*n.*) is maize, of which the bird is very fond.

The South American turkey-buzzard (*n.*) or turkey-vulture (*n.*)—*Cathartes aura*—a vulture feeding on carrion, is so called from its resemblance to the turkey.

So called because wrongly supposed to be imported from Turkey; similarly the *F. dindon, dinde* from *coq d'Inde* supposes it to come from India. Actually it is a native of North America.



Turkey.—A turkey proudly showing off its tail feathers.

Turkish (tĕr' kish), *adj.* Of or relating to Turkey or the Turks. *n.* The language spoken by Turks. (*F. turc.*)

A Turkish bath (*n.*) is a hot-air bath in which the skin is cleansed by violent perspiration, followed by lathering, rubbing, massaging, and a cold plunge. The popular jelly-like sweetmeat called Turkish delight (*n.*) is made of gelatine, sugar, and flavouring material.

From *Turk* and -ish.

Turkoman (tĕr' kó mán), *n.* A member of any of the nomadic Turkish or Tatar hordes found in Turkistan, Afghanistan, Persia, and Russia; a horse of a valuable

breed produced in Turkistan. (*F. Turcoman.*)

Pers. *turkumān* one like a Turk.

turmaline (tĕr' má lēn). This is another spelling of tourmaline. See tourmaline.

turmeric (tĕr' mé rik), *n.* An Indian plant (*Curcuma longa*) allied to ginger; the powdered underground root-stock of this. (*F. curcuma.*)

The turmeric has long leaves, and a yellow underground root-stock, yielding the turmeric used as a condiment and a dye. Turmeric-paper (*n.*), or curcuma-paper, is absorbent paper coloured with tincture of turmeric and used as a test-paper for alkalis.

Modern *L. turmericus*, *F. terre-mérite*, apparently corrupted from Arabic *kurkum saffron*; cp. Span. and Port. (also *F.*) *curcuma turmeric*.

turmoil (tĕr' moi), *n.* Disturbance; tumult; unrest. (*F. désordre, tumulte, tracas.*)

In olden days election times were often marked by scenes of turmoil. We speak

of turmoil of the mind, meaning a state of worry or unrest.

Perhaps M.F. *tremouille* mill-hopper, associated with E. *moil*. SYN.: Agitation, disorder, trouble, worry. ANT.: Peace, quiet, serenity.

turn (tĕrn), *v.t.* To cause to revolve; to give a new direction to; to deflect; to invert; to reverse; to perform (a somersault); to revolve mentally; to alter in condition, nature, or opinion; to nauseate, unsettle, or make giddy; to transform; to shape (an object) on a lathe; to give form to, or round off (a phrase, etc.); to adapt or apply; to translate; to make (milk, etc.) sour; to bend back (a knife-edge); to hand (over). *v.i.* To move round; to revolve; to take a specified direction; to change in position, attitude, or posture; to depend; to be changed; to become unsettled, nauseated, or giddy; to become sour; to take form on a lathe. *n.* The act of turning or revolving; a revolution; alteration of course or direction; a change; a bend; a coil (of a rope); a short walk or promenade; a short spell; an obligation or opportunity in a series, coming by rotation, selection, or chance; an item in an entertainment; inclination; an act of service or disservice; an attack of illness;

to improve. It is useful to be able to turn our hand or apply ourselves to many useful occupations. Things turn out well when they are successful; factories turn out, or produce, goods; we turn out of bed when we get up.

Watchmakers use a small portable lathe called a turn-bench (*n.*). A turn-buckle (*n.*) is a coupling between the ends of two rods which allows the length to be adjusted. A turn-buckle is used for regulating the weight of a lawn-tennis net. A turn-coat (*n.*) is a person who deserts his party; a turncock (*n.*) is an official employed by a water company to turn off water from the main. A turn-down (*adj.*) collar is one which is folded down on itself. A turnkey (*n.*) is a prison jailer or warder.

The turning out of soldiers for duty is one kind of turn-out (*n.*). The turn-out of a factory is its production in a certain time. A turn-over (*n.*) may be an upset; a semicircular pie made by folding over a circle of pastry on itself; the amount of money taken in a business in a given time; or an article in a newspaper running on to a second page.

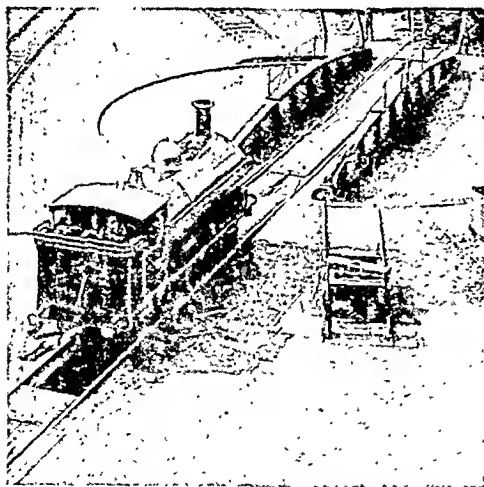
On a few private roads in England we still find a turnpike (*n.*), which is a barrier at which a man in charge, called a turnpike-man (*n.*), stops vehicles and collects a toll from them for the upkeep of the road. Formerly most roads were turnpike roads (*n.pl.*), but this system of maintaining public roads has long been abolished.

A turnspit (*n.*) was a variety of terrier formerly used to turn spits in a kitchen by working a wheel. To enter an exhibition we may have to pass through a revolving gate with several arms, called a turnstile (*n.*), which passes only one person at a time. The turnstone (*n.*) is a shore bird, allied to the plover, which turns pebbles over in search of food. Locomotives are reversed or moved from one track to another on a revolving circular platform, called a turn-table (*n.*).

A turner (tĕrn' ěr, *n.*) is a man who turns articles on a lathe. The things which he makes, taken collectively, and his craft are both known as turnery (tĕrn' ěr' i, *n.*). The proverb says that it is a long road that has no turning (tĕrn' ing, *n.*), that is, a place where another road enters it. The turning of bank-notes into cash is the act of changing them into cash. The mechanical process called turning is the shaping of metal or wood on a lathe. The turning-point (*n.*) of a battle is the decisive point at which victory declares itself.

A.-S. *turnian* and O.F. *torner*, L. *turnare* to turn in a lathe (*turnus*, Gr. *turnos*). SYN.: *v.* Adapt, bend, change, deviate, form. *n.* Alteration, bend, curve, rotation.

turnip (tĕr' nip), *n.* A plant of the genus *Brassica* with a fleshy tubercous root



Turn-table.—A locomotive approaching a turn-table, on which an engine can be turned about.

in music, an embellishment consisting of the alternation of a written note with those next above and below. (F. *tourner*, *détourner*, *parer*, *renverser*, *faire saut périlleux*, *méditer*, *changer*, *soulever*, *méta-morphoser*, *traduire*, *aigrir*, *retourner*; *tourner*, *faire volte-face*, *dépendre*, *se transformer*, *s'aigrir*; *tour*, *détour*, *accès*, *gruppetto*.)

The engines of a ship turn her propeller shafts. A general tries to turn the enemy's flank, that is, to work round it, so as to attack them in the rear. Affairs are said to take a turn for the better if they begin

used for a table vegetable and as cattle food. (F. *navet*.)

The early green shoots of the turnip, known as turnip-tops (*n.pl.*), form an excellent substitute for cabbage. Among the insect pests which attack the turnip crop are two distinct kinds of turnip-fly (*n.*). One is a two-winged fly (*Anthomyia radicum*), the grubs of which destroy the roots. The other is the turnip saw-fly (*n.*)—*Athalia centifoliae*—whose grubs feed upon the leaves.

Perhaps from E. *turn* or F. *tour*, because of its rounded shape, A.-S. *nāþ*, L. *nāpus* turnip.

turpentine (těr' pěn tin), *n.* A soft resin that oozes from several trees of the pine and fir kind; a spirit or oil distilled from this. *v.t.* To add turpentine to; to soak or dress with turpentine. (F. *térébenthine*.)

The turpentine of commerce, called turps (těrps, *n.*) for short, is used for mixing with paints and varnishes. Highly purified turpentine is an ingredient of the embrocations used for rubbing stiff joints, and is sometimes employed as a medicine. The turpentine-tree (*n.*) is the terebinth, which grows round the Mediterranean; it is called by scientists *Pistacia terebinthus*. A substance or thing may be said to have a turpentinic (těr pěn tin' ik, *adj.*) smell if it smells like or of turpentine.

From O.F. *tourbentine*, corrupted from *terebinthine*. See terebinth.

turpeth (těr' pēth), *n.* The root of a plant (*Ipomoea Turpethum*) found wild in India and Ceylon, which is used medicinally. (F. *turbith*.)

O.F. *turbith* through Arabic from Pers. *turbid* purge.

turpitude (těr' pi tūd), *n.* Baseness; depravity; vicious behaviour. (F. *turpitude*, *bassesse*, *vilenie*, *infamie*.)

From L. *turpitudo* (*turpis* vile, base), shame, infamy. SYN.: Infamy, vileness, wickedness. ANT.: Goodness, integrity, probity, virtue, worthiness.

turps (těrps). This is a popular abbreviation of turpentine. See turpentine.

turquoise (těr' kwoiz; těr' koiz), *n.* A gem stone sky-blue or bluish-green in colour. (F. *turquoise*.)

A pale colour between green and blue is called turquoise-green (*n.*).

O.F. fem. of *turquois* Turkish.

turret (tūr' ēt), *n.* A small tower projecting from a larger one or from the top

or side of a main building; a revolving steel tower enclosing one or more guns on a ship or in a fort; a many-storied square tower on wheels once used in besieging towns and castles. (F. *tourelle*.)

On most battleships the old-fashioned turret has been replaced by the barbette shield which moves with the gun and the circular platform on which it is mounted.

Although, strictly speaking, a turret-gun (*n.*) is a heavy gun in a turret, and a turret-ship (*n.*) a warship carrying a turret or turrets, these terms are often used when guns are protected by barbettes.

A turreted (tūr' ēt ēd, *adj.*) building or ship is one furnished with turrets.

O.F. *tourette*, dim. of *tour* tower. See tower.

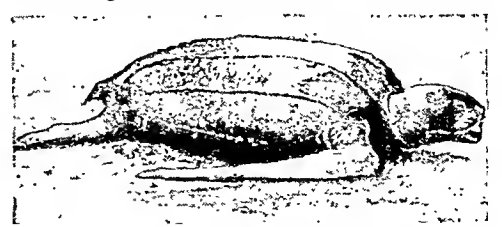
turtle [1] (těr' tl), *n.* A wild dove belonging to the genus *Turtur*. (F. *tourterelle*.)

The turtle, now usually called turtle-dove (*n.*)—*T. communis*—belongs to the warmer parts of the Old World, but is a summer visitor to the south of England. The plumage is reddish and brownish, there being a patch of white-tipped black feathers at each side of the neck. The turtle-dove is a shy

bird, frequenting woods and thickets. Its call is a soft cooing. Both parents take part in the incubation of the eggs.

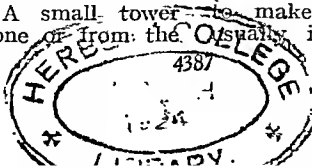
A.-S. *turtla*, from L. *turtur* by change of *r* to *l*; cp. Ital. *tortora*, *tortola*. Imitative.

turtle [2] (těr' tl), *n.* A marine reptile with a bony carapace and flippers used in swimming. *v.i.* To hunt for turtles. (F. *tortue*.)



Turtle.—The leather-backed or leathery turtle, the largest of the turtles.

Turtles are tortoises, belonging to the family *Chelonidae*, which are fitted for a marine life. The shell is lighter and more flattened than in the land animal, and the limbs are shaped into broad flippers for swimming. The large green-backed turtle (*Chelone mydas*) of the West Indies is used to make turtle soup. The turtle lives usually in deep water, also frequenting



estuaries, and goes ashore in May to lay its eggs. The turtler (tèrt' lèr, *n.*), who goes turtling or hunting for turtles at this season, turns the turtle on its back, thus rendering the animal helpless. A ship is said to turn turtle when it capsizes, or turns upside down.

It is from the hawksbill turtle (*C. imbricata*) that the so-called tortoise-shell, or turtle-shell (*n.*) is obtained, this being the mottled yellow and brown outer covering of the carapace. This is also the name of a large cowry, *Cypraea testudinaria*—also called the turtle-cowry (*n.*)—because of its dappled appearance. An arched covering over the fore part of a ship's deck—and sometimes also at the stern—to protect it from heavy seas, is called a turtle-back (*n.*). This name is also given to a kind of crude stone implement, so called on account of its shape. Turtle-stones (*n.pl.*) are nodular stony masses found in some strata, with many intersecting cracks which have become filled up with foreign matter.

Corrupted from *F. tortue*, Port. *tarlaruga*, or Span. *tortuga*, from L.L. *tortuca* tortoise.

turves (tèrvz). This is a plural form of turf. See turf.

Tuscan (tüs' kân), *n.* A native of Tuscany or of Etruria; the Italian there spoken; the Tuscan order of architecture. *adj.* Of or belonging to Tuscany or Etruria. (*F. toscan*)

Tuscany, a former grand duchy, is now a territorial division of the kingdom of Italy. Tuscan, or the Tuscan order (*n.*), is the simplest of the classic orders of architecture. It was a modified kind of Doric, lacking the flutings and the triglyphs that are so characteristic of the latter order of architecture.

From L. *Tuscānus* from *Tusculus* Etruscan.

tush [1] (tüşh), *n.* A long pointed tooth, especially the canine of a horse. (*F. dent, croc.*)

Variant of *tusk*.

tush [2] (tüşh), *inter.* An exclamation of impatience or contempt, now archaic.

Cp. Low G. *tuss* be silent.

tusk (tüşk), *n.* A long pointed tooth, especially one protruding from the mouth; a tooth-like part or projection. *v.i.* To thrust, gore, or root up with tusks. (*F. défendre; découder.*)

Animals belonging to widely different

families are tusked (tüşkt, *adj.*), or armed with tusks—for instance, the elephant, boar, walrus, and hippopotamus. The most valuable tusks are those of elephants, long rounded ivory incisors projecting from the upper jaw; the longest tusk is the narwhal's, usually a single twisted spike some six to seven feet in length. A wild boar or an elephant with well-grown tusks is called a tusker (tüşk' èr, *n.*). The word tusk (tüşk' i, *adj.*) means furnished with tusks.

A-S. *tusc*; cp. O. Frisian *tusk*.

tusser (tüs' èr). This is another form of tussore. See tussore.

tussle (tüs' l), *v.i.* To engage in a scuffle; to struggle. *n.* A scuffle. (*F. lutter, lutte.*)

Variant of *tousle*. *SYN.*: *n.* Conflict, encounter, struggle.

tussock (tüs' ök), *n.* A clump, tuft, or hillock of grass; a tuft of hair; a tussock-moth. (*F. touffe, mèche.*)

Perhaps the most tussocky (tüs' ök i, *adj.*) of British grasses is the tufted aira (*Deschampsia caespitosa*), which grows in dense tufts in moist, shady places. The

true tussock-grass (*n.*)—*Poa flabellata*—is a native of Patagonia and the Falkland Islands, where it grows in tufts five to six feet in height.

Because their caterpillars are adorned with tufts or tussocks of hair the name of tussock-moth (*n.*) is given to certain moths, a common species being the pale tussock (*Dasychira pudibunda*).

Apparently a dim. form; cp. Swed. dialect *tuss* wisp of hay. *SYN.*: Clump, tuft.

tussore (tüs' ör), *n.* One of several species of Asiatic silk-producing moth; the silk obtained from the moth. Other forms are tussur (tüs' ür), tusser (tüs' èr). (*F. tussah.*)

Tussore or tussore silk (*n.*) is a strong, coarse fawn-coloured silk. Tussore is the name given to oak-feeding silkworms of the genus *Antheraea*, and the silk they spin.

From Hindi *tassar*, from Sansk. *tassara* shuttle.

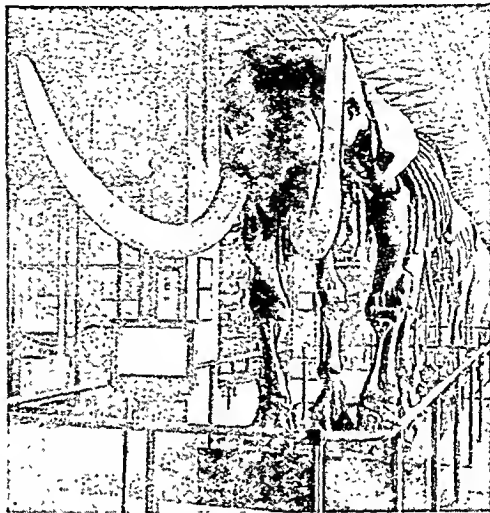
tussur (tüs' ür). This is another spelling of tussore. See tussore.

tut [1] (tüt), *inter.* An exclamation of impatience, contempt, or rebuke. *v.i.* To make this exclamation. (*F. fi donc.*)

It represents a click with the tongue.

tut [2] (tüt), *v.i.* In mining, to work by the piece or job. *n.* Work done in this way. In Cornwall and Derbyshire miners describe piece-work as tut-work.

Possibly Cornish.



Tusk. — A mammoth, a large extinct species of elephant, that had gigantic tusks.

tutelage (tū' tē lij), *n.* Guardianship; patronage; instruction; the state or period of being subject to this. (F. *tutelle*.)

Young people remain in a state of tutelage until old enough to act for themselves. The guardians appointed to look after their welfare perform tutelar (tū' tē lār, *adj.*) or tutelary (tū' tē lā ri, *adj.*) duties, and have tutelar authority over their wards. A church is named after a saint chosen as its tutelary or patron saint.

From L. *tutēla* wardship, and -age (L. -*āgium*). See tutor. SYN.: Care, guardianship, guidance, instruction, pupilage.

tutenag (tū' tē nāg), *n.* A whitish alloy of zinc, copper, nickel, etc.; crude zinc or spelter from China or the East Indies. (F. *toutenague*.)

Marathi *tuttināg*, from Sansk. *tuttha* blue vitriol, *nāga* tin, lead. See tutty.

tutor (tū' tōr), *n.* A private teacher; one charged with the instruction of undergraduates at a university; in law, the guardian of a minor. *v.t.* To act as tutor; to instruct. (F. *précepteur*, *tuteur*; *instruire*.)

Students who wish to prepare for a special examination usually study under a tutor. Such tutorial (tū' tōr i āl, *adj.*) preparation is customary for law students, and those who desire to enter other professions. An army tutor, for instance, acts tutorially (tū' tōr i āl li, *adv.*) in fitting his pupils to sit for the entrance examinations to the military colleges. Tutorship (tū' tōr ship, *n.*) is the office or position of a tutor or teacher.

L. = guardian, from *tutēri* to watch. SYN.: *n.* Instructor, mentor, teacher.

tutti [1] (toot' i), *adv.* In music, with all the instruments or voices sounding together. *n.* A passage played or sung thus. (F. *tutti*.)

Ital. = all, L. *tōti*, pl. of *tōtus* whole.

tutti [2] (tūt' i), *n.* An old name for a nosegay. Another form is tutty (tūt' i).

The market-town of Hungerford, Berks, is famous for its yearly festival observed on Hock Tuesday, the second Tuesday after Easter, in honour of John of Gaunt, who presented the townspeople with their manorial rights. On this day the tithing-men, called tutti-men (*n.pl.*) or tutty-men (*n.pl.*), go round collecting money, carrying tutti-poles (*n.pl.*) decked with flowers and ribbons.

Perhaps a nursery word; other forms are tussy, tutzy-muzzy, M.E. *tussemose*.

tutti-frutti (too' ti froo' ti), *n.* A confection, such as ice cream, made of or flavoured with mixed fruits. (F. *tutti-frutti*.) Ital. = all fruits.

tutty [1] (tūt' i), *n.* An impure zinc oxide used for polishing powder. (F. *tutie*.)

O.F. *tutie*, Pers. *tūtīyā* oxide of zinc. See tutenag.

tutty [2] (tūt' i). This is another form of tutti. See tutti [2].

tuwhit (too hwit'), *n.* An owl's cry. *v.i.* To utter this. Another form is tuwhoo (too hwoo').

Imitative.

tuyère (too yār'; twē yār'; twēr), *n.* A nozzle through which air is blown into a forge hearth or blast-furnace. (F. *tuyère*.)

F., cp. *tuyau* pipe, tube; of Teut. origin.

twaddell (twod' l), *n.* A form of hydrometer, so named after its inventor. Another form is twaddle (twod' l).

twaddle (twod' l), *n.* Silly, feeble, unmeaning talk; nonsense. *v.i.* To engage in such talk. (F. *bavardage*, *caquetage*; *bavarder*, *caqueter*.)

A speaker may characterize his opponent as a twaddler (twod' lēr, *n.*) or his remarks as twaddly (twod' li, *adj.*).

Variant of *tattle*. SYN.: *n.* Nonsense, piffle.

twain (twān), *adj.* Two. *n.* A couple or pair. (F. *deux*; *paire*.)

A.-S. *twegen*. See two.

twang (twäng), *v.i.* To give out a ringing sound as of a tightly stretched string when plucked; to speak with a nasal sound. *v.t.* To cause to twang; to play or play on (a stringed instrument) thus; to utter with a nasal sound. *n.* The sound given out by a tightly stretched string when plucked; a nasal tone in speaking. (F. *retentir*, *nasiller*; *faire retentir*; *son aigu*, *nasillement*.)

Imitative word.

'twas (twoz). This is a contracted form of "it was."

twayblade (twā' blād), *n.* An orchid with two broad egg-shaped radical leaves and green or brownish flowers. (F. *double-feuille*.)

The twayblade (*Listera ovata*) has small greenish flowers. It grows in moist ground. The lesser twayblade (*L. cordata*) has olive-brown petals.

From obsolete E. *tway* (= twain) and *blade*.

tweak (twēk), *v.t.* To give a sudden pinch or twist to; to twitch. *n.* A sharp pull or pinch; a twitch. (F. *pincer*, *tirer*; *tiraillement*.)

A.-S. *twiccian*; cp. E. *twitch*, G. *zwicken*.



Tutti-man.—A tutti-man, with flower-decked tutti-pole, claiming tribute from a nurse.

tweed (twēd), *n.* A twilled fabric of wool, or wool and cotton, used chiefly for outer clothes. (F. *tweed, drap croisé*.)

Cloth of this kind is largely made in Scotland. There are many varieties of tweed, used for men's and boys' suits and overcoats, and for the heavier clothing of women.

From the *Tweed*, river in Scotland.

tweedle (twē' dl), *n.* The sound of a fiddle or fife. (F. *vacilage*.)

Lovers of "Alice in Wonderland" remember the twins, Tweedledum and Tweedledee. These names were used by John Byrom (1692-1763) in a poem on the merits of two composers of opposite schools. The words are used to denote any two things that are almost exactly alike, or that differ in name only.

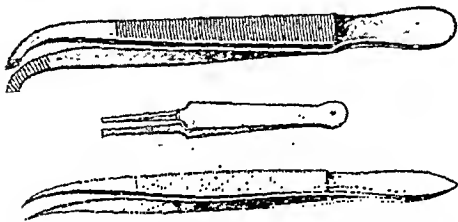
Imitative.

'tween (twēn), *adv. and prep.* Between. (F. *entre*.)

This is short for between. The 'tween-decks (*adj.*) cabins of a ship are those with decks above and below them. A 'tween-decks (*n.*) is a space between decks used for holding cargo or for other purposes. A maid-servant who helps the cook and the housemaid, or any two other servants is known colloquially as a tweeny (*n.*).

Aphetic for *between*.

tweezer (twē' zēr), *n.* (usually in *pl.*) Small pincers for grasping and picking up minute objects, etc. *v.t.* To pick up, pluck or draw out with tweezers. (F. *petites pincers, brucelles; épiler*.)



Tweezer.—Reading from top, naturalist's tweezers, printer's tweezers, and dentist's tweezers.

A doctor uses a pair of tweezers to remove small splinters, or to pluck out small hairs, and a stamp-collector lifts and moves his specimens with tweezers.

From obsolete *E. tweeze* small instrument-case, from F. *étuis*, *pl.* of *étui*. See *etui*.

twelfth (twelfth), *adj.* Coming next after the eleventh. *n.* One of twelve equal parts; a musical interval of an octave and a fifth. (F. *douzième*.)

In old times a large cake, called a Twelfth cake (*n.*), was made for distribution among guests on Twelfth Night (*n.*), which is the eve (January 5) of Twelfth Day (*n.*), the feast of Epiphany. The day is so named as being the twelfth day after Christmas Day, that is, January 6th.

Among sportsmen the "twelfth" means August 12th, on which day grouse-shooting begins. The word twelfthly (twelfth' li, *adv.*) means in the twelfth place.

A.-S. *twelfsta*; from *E. twelve* and *-th*.

twelve (twelv), *adj.* Consisting of ten and two; one more than eleven. *n.* The sum of two and ten; the number next after eleven; 12, xii. (F. *douze*.)

A *twelvemo* (twelv' mō, *adj.*), or *duodecimo*, book is one printed on sheets folded to produce twelve leaves. It is abbreviated 12mo in catalogues, and is called a *twelvemo* (*n.*), this name standing also for the size of leaf or book so produced. Since there are twelve months in a year, a *twelvemonth* (*n.*) means a year. A pound is *twelve-score* (*adj.*), or twelve times twenty pence. In old times a *twelve-score* (*n.*) often meant 240 yards, a common distance for a shot in archery.

A.-S. *twelf*, literally = two over, from *twā* two, *-lif*, *cp.* *leave* [2].

twenty (twen' ti), *adj.* Twice ten. *n.* The sum of twice ten; the number next after nineteen; a score; 20, xx. (F. *vingt, vingtaine*.)

The *twentieth* (twen' ti ēth, *adj.*) day of a month comes between the 19th and 21st. A shilling is a *twentieth* (*n.*), that is, one of twenty equal parts, of a pound. A *twentyfold* (*adj.*) crop yields twenty times the seed that was sown; so the seed may be said to increase *twentyfold* (*adv.*).

In Rugby football, the line drawn twenty-five yards from the goal-line at right angles to and connecting the touch-lines is called the *twenty-five yards line* (*n.*). The playing area between this line and the goal-line is called the *twenty-five* (*n.*).

A *twentyfourmo* (twen ti fōr' mō, *adj.*) book is one printed on pages of the size and shape given by folding a sheet into twenty-four leaves. Such a book is called a *twentyfourmo* (*n.*), this name being used also to denote the size, often written 24mo. In a *twentymo* (twen' ti mō, *adj.*) book the sheet is folded to make twenty leaves. Its size is *twentymo* (*n.*), often written as 20mo.

A.-S. *twentig*, from *twegen* two and *-tig* decade.

'twere (twēr). This is a contracted form of "it were."

twice (twis), *adv.* On two occasions; two times; doubly. (F. *deux fois, par deux fois*.)

A *twice-told* (*adj.*) tale is a tale that is told twice, but it is also used for a tale that is old and well-known.

Late A.-S. *twiges* gen. (*adv.*) from *twi*-double.

twiddle (twid' l), *v.t.* To twirl; to fiddle with. *v.i.* To fiddle or trifle (with an object). *n.* A slight or idle twirl. (F. *tournoyer, tripoter*.)

A *twiddling-line* (*n.*) is a string on the gimbals of a compass, to shake the card free if it should stick.

Formed after *twirl*. SYN.: *v.* Fiddle, fidget, twirl *n.* Twirl.

twig (twig), *n.* A small shoot or branch; a divining-rod; in electricity, a small distributing conductor. (F. *ramille, baguette divinatoire*.)

Some trees are very twiggy (twig' i, *adj.*), while others are comparatively twigless (twig' lès, *adj.*) for a great part of their height from the base. The elm is profusely twigged (twigd, *adj.*) at the lower part of the trunk. A forked hazel twig is used as a divining-rod, and to work the twig means to make use of such a rod.

A.-S. *twigge*; cp. Dutch *twijg*, G. *zweig*; akin to *two*. SYN.: Branchlet, shoot.

twilight (twi' lit), *n.* The light reflected from the sky before sunrise and after sunset; a dim, uncertain light; a state of imperfect knowledge or perception. *adj.* Belonging to the twilight; done or happening in the twilight; dim; shady. *v.t.* To light dimly. *p.p.* and *p.t.* *twilit* (twi' lit) and *twilighted* (twi' lit éd). (F. *crépuscule; ombreux*.)

We use this word specially of the after-sunset light, or gloaming. Figuratively, the state of pagan unbelief may be called one of twilight, as yet unilluminated by Christianity. In Norse mythology the earth ends with a general catastrophe called the Twilight of the Gods, in which the gods and giants destroy each other.

From M.E. *twi*-double, perhaps doubtful, or between, and *light* [1].

twill (twil), *n.* A fabric having a surface marked with parallel diagonal ribs or lines of thread. *v.t.* To weave into twill. (F. *croisé; croiser, plisser*.)

Twill is made by passing the weft threads alternately over one warp thread and then under two or more others. In fancy twills the occurrence of the diagonals is varied. The verb is seldom used except as a past participle. For instance, we speak of twilled materials.

A.-S. *twili*; cp. G. *zwillich*, formed from L. *bilix* double-threaded, with *twi*- for *bi*-.

twin (twin), *adj.* Being one of two separate but closely related or similar things, especially of two children born at a birth; forming such a pair; consisting of two similar and closely connected parts; in botany, growing in pairs. *n.* Each of two young produced at a birth; an exact counterpart of a person or thing; a compound crystal having symmetrical halves joined in a reverse position to each other; (*pl.*) the constellation Gemini. *v.t.* To couple or pair (with); to pair. *v.i.* To bring forth twins; to be born at the same birth; to be paired (with). (F. *jumeau, double, appareillé; jumeau, Gêmeaux; faire la paire; naître jumeaux, partager également*.)

Sebastian and Viola, in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," were so much alike that Antonio exclaimed (v, 1): "An apple, cleft in two, is not more twin than these two creatures." Each of twin brothers or sisters

is twin to the other. Their relationship is sometimes described as twinship (*n.*).

Fruits that grow in pairs, such as those of cleavers or goose-grass, are called twin fruits. A twin-screw (*n.*) is a steamer with two propellers on separate shafts twisting in opposite directions. The constellation called the Twins, or Gemini, contains two almost equally bright stars, named after Castor and Pollux, the twin brethren or brothers of classical mythology. The little evergreen creeping plant, *Linnaea borealis* of cool northern woods, is called in America the twinflower (*n.*) because its flowers are produced in pairs. Combs are cut in pairs from a single piece of material on a machine called a twinning-machine (*n.*) or twinning-saw (*n.*).

A.-S. *getwinn*; cp. O. Norse *twinn-r*; akin to *two*.



Twin.—Sturdy two-year-old boy and girl twins, who strongly resemble one another.

twine (twin), *v.t.* To twist; to form (thread) by twisting the strands together; to form (a garland, etc.) by interweaving; to interweave; to wind or coil (round or about). *v.i.* To be interwoven; to entwine; of a plant, etc., to coil itself (round or about). *n.* A twist; a coil; the act of twining; an interlacing; a tangle; strong string made of two or more strands of Manila, etc., twisted together. (F. *entrelacer, entortiller; s'enrouler, se tordre; tortillon, tortillement, ficelle*.)

A boa-constrictor twines itself about its prey and crushes it to death. In Argentina men hunt animals with a weighted thong, called a bolas, which twines round the animal's legs when it strikes them. A person called a twiner (twin' er, *n.*) is employed to twine thread. The convolvulus

may be said to grow twiningly (twin' ing li, *adv.*), since it twines round plants, etc.

A.-S. *twinn* twisted threads; cp. Dutch *twijn*, G. *zwirn*, O. Norse *tvinni*; akin to *twinn*, *two*. SYN.: v. Coil, entwine, interweave, wind.

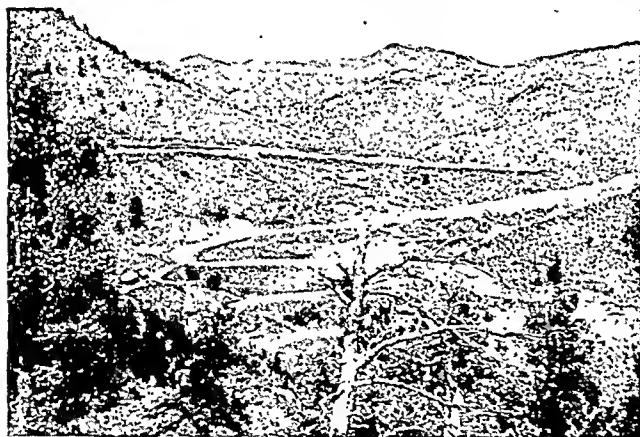
twinge (twinj), *v.t.* To affect with a sharp, sudden pain. *n.* A sudden, sharp darting pain; a pang, as of sorrow or regret. (F. *lanciner*; *douleur lancinante*, *accès*.)

A person feels a twinge of conscience when he experiences a momentary shame or doubt in regard to some action. The verb is now seldom used.

A.-S. *twengan* to pinch; cp. Dutch *dwingen*, G. *zwingen*, O. Norse *þvinga* to coerce, press. SYN.: *n.* Pang.

twink (twinkl), *v.i.* To twinkle. *n.* A wink; a twinkling. (F. *étinceler*; *clin d'œil*.) M.E. *twinken*; cp. G. *zwingen*.

twinkle (twing' kl), *v.i.* To shine with quick broken gleams; to sparkle; to appear and disappear quickly and repeatedly; to move to and fro quickly; to blink or wink. *v.t.* To flash or emit (light) in rapid gleams. *n.* A tremulous gleam; a sparkle; a glimmer; a short, rapid movement; a blink or wink. (F. *scintiller*, *pétiller*, *étinceler*, *clignoter*; *faire briller*; *lueur*, *étincelle*, *scintillation*, *clignotement*.)



Twist.—The winding road which, after many twists, on Lookout Mountain, Colorado, U.S.A., reaches the tomb of Buffalo Bill.

Stars near the horizon seem to twinkle most, owing to their remoteness. Their apparent sparkle is due to the effect of our atmosphere on their light. The planets do not twinkle. Eyes are said to twinkle when they gleam, and also when the eyelids twitch. A person making fun of someone else speaks with a twinkle in his eye.

The twinkling (twing' kling, *n.*) of sunlight on ripples of water is its scintillation. A gun discharges in a twinkling, that is, in a moment, after the trigger is pulled. A very prompt action is said to be done in the twinkling of an eye.

A.-S. *twincian* frequentative of assumed *twincan*, E. *twink*. SYN.: v. Blink, glimmer, scintillate, sparkle, wink.

twirl (twërl), *v.t.* To cause to rotate rapidly; to spin, especially with the fingers; to whirl (round); to turn (the thumbs) round and round without purpose; to twist or curl (the moustache, etc.). *v.i.* To revolve or rotate rapidly; to whirl (round). *n.* A rapid circular motion; a twist; a flourish made with a pen, etc. (F. *faire tourner*, *tordre*; *tournoyer*, *se tordre*; *tournoiement*, *torsion*, *trait*.)

Perhaps frequentative of A.-S. *thweran* to turn; cp. Norw. *twirla* to spin round, whirl. SYN.: v. Curl, rotate, spin, whirl. *n.* Flourish, twist.

twist (twist), *v.t.* To wind (a thread, strand, etc.) round another; to form (strands, etc.) into a thread, cord, or rope thus, by twisting; to form (a rope, etc.) thus; to interweave (with, or in with); to give a spiral form to by or as by turning the ends in opposite directions; to distort; to wrench; to misrepresent; to cause (a ball) to rotate while travelling in a curved path; to make (one's way) in a winding manner; to entwine or wreath (flowers, etc.). *v.i.* To be turned or bent, or to grow in a corkscrew form; to move in a curving, winding, or irregular path; to writhe; to squirm. *n.* The act or manner of twisting; the state of being twisted; a sharp or vigorous turn; a spinning motion given to a ball or bullet; a spiral path; a sharp bend; in physics, a twisting strain; the amount of torsion of a rod, etc.; the angle showing this; forward motion combined with rotation; thread, rope, etc., made by twisting strands together; strong silk thread or cotton yarn; a twisted roll of bread; twisted tobacco; an idiosyncrasy; a peculiar tendency; a bent. (F. *tordre*, *tourner*, *entremêler*, *falsifier*; *se tordre*, *se débrouillonner*, *dévier*; *torsion*, *révolution*, *spirale*, *rouleau*.)

The grooves in the barrel of a rifle are twisted or are given a twist in order to put a twist, that is, a spin, on the bullet as it passes up the barrel. To twist a person's words is to impart to them a meaning not intended by him. A twisted column has a spiral form, as if it had been twisted at each end in opposite directions. In spite of their great strength, steel shafts are twistable (twist' abl, *adj.*), that is, capable of being twisted, by heavy strains.

Spin imparted to a lawn-tennis ball is called twist. A service made by drawing the racket from left to right to cause the ball to swerve in the air and break or turn on touching the ground, is called the twist service (*n.*).

A twister (twist' ér, *n.*) is a thing or person that twists, especially a cricket-ball bowled with a spin, or a billiard-ball propelled thus.

The inner part of the thigh, upon which a good horseman sits when riding, is also known as the twister. In a colloquial sense we describe a poser or difficult problem as a twister.

From A.-S. *twist* rope; akin to *two*. SYN.: *v.* Distort, interweave, pervert, twine, wrench. ANT.: *v.* Straighten, untwine, untwist.

twit (twit), *v.t.* To taunt or upbraid; to reproach. (F. *injurier, censurer, reprocher*.)

To remind a person in an annoying way of a fault is to twit him with it. Some people think it humorous to speak *twittingly* (twit' ing li, *adv.*), or in a taunting, light-hearted manner, of some failing in the person they are addressing.

A.-S. *aetwitan*, from *aet* at, *witan* blame. SYN.: Reproach, taunt.

twitch (twich), *v.t.* To pull with a sharp or sudden jerk; to snatch; to move spasmodically. *v.i.* To jerk or pull (at); to make a sudden, involuntary movement. *n.* A sudden jerk or pull; a sudden involuntary contraction of a muscle, or movement of a limb, etc. (F. *tirer, arracher; saccader, sursauter, tressaillir; saccade, tic*.)

M.E. *twicchen*, related to *twikken* to tweak. SYN.: *v.* Jerk, pluck. *n.* Contraction, jerk, pull.

twite (twit), *n.* The mountain linnet (Linota flavivestris).

Imitative of cry.

twitter (twit' ér), *v.i.* To utter a series of light tremulous notes; to chirp. *v.t.* To utter or express thus. *n.* A succession of short tremulous notes or sounds; a chirping; an excited or nervous state. (F. *gazouiller, pépier; gazouillement, piaillerie, transe*.)

In summer we are awakened by the twittering of birds outside the bedroom window. In "Waring" (i, 6) Robert Browning described the twittering of starlings as a "barbarous twitter." In a colloquial sense, a woman declares that she is all of a twitter when she is highly excited. The word *twitteration* (twit ér ā' shùn, *n.*)—a popular coinage—has the same meaning.

Imitative and frequentative; cp. *titter*, *tattle*, also Dutch *kwetteren*, G. *zwitschern* to twitter.

twittingly (twit' ing li). For this word see *under* twit.

twixt (twixt). This is a shortened form of *betwixt*. See *under* between.

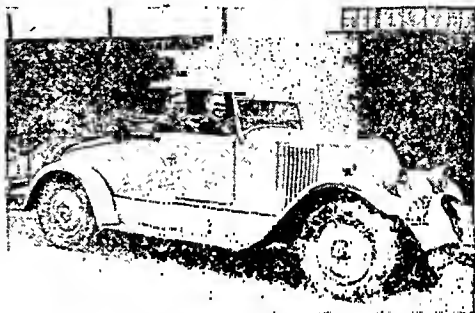
two (too), *adj.* One more than one. *n.* The sum of one and one; a hit or score of two; a pair. (F. *deux*.)

Two is the Arabic numeral 2 and the Roman ii. A two-edged sword is one with a blade sharp on both sides. An ambiguous compound is very thing-edged if it cuts both ways. A two-faced man has a deprecatory meaning on his face.

Janus, the ancient Roman god of doors and gates, is often represented as a two-faced (*adj.*) god, or one with two faces. One face looks forward, the other backward. In a figurative sense, a treacherous or

deceitful person, especially one given to double dealing, is said to be two-faced. A *twofold* (*adj.*) mistake is a double mistake. Help is increased *twofold* (*adv.*), that is, doubly, in value if rendered promptly.

A *two-foot* (*adj.*) rule is two feet long. In the Middle Ages *two-handed* (*adj.*) swords, wielded with both hands, were often used in battle. The blade of such a sword was longer than usual, and the weapon was sometimes carried slung on the owner's back. A two-handed game of cards is one played by two people. A person who is ambidextrous, or able to use both hands with equal skill, is said to be two-handed. *Two-headed* (*adj.*) means furnished with two heads. The muscle which bends the arm is called the biceps, or two-headed muscle, because it has two attachments at one end.



Two.—A two-seater motor-car, a car for two persons, including the driver.

A *two-line* (*adj.*) type is one of double the depth of ordinary type of the same name. For example, two-line pica fills a line twice as deep as ordinary pica. *Twopence* (tūp' ens, *n.*) is the sum of two-pence. The silver coin called a twopence or twopenny (tūp' en i, *adj.*) bit is now issued only as Maundy money. A twopenny-halfpenny (tūp' en i hā' pēn i, *adj.*) stamp is one costing or worth twopence and a halfpenny. In a colloquial sense, worthless or paltry things are described contemptuously as twopenny or twopenny-halfpenny articles.

A *two-ply* (*adj.*) carpet is one made of two layers or thicknesses. Two-ply rope is twisted from a pair of separate strands. A *two-sided* (*adj.*) question is one about which two opposite opinions may reasonably be held, one which has two aspects.

Before the World War the British Admiralty favoured the two-power standard (*n.*), which means the principle of keeping the British navy at a strength equal to that of the navies of any other two powers combined.

A *two-seater* (*n.*) is a motor-car designed especially to carry two people. It may have folding seats at the back behind the hood, to be used for extra passengers. In lawn-tennis a handicap of two points in every six games of a set is called *two-sixths* of fifteen (*n.*).

Most ballroom dances are **twosome** (*too'sum, adj.*) dances, that is, they are danced by couples. A **twosome**.game of golf, or **two-some** (*n.*), is a game in which only two people take part. A **two-speed** (*adj.*) gear on a bicycle gives two alternative ratios of gearing between the pedals and driving wheel. A bicycle thus adapted for riding at two rates of speed is called a **two-speed** bicycle. The kind of dance called a **two-step** (*n.*) was originally a quick waltz. Music is in **two-time** (*n.*), or **duple time**, when it is written with two beats to the bar.

People who say one thing, and mean another are **two-tongued** (*adj.*), that is, double-tongued, or deceitful. By means of a **two-way** (*adj.*) cock fluid can be turned from one pipe into either of two other pipes. Two-way traffic, in which vehicles passing in opposite directions use opposite sides of the same road, is distinguished from one-way traffic. Most roads are two-way roads.

A.-S. *twā*, fem. *twā*, neuter; cp. Dutch *twēē*, G. *zwei*, O. Norse *twēi-r*; akin to L. *duo*, Gr. *dyo*, Sansk. *dvāu*. See **twain**.

t'would (*twud*). This is a contraction of "it would."

Tyburn (*tī' bŭrn*), *adj.* Of or connected with Tyburn, an historic place of execution in London.

From the twelfth to the eighteenth century the Middlesex gallows stood by the Tyburn, a small stream now running underground, near the Marble Arch, London. Many malefactors met their death at Tyburn, or Tyburn tree (*n.*).

In former times anybody who successfully prosecuted an evil-doer for felony was granted a Tyburn ticket (*n.*), exempting him from certain duties in the parish where the crime was committed.

In the criminal jargon of those times a halter was called a Tyburn tippet (*n.*).

tycoon (*tī koon'*), *n.* A title of the shogun of Japan, 1854-67, used especially by foreigners. (F. *taikoun*.)

Japanese *taikun* great prince.

tying (*tī' ing*). This is the present participle of tie. See tie.

tyke (*tik*). This is another form of tike. See tike.

tyler (*tīl' ěr*). This is another form of tiler. See under tile.

tylosis (*tī lō' sis*), *n.* In botany, a growth from a plant cell into a neighbouring duct; in pathology, an inflammation of the eyelids. *pl.* *tyloses* (*tī lō' sēz*).

Eyelids affected by tylosis are said to be **tylotic** (*tī lot' ik, adj.*). The inflamed margins of the eyelids become thickened and hardened.

From Gr. *tyloein* to grow callous, E. *-ōsis*.

tymbal (*tīm' bāl*). This is another form of timbal. See timbal.

tymp (*timp*), *n.* A hollow water-cooled casting or block of refractory material filling the upper part of the opening in front

of the hearth of an old-fashioned blast-furnace; in coal mining, a short, horizontal roof timber. (F. *tympe*.)

Short for *tympan*.

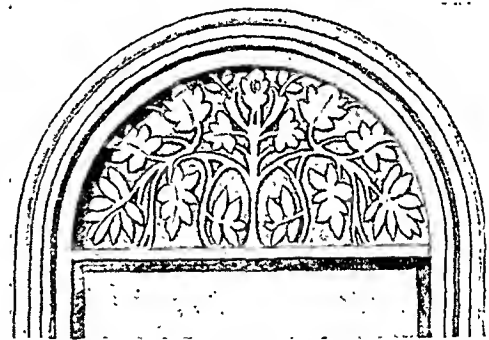
tympan (*tim' pân*), *n.* A hinged frame covered with cloth or parchment which serves to equalize the pressure in a printing press; any tightly stretched sheet of membrane or thin material; in anatomy and architecture, a tympanum. (F. *tympanum*.)

From L. *tympanum*, Gr. *tympanon* timbrel, tabor.

tympanum (*tim' pā nŭm*) *n.* In anatomy, the ear-drum; the middle ear; in ducks, the modified lower end of the trachea, forming a resonance cavity; in architecture, the triangular area forming the field of a pediment; the space between the lintel and the arch over a door or window; a door-panel; a kind of treadmill; a drum-wheel used for raising water from a stream. *pl.* *tympana* (*tim' pā nâ*). (F. *tympan*.)

The tympanum, or tympanic (*tim pân' ik, adj.*) membrane, of the ear receives sound vibrations and conveys them to the brain. Inflammation of the ear-drum, as this part of the ear is popularly named, is called **tympanitis** (*tim pā nī' tis, n.*).

See **tympan**.



Tympanum.—The tympanum of an ancient window at El Barah, Syria.

Tynwald (*tin' wawld*), *n.* The law-making body of the Isle of Man. Another spelling is **Tynewald** (*tin'wawld*).

The Tynwald, or Court of Tynwald, consists of a council, including the deemsters, and the House of Keys. Bills have to be passed by both bodies, as in the British Parliament, and then receive royal assent. They do not become law, however, until they have been publicly announced in English and Manx on Tynwald Hill.

O. Norse *thi* from *thing* assembly, *völl-r*-field. See **to a**.

type (*tīp*). A servicasting mark; an emblem; an image; a person, thing, or event serving as a symbol, an example, or representative specimen of another thing or class of things; a class of things, people, etc., possessing characteristics in common; in biology, a quality or feature common to

individuals of a group; an organism possessing the characteristic features of its group; a chemical compound which illustrates the grouping of atoms in other compounds; a work of art, etc., serving as guide for later artists; a block of wood, metal, rubber, etc., with a letter, etc., cast or cut, usually in relief, for printing with; a set of such blocks; the device on a medal, coin, etc. *v.i.* To typewrite (correspondence, etc.). *v.i.* To use a typewriter. (*F. type, devise, caractère; écrire à la machine.*)

In theology, the lamb offered at the Passover is regarded as a type of Christ, that is, a symbol that prefigured Him. A person with fine features is said to be of a handsome type, and we describe a very honest person as the type of honesty.

All living creatures with backbones belong to the vertebrate type. A vertebrate is an individual animal belonging to this main division, or type, of the animal kingdom. Some plants and animals deviate from the type, or differ somewhat in structure from that which is characteristic of their type. What is called a type genus in botany and zoology is a genus of plants or animals exhibiting the essential characteristics of a family or other higher group which is named from it.

The word *typal* (*tip' ál, adj.*) means typical, emblematic, or typographical.

A *type-bar* (*n.*) is a line of printing type cast in one piece by a linotype machine, or in a typewriter, one of the bars bearing type at the end.

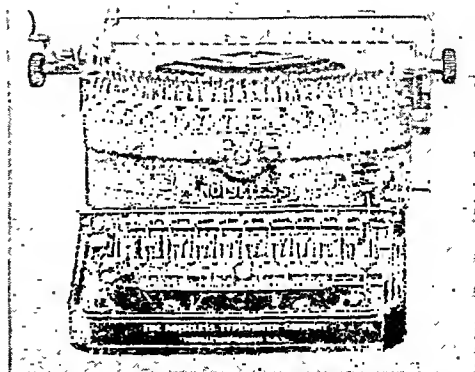
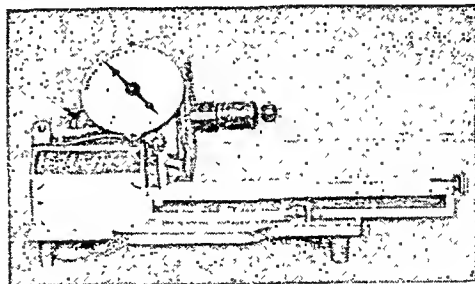
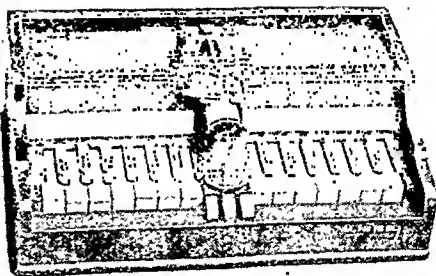
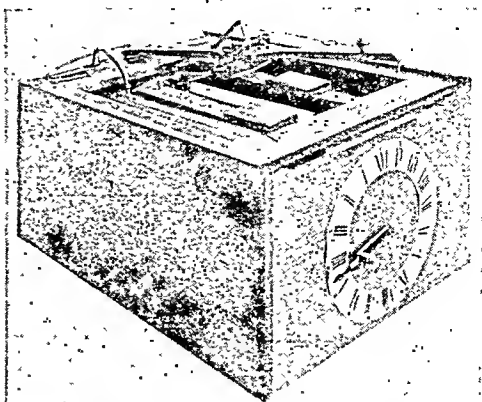
The casting of printing-type, called *type-casting* (*n.*) or *type-founding* (*n.*), is done by a *type-founder* (*n.*) in a place called a *type-foundry* (*n.*). The metal used for founding type is known as *type-metal* (*n.*). It is usually an alloy of lead and antimony, the latter metal giving hardness to the letters.

A woodcut or other block used in a printing-press must be *type-high* (*adj.*), that is, as deep as the standard length or height of type. Its printing surface will then be at the same level as that of the type used with it.

Type is arranged in proper order for printing by a *type-setter* (*n.*), or *compositor*, whose work is called *type-setting* (*n.*).

The *typewriter* (*n.*) is a machine which imprints a letter, number, or symbol on a sheet of paper when one of a set of keys is depressed. Its use in the business world has largely superseded writing by hand. Many people even typewrite (*v.i.*) their private letters, that is, print them with a typewriter, since it is very simple and expeditious to typewrite (*v.i.*), or operate a typewriter.

The word *typewriter* is sometimes used incorrectly to denote a *typist* (*tip' ist, n.*), that is, a person employed in typewriting (*n.*) or in operating a typewriter. A *type-written* (*adj.*) letter or document, that is,



Typewriter.—Reading from top, a typewriter of 1829; one of Sir Charles Wheatstone's typewriters, (1855-60); a dial typewriter with the characters on the edge of a vertical disk; and a modern typewriter.

one produced by the use of a typewriter, is said to be in typescript (tip' skript, *n.*), and is described as a typescript.

F., through *L.* from Gr. *typos* (*typtein* to strike) blow, impress, model. *SYN.*: *n.* Character, emblem, example, model, symbol.

typhlitis (tif li' tis), *n.* In pathology, inflammation of the caecum, as distinguished from appendicitis. (*F. typhlite*.)

From Gr. *typhlos* blind and *E.* suffix *-itis*.

typhoid (ti' foid), *adj.* Of the nature of or resembling typhus; of, related to, or infected with, enteric or typhoid fever. *n.* Typhoid or enteric fever. (*F. typhoide; fièvre typhoide*.)

Typhoid fever is caused by a microbe, the typhoid bacillus, which enters the body with contaminated food or drinking water. It was formerly thought to be a variety of typhus. A typhomalarial (ti' fō' mā' lār' i' āl, *adj.*) fever is one having the nature of both typhoid and malaria. Its symptoms are both typhoidal (ti' fōi' dāl, *adj.*), that is, characteristic of typhoid, and malarial. The low muttering delirium which occurs in typhus and other fevers is called typhomania (ti' fō mā' ni ā, *n.*).

From *E. typhus* and *-oid*.

typhoon (ti' foon') *n.* A violent revolving cyclone occurring in the China seas. (*F. typhon*.)

Joseph Conrad (1857-1924) wrote a magnificent description of a ship battling with a typhoon in his short story called "Typhoon." Typhonic (ti' fon' ik *adj.*) hurricanes originate in the intense heat and calm prevailing over the China seas, and produce huge and violent waves. They occur mainly between August and October.

Partly Arabic *tufān*, either from *tāfa* to turn round, or from Gr. *typhōn* a mythical giant, hence a hurricane; partly Chinese *tai fung* great wind.

typhus (ti' fūs), *n.* A contagious disease, accompanied by dark purple spots, severe fever, and prostration. (*F. typhus*.)

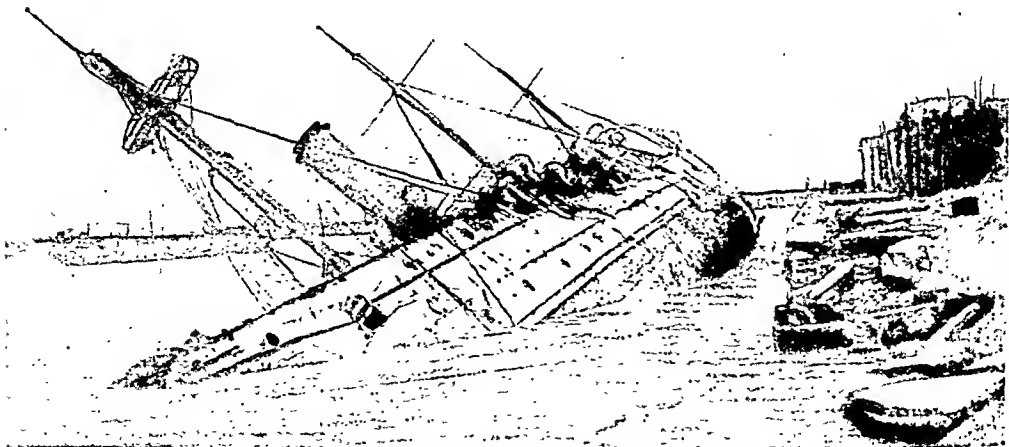
The danger of contracting typhus has been greatly reduced in recent years by improved methods of sanitation. It has been called ship-fever, jail-fever, and camp-fever because the dirt and overcrowding formerly prevalent in such places led to outbreaks of typhous (ti' fūs, *adj.*) fevers, that is, fevers having the nature of, or resembling, typhus. Typhoid is an entirely different disease.

L. typhus, Gr. *typhos* smoke, stupor.

typical (tip' i kāl), *adj.* Of the nature of a type; serving as a type; emblematic, representative, or characteristic of; exhibiting or embodying the essential characters of a class, group, etc. Another form, rarely used, is *typic* (tip' ik). (*F. typique*.)

Sam. Weller, of "The Pickwick Papers," is a typical cockney. He is typically (tip' i kāl' li, *adv.*), or characteristically, shrewd, archly, witty, and faithful to his master, Mr. Pickwick. A typical genus of plants or animals is a type genus. In theology, the sacrificial lamb is held to be typical, or prophetically symbolical, of Christ. Many other things in the Bible are interpreted typically, or figuratively. Typicality (tip' i kāl' i ti, *n.*) or typicalness (tip' i kāl' nēs, *n.*) means symbolic character. The transeptal towers of Exeter Cathedral are typically Norman—they possess the chief characteristics of Norman architecture. The rest of the building is typical of the best Decorated Gothic style.

Writers usually typify (tip' i fi, *v.t.*) abstract qualities, that is represent them by types which give them concreteness. The dinosaur typifies, or serves as a characteristic



Typhoon.—A vessel wrecked by a typhoon, one of the violent revolving cyclones occurring in the China seas. In some typhoons the wind reaches a velocity of over one hundred miles an hour.

example of, the gigantic animals that inhabited the world in the Mesozoic Age. Some scientists think that the microscopic animals now found in ditch-water typify, or show the essential characteristics of, larger animals of the early Palaeozoic Age. The action of typifying is typification (tip i fi ká shún, *n.*). The Circumlocation Office in "Little Dorrit," by Charles Dickens, is a typification, or exemplification, of a government department dominated by red tape. Fortunately it is not typical of an ordinary government office.

From *L. typicus*, Gr. *typhos*, from *typos* anything struck, a die, model, etc. **SYN.**: Characteristic, distinctive, emblematic, representative, symbolical.

typist (tip' ist), *n.* One who operates a typewriter. *See under type.*

From Gr. *typos*, impression, die. *See type.*

typo-. This is a prefix meaning type, or connected with type. The form *typo-* is used before vowels. (*F. typo-*.)

Combining form from Gr. *typos* type. *See type.*

typograph (ti' pò gráf), *n.* A machine formerly used for making and setting type; a typographer. (*F. typographe.*)

From *E. typo-* and suffix *-graph*.

typography (ti' pòg' rà fi), *n.* The art of printing from movable type; the appearance, arrangement, or character of printed matter. (*F. typographie.*)

Books produced by the Kelmescott Press in the nineteenth century are magnificent examples of typography. William Morris, the founder of this printing press, achieved great typographic (ti' pò gráf' ik, *adj.*) or typographical (ti' pò gráf' ik ál *adj.*) beauty, that is, beauty of printing, by using type based on early models. Many books, however, are typographically (ti' pò gráf' ik ál li, *adv.*) poor, that is, as regards typography, although the matter they contain may be of high value. Printers' errors, or literals, are sometimes called typographical errors. A typographer (ti' pòg' rà fèr, *n.*) is a printer or a person skilled in typography.

From *E. typo-* and *-graphy*.

typology (ti' pol' ó ji), *n.* The study and interpretation of types in the Scriptures; symbolism.

From *E. typo-* (combining form of *type*) and suffix *-logy*.

tyrannicide (ti' răn' i sîd; ti' răn' i sîd), *n.* The act of killing a tyrant; one who kills a tyrant. (*F. tyrannicide.*)

Brutus and Cassius, the chief conspirators against Julius Caesar, are sometimes called tyrannicides. Their tyrannicidal (ti' răn i sî' dâl; ti' răn i sî' dâl, *adj.*) plot was carried out in the senate-house.

L. tyrannicidium (act), and *tyrannicida* (agent), from *tyrannus* tyrant, and *caedere* to kill.

tyrannize (tir' à nîz), *v.i.* To act the tyrant: to rule despotically or cruelly (over). *v.t.* To rule despotically. (*F. faire le tyran; tyranniser.*)



Tyrant.—A statue of the Roman Emperor Tiberius, who became a tyrant.

A tyrant, in the bad sense of the word, is said to tyrannize over his people. He exercises a tyrannous (tir' à nûs, *adj.*), or tyrannical, form of government, which we describe as tyranny (tir' à ni, *n.*), and he may be said to rule tyrannously (tir' à nûs li, *adv.*), or despotically.

The city-states, over which the ancient Greek autocrats ruled, are called tyrannies. The absolute government exercised by such a ruler is also known as tyranny. A harsh and exacting or tyrannous employer may be said to tyrannize over his work-people.

From Gr. *tyzanos* and *E. -ize*.

tyrant (tir' ànt), *n.* An oppressive or cruel ruler or master; in ancient Greece, an absolute ruler who has usurped office. (*F. tyran.*)

The historians, Tacitus and Suetonius, represent the Roman Emperor Tiberius as a tyrant. His administration (A.D. 14-37), however, was in the main conscientious and good. He did not begin to abuse his power, or act tyrannically (ti' răn' ik ál li; ti' răn' ik ál li, *adv.*), until his life and office had been threatened by the conspiracy of Sejanus. Only in the last years of his rule did Tiberius display the tyrannical (ti' răn' ik ál; ti' răn' ik ál, *adj.*) qualities that have caused him to go down in history as a tyrant. Even then his tyrannicalness (ti' răn' i kál nès; ti' răn' ik ál nès, *n.*), or tyrannical character, showed itself largely in the rigorous enforcement of the law of treason, and the execution of suspected persons, due to his fear of treachery.

The tyrants of ancient Greece were not necessarily oppressors. They were often men of ability who seized power, generally

by irregular means, and claimed the authority of a monarch. Many of the Greek city-states flourished under the rule of their tyrants. In an extended sense of the word, a very strict father is sometimes described as a tyrant in his own household.

From L. *tyrannus*, Gr. *tyrannos* originally a usurper. The final *t* is intrusive. SYN.: Autocrat, oligarch, oppressor.

tyre (tîr). This is another form of tire. See tire [2].

tyro (tîr' ô), *n.* A beginner; a novice. Another spelling is tiro (tîr' ô). (F. *commençant, novice*.)

In ancient Rome a newly enlisted soldier or recruit was known as a *tiro*. The words tyro and tiro now denote either a beginner in any study or activity, or else a person who has acquired only a rudimentary knowledge of its principles.

A misspelling of L. *tirô* raw recruit. SYN.: Amateur, beginner, ignoramus, learner, novice. ANT.: Adept, connoisseur, expert, master, veteran.

Tyrolese (tîr ô lêz'), *adj.* Belonging to Tyrol. *n.* A native of Tyrol. (F. *tyrolien; Tyrolien*.)

Tyrol is a little country lying to the north of Lombardy, in the mountainous region of the Alps. It is now divided between Italy and the Austrian Republic. The Tyrolese are mostly farmers. A Tyrolienne (tî rôl i en', *n.*) is a Tyrolese peasant dance, its tune, or a traditional song of the country in which the yodel occurs.

From G. *Tyrol* (now *Tirol*) and E. *adj. suffix -ese*.

tyrotoxin (tîr ô tok' sî kôn), *n.* A poisonous ptomaine produced by a microbe in stale cheese, milk, ice-cream, etc.

Gr. *tyros* cheese, *toxikon* poison.

Tyrrhenian (tî rê' ni ân), *n.* An Etruscan, Tuscan. *adj.* Of ancient or modern Tuscany; Etruscan or Tuscan. Tyrrhene (tîr' ên; tî rên') has the same meaning. (F. *Tyrrhénien; tyrrhénien*.)

The Tyrrhenian Sea is an old name for a part of the Mediterranean between Sicily, Corsica, and Tuscany. The latter country was formerly called Tyrrhenia.

From Gr. *Tyrrhēnos* and E. suffix *-ian*.

Tyrtaean (tîr tē' ân), *adj.* Of or in the style of Tyrtaeus, an ancient Greek writer of martial songs. (F. *tyrtéen*.)

tzar (zar). This is another form of tsar. See tsar.

tzetze (tset' zè; set' sé). This is another spelling of tsetse. See tsetse.

Tzigany (tsig' à ni), *adj.* Of or relating to the Hungarian gypsies or their music. *n.* An Hungarian gipsy. Other forms include Tzigane (tsi gan') and Tsigane (tsi gan'). (F. *zigane; Tzigane*.)

Tzigany bands play a stirring emotional kind of music with exciting rhythms.

Hungarian *csigány*.



Tyrolese.—Some types of the inhabitants of Tyrol, a mountainous little country north of Lombardy: a middle-aged peasant (top), an old peasant with his granddaughter, and a young peasant girl.



U, u (ū). The twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel of the English alphabet. In the Latin and earlier English alphabets *u* was merely a form of *v*, both being used as vowel and consonant, but in the seventeenth century the form *u* came to be reserved for the vowel.

The sound of *u*, both long and short, has greatly changed in modern English, but its original sound is preserved in many words. In this old pure *u*, which has the lowest pitch of all the English vowels, the lips are rounded and protruded, leaving a small aperture, the tongue being flattened, raised and drawn back, much as with the consonants *h* and *g*, so that *u* is called a guttural vowel. The pure long vowel, represented phonetically in this book by *oo*, is retained after *r*, *j*, *ch* and *y*, and after *l* preceded by a consonant, as in *rule*, *June*, *chute*, *Yule*, *blue* (*rool*, *joon*, *shoot*, *yool*, *bloo*). With some speakers long *u* after simple *l* or *s* has this sound, as in *lute*, *supreme*, *assume* (*loot*, *soo prēm'*, *ā soom'*, *for lūt*, *sū prēm'*, *ā sūm'*). In other words a short *i*, or the semi-vowel *y*, has been developed before long *u*, the sound being here phonetically represented by *ū* (= *yoo*), as in *unite*, *cue*, *tune* (*ū nit'*, *kū, tūn*).

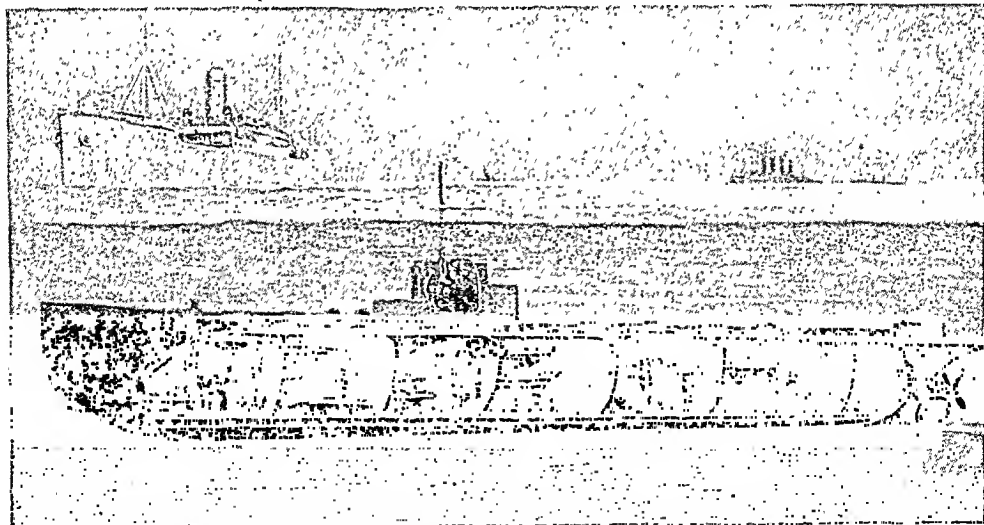
The pure short *u*, here written phonetically *u*, only occurs now after a labial

consonant in a few English words, as *bull*, *bush*, *full*, *pudding*, *pull*, *pulpit*, *push*, *puss*, *put*. In most words it has changed to a peculiar sound (*ū*) something like the *a* in *father*, but shorter and with the tongue narrowed and the lips unrounded, as in *but*, *lung* (*būt*, *lūng*). Before *r*, short *u* has the same sound (*ē*) as *e* and *i* in this position, as in *turn* (*tērn*).

In French, *u* has the same sound as in ancient Greek (in this book written *y*), namely, a much thinner sound than the pure *u*, intermediate between *u* and *i*, produced by extending the tongue forward and narrowing it, while keeping the lips rounded, as in *buffet* (F.). In German a very similar sound is written *ü* or *ue*, as in *Blücher*, or *Bluecher*.

The digraph *ui* generally = *oo* or *ū*, as in *fruit* (*froot*), *suit* (*sūt*). *U* has the sound of the consonant *w* after *g*, and often after *g* or *s*, as in *anguish*, *suave* (*äng' gwish*, *swāv*). In words ending with *-que*, as *masque*, *unique*, *ue* is silent. In words of French origin, a silent *u* is often inserted between *g* and *e*, *i*, or *y*, indicating that *g* has the guttural sound, as in *guest*, *fatigue*, *guide*, *guy*. *U* is also silent in *build*, *buy*, *guard*, *langur*.

U is an abbreviation for *Unionist*; *Univer-*
sity; *United*, as in *U.K. United Kingdom*,



U-Boat. — A drawing made in 1915 giving a sectional view of one of the German submarine craft called U-boats. The side has been removed to show the interior.

U.S.A. United States of America ; under, in u.p. under proof ; Upper, in U.C. Upper Canada ; Urban in U.D.C. Urban District Council ; ugly (nautical). *U* is the chemical symbol of uranium, and the motor-car index letter for Leeds.

A U-bolt (*n.*) and a U-tube (*n.*) are made in the shape of a capital U. A U-boat (*n.*) was a German submarine (German *unterseeboot*) of the kind used in the World War. The origin of the letter *u* is described on page xviii.

ubiquity (ū bik' wi ti), *n.* The quality, capacity, or state of being everywhere at the same time ; omnipresence. (F. *ubiquité*, *omniprésence*.)

In law the King is regarded as being officially present in all law courts through the medium of the judges. This is termed the legal ubiquity of the King. Ubiquity is an attribute of God alone. One of the early Lutherans who believed that Christ's body was everywhere at all times, and so could be actually present in the elements at Communion, was called a Ubiquitarian (ū bik wi tār' i ān, *n.*). A Ubiquitarian (*adj.*) controversy raged between the believers in Ubiquitarianism (ū bik wi tār' i ān izm, *n.*), as this theory was called, and the stricter Lutherans.

The word ubiquitous (ū bik' wi tūs, *adj.*) means present, or appearing, everywhere. In summer, American tourists are ubiquitous in Europe. We sometimes say, with jocular exaggeration, that an extremely active person is ubiquitous, or turns up everywhere. Opinions, also, may be ubiquitous, and have the quality of ubiquitousness (ū bik' wi tūs nēs, *n.*) if they are wide-spread, and so occur ubiquitously (ū bik' wi tūs li, *adv.*).

O.F. *ubiquité*, from L. *ubique* everywhere, with suffix *-ity*.

udometer (ū dom' ē tēr), *n.* A rain-gauge. (F. *udomètre*, *pluviomètre*.)

From L. *ūdus* wet, moist, and E. *meter*.

ugh (u), *inter.* An exclamation of disgust or horror. *n.* A sound or utterance of this kind. (F. *pouah ! brrr !*)

ugly (ūg' li), *adj.* Repulsive or offensive to the sight ; unsightly ; not beautiful or comely ; morally offensive ; objectionable ; causing disquiet ; suggesting evil ; threatening ; formidable ; of weather, etc., stormy. *n.* A kind of hood or eye-shade attached to the front of women's bonnets in the middle of the nineteenth century. (F. *laid*, *disgracieux*, *repoussant*, *menaçant*, *redoutable*, *rude*.)

We all recognize that there is a difference

between ugly and beautiful things without always being able to say exactly what distinguishes them. Ugliness (ūg' li nēs, *n.*) the abstract quality of being ugly, is the converse of beauty, and as such is a problem for philosophers. An ugly noise is a harsh, grating one. The rare word uglysome (ūg' sūm, *adj.*) means horrible or loathsome.

An ugly rumour is either disquieting or discreditable. A rough, dangerous-looking man may be described as an ugly customer. Clouds have an ugly look when they gather uglily (ūg' li li, *adv.*) in the sky, and threaten rain. A hideous monument might be said to uglify (ūg' li fi, *v.t.*), its surroundings. A frown uglifies a face, or makes it ugly.

One of Hans Andersen's most popular tales is that of "The Ugly Duckling," which tells how a cygnet was despised by the brood of ducks among which it was reared, but eventually developed the splendid plumage of a swan and flew happily away. Nowadays an apparently commonplace member of a family who develops some surprising ability, or even genius, is sometimes described as an ugly duckling.

O. Norse *ugglig-r* dreadful, from *ugg-r* fear and *lig-r* like. *SYN.* : *adj.* Hideous, loathsome, repulsive, unpleasant, unsightly. *ANT.* : *adj.* Attractive, beautiful, comely, handsome, lovely.

Ugrian (oo' gri ān ; ū' gri ān), *adj.* Of or relating to a group of Ural-Altaic peoples, including the Finns and Magyars, or their languages. Another form is Ugric (oo' grik ; ū' grik). (F. *ougrien*.)

From L.L. *Ugrī*.

Uhlan (oo' lān ; ū' lān), *n.* A cavalrman armed with a lance, in the German and other Continental armies. (F. *uhlān*.) G., from Turkish *oghlan* youth.

Uintatherium (ū in tā thēr' i ūm), *n.* A genus of huge rhinoceros-like extinct mammals of North America ; a member of this genus.

Modern L., from *Uinta*, mountains in Utah, U.S.A., and Gr. *thērion*, dim. of *thēr* beast.

uitlander (oit' lānd ēr ; ēt' lānd ēr). This is the Dutch form of outlander. See under outland.

ukase (ū kās'), *n.* An order or decree of the former Imperial Russian government, issued by the Tsar, or the senate ; any edict or official order of an arbitrary nature. (F. *ukase*.)

From Rus. *ukazu* edict.

ukelele (ū' kē lē lē), *n.* A small four-stringed instrument of the guitar type. Hawaiian.

ulcer (ŭl' sēr), *n.* An open sore, other than a wound, secreting pus or other morbid matter ; a grave blemish in a



British Museum.
Ugly.—A repulsively ugly mask representing the Hawaiian god of war.

person's character; a source of corruption. (F. *ulcère*, *vice*.)

An ulcer may occur either externally or internally. An affection is ulcerative (ül' sê rā tiv *adj.*) if accompanied by the formation of ulcers. The skin is said to ulcerate (ül' sê rāt, *v.i.*) when it forms an ulcer or ulcers, or becomes ulcered (ül' sêrd, *adj.*), ulcerated (ül' sê rā tēd, *adj.*) or ulcerous (ül' sê rūs, *adj.*). To ulcerate (*v.t.*) means cause: ulcers in; the process of becoming, or state of being, ulcerated is termed ulceration (ül' sê rā' shùn, *n.*). An ulcerous formation, or one having the nature of an ulcer, is sometimes called an ulceration.

From L. *ulcus* (gen. *ulcer-is* sore, ulcer, akin to Gr. *helkos*).

Ulema (oo' lè mǎ), *n.* The body of Moslem doctors of theology and sacred law, especially in Turkey. (F. *uléma*.)

The Ulema interprets the Koran and gives decisions based on its law.

Arabic, pl. of *ālim* learned.

Ulex (ü' leks), *n.* A genus of thorny shrubs of the bean family, comprising the furze, whin, or gorse. (F. *ulex*, *ajonc*.)

Modern sense of L. *ulex*, a shrub akin to rosemary.

ullage (ül' ij), *n.* The quantity of liquid by which a cask, etc., falls short of being full. (F. *vidange*.)

This term is used by brewers. If the capacity of a cask is thirty-six gallons and it actually contains only thirty gallons, the ullage is six gallons.

Prov. *ulhage* (*ulha* to fill), from L. *oculus* an eye, hence opening.

ulmin (ül' min), *n.* In chemistry, a black, gummy, alkaline substance that oozes from the inner bark of the elm and other trees; a dark brown or black product of rotting wood and vegetable matter. Another spelling is *ulmine*' (ül' min). (F. *ulmine*.)

Ulm is described by some chemists as ulmic (ül' mik, *adj.*) acid. It is found in the excrescences of elms that are in an unhealthy condition, and dries in brittle, shiny lumps. An ulmous (ül' mūs, *adj.*) substance is one having the character of ulmin.

From L. *ulmus* elm and E. suffix *-in*.

ulna (ül' nǎ), *n.* The inner of the two long bones in the forearm. *pl.* *ulnae* (ül' nē). (F. *cubitus*.)

The upper part of the ulna forms the point of the elbow. A nerve passing down the inner side of the arm is known as the ulnar (ül' nār, *adj.*) nerve. It is this nerve which is affected when we hurt our funny-bone.

L. = elbow, span. See elbow.

ulotrichous (ū-lot' ri kūs), *adj.* Having crisp or woolly hair; belonging to the woolly-haired races of mankind.

Some anthropologists classify the races of mankind according to their straight, wavy, or woolly varieties of hair. The last variety distinguishes the ulotrichous division, which includes negroes.

From Gr. *oulotrix* (acc. *oulotrikh-a*) having curly hair, from *oulos*, Ionic form of *holos* whole, complete, thick, also twined, and *thrix* hair; E. *adj.* suffix *-ous*.

ulster (ül' stēr), *n.* A long, loose overcoat for men or women, usually provided with a belt. (F. *ulster*.)

A person wearing an ulster is sometimes said to be ulstered (ül' stērd, *adj.*). The coat is so named from the fact that it was originally made of frieze manufactured in Ulster, Ireland.

ulterior (ül tēr' i ör), *adj.* Lying beyond or on the other side of a point or boundary; further; future; not at present in view or under consideration; not yet disclosed or avowed. (F. *ultérieur*, *subsequent*, *caché*, *secret*.)

An ulterior action is one that is to be performed at a later stage. People are said to do something with ulterior motives when they have other, and more selfish, reasons for their actions besides those which appear on the surface. We might say that a proposed statue is to be erected ulteriorly (ül tēr' i ör li, *adv.*), or subsequently.

L. comparative of assumed *ulter* See *ultra*. SYN.: Further, future, subsequent, undisclosed.

ultimate (ül' ti māt), *adj.* Last; final; beyond which there is nothing existing or possible; out of reach of analysis; primary; fundamental. (F. *dernier*, *extrême*, *suprême*, *final*, *primitif*, *fondamental*.)

The ultimate aim of the science of medicine is the total abolition of disease, whether this can be attained or not. The ultimate truths of a philosophy are its fundamental truths, beyond which no advance can be made and no further truths discovered. Such truths may be visualized as forming the boundaries of knowledge, since they have the quality of ultimateness (ül' ti māt nēs, *n.*), or finality.

A word has an ultimate accent when its last syllable is stressed. A penultimate accent is one falling on the syllable next before this. When people become engaged they are expected ultimately (ül' ti māt li, *adv.*), or eventually, to marry.

We may say that peace ultimately, or in the last resort, depends upon the determination of civilized peoples to avoid war



Ulster.—An ulster is a long, loose overcoat, usually provided with a belt.

as a means of settling misunderstandings and quarrels.

An ultimatum (ül ti mǎ' tùm, *n.*) is a final statement or proposal of terms or conditions, especially as sent by one nation to another preparatory to a breach of relations or a declaration of war if the terms are not accepted. Ultimo (ül' ti mō, *adv.*), which means last month, is a term sometimes added to dates in business letters. It is usually abbreviated to "ult." The 5th ult. is the fifth day of last month. The system by which the youngest son of a family inherits his father's property, as in borough-English, is termed ultimogeniture (ül ti mō jen' i chūr, *n.*). This system is opposed to primogeniture, and is now abolished in England.

From L.L. *ultimātus*, p.p. of *ultimāre* to be at the end, from L. *ultimuss* superlative from stem *ul-*. See ulterior, ultra. Syn.: Elemental, final, fundamental, last, primary.

ultra (ül' trǎ), *adj.* Extreme; favouring or advocating extreme views or measures. *n.* One who favours extreme views or measures. (F. *ultra*, *intransigent*.)

A person who holds ultra or extreme views, especially in religion or politics, is called an ultra or an ultraist (ül' trǎ ist, *n.*).

L. *ultrā* beyond, an ablative comparative form. Syn.: *adj.* Extreme. *n.* Extremist.

ultra- This is a prefix meaning on the other side of; beyond; beyond what is natural, normal, or reasonable. (F. *ultra-*.)

See *ultra*.

ultra-basic (ül trǎ bās' ik), *adj.* In geology, containing an unusually small proportion of silica. (F. *ultra-basique*.)

Ultra-basic rocks contain even less silica than the basic rocks.

From E. *ultra-* and *basic*.

ultra-fashionable (ül trǎ fāsh' ün äbl), *adj.* Excessively fashionable. (F. *ultra-fashionable*.)

An ultra-fashionable woman is one who always dresses in the height of fashion, and carries her observance of current modes to a ridiculous extreme.

From E. *ultra-* and *fashionable*.

ultramarine (ül trǎ mǎ rēn'), *adj.* Lying beyond the sea; of a deep blue colour. *n.* A deep blue pigment; the colour of this. (F. *d'outre-mer*; *italie*; *outremer*.)

The exceedingly costly pigment called ultramarine was formerly obtained from lapis lazuli, which was brought to Europe from countries beyond the sea. The term is now often applied to a substitute prepared by mixing clay with sulphur, soda, and resin.

From E. *ultra-* and *marine*; L.L. *ultrāmarinus*.

ultramontane (ül trǎ mon' tán), *adj.* Situated beyond the Alps, especially from the northern point of view; Italian; supporting the absolute supremacy of the Pope in matters of faith and Church discipline. *n.* A Roman Catholic who supports this view. (F. *ultramontain*.)

This word is now commonly used in its religious sense. The ultramontane view of the Papacy is termed ultramontanist (ül trǎ mon' tā nizm, *n.*), and a person who holds it is called an ultramontane or ultramontanist (ül trǎ mon' tán ist, *n.*). The ultramontanists believe that the Pope should be all-powerful in the Church, and are opposed to tendencies towards self-government in the national Churches which exist within the Catholic Church.

From L. *ultrā* beyond, and *montānus*, from *mons* (acc. *mont-em*) mountain.

ultramundane (ül trǎ mūn' dān), *adj.* Beyond the world or the solar system; supernatural; pertaining to another life. (F. *ultra-mondain*, *surnaturel*.)

From E. *ultra-* and *mundane*.

ultra-violet (ül trǎ vī' ó lét), *adj.* Of light rays, beyond the violet rays of the spectrum. (F. *ultra-violet*.)



Ultra-violet.—An apparatus for subjecting garments to the health-promoting action of the ultra-violet rays.

Light passed through a prism becomes broken up into a series of bands of different colours. At one end are the violet rays, and beyond these are still other rays that we cannot see. These latter have been called the ultra-violet rays. They include actinic rays, which affect photographic plates, and X-rays. Certain of the ultra-violet rays are known to be of great importance to health. Unfortunately they are intercepted by the smoke haze prevailing over large towns, and also by the kind of glass ordinarily used in windows.

From E. *ultra-* and *violet*.

ululate (ü' lū lāt; ü' ū lāt), *v.i.* To howl or hoot; to lament or wail loudly. (F. *hurler*, *ululer*.)

A wolf when it howls may be said to ululate,

or give vent to a ululation (ũ lū lā' shùn ; ũ lū lā' shùn, *n.*) ; in an extended sense a ululation means a cry of lamentation.

From *L. ululātus*, p.p. of *ululāre* to howl, shriek. Imitative.

umbel (ũm' bĕl), *n.* A flower-cluster formed by flower-stalks of nearly equal length springing from one point and spread out so as to form a flattish head of flower-lets. (*F. ombelle.*)

Plants having umbellate (ũm' bĕl át, *adj.*) flowers, that is, flowers arranged in umbels, are said by botanists to be umbelliferous (ũm bĕ lif' ér ũs, *adj.*). Parsley is an example of an umbellifer (ũm bel' i fĕr, *n.*), or plant having such flowers. If the flower-stalks of an umbel again divide into smaller stalks, each bearing a little flower, the head is described as a compound umbel, each small or secondary umbel being called an umbellule (ũm bel' ũl, *n.*).

L. umbella sunshade, dim. of *umbra* shadow.

umber (ũm' bĕr), *n.* A dark brownish-yellow earthy pigment containing oxide of iron and manganese; the umbrette; the grayling (fish). *adj.* Of the colour of umber; dark; dusky. *v.t.* To colour with or as with umber. (*F. terre d'ombre, ombrette; ombre; brun d'ombre; ombrer.*)

Umbre used in its natural state is called raw umber (*n.*). It is also burnt or calcined to produce burnt umber (*n.*), which is of a reddish-brown colour.

The names umber-bird (*n.*), umber, and umbre (ũm' bĕr, *n.*) are given to the umbrette (which see). It has umbery (ũm' bĕr i, *adj.*), or dark brown, plumage.

O.F. umbre (*F. ombre*), *L. umbra* shade, or in first sense perhaps *Umbra*, fem. *adj.*, belonging to *Umbria* a district of Italy.

umbles (ũm' blz), *n.pl.* The entrails of a deer. See under humble.

umbo (ũm' bō), *n.* The boss or projecting knob at the centre of a shield; in natural history, a knob or prominence. *pl. umbos* (ũm' bōz) and umbones (ũm bō' nĕz). (*F. umbon.*)

The boss or projecting part near the hinge of the shell of a bivalve mollusc is called the umbo or umbonal (ũm' bō nāl, *adj.*) area. Certain mushrooms are umbonate (ũm' bō nāt, *adj.*), each cap having an umbo on top.

L. umbō (acc. -ōn-em) a boss, knob.

umbra (ũm' brā), *n.* The darkest part of the shadow cast by the earth or moon; the dark central portion of a sunspot. *pl. umbrae* (ũm' brĕ). (*F. ombre.*)

The shadow cast by the earth consists of two parts—an umbra, in which the shadow is complete, the sun's light being cut off, and a penumbra, or partly shaded zone.

The umbral (ũm' brāl, *adj.*) part, or umbra, of a sunspot is the darker central part.

L. = shade, shadow.

umbrage (ũm' brij), *n.* A sense of injury or slight; offence; shade; that which gives shade. (*F. ombrage.*)

A thoughtless remark may give umbrage to, or hurt the feelings of, the person it concerns. We should, of course, avoid saying anything at which a person can take umbrage, or be offended. In the sense of shade, or something that gives shade, the word is now only in poetical use. An umbrageous (ũm brā' jŭs, *adj.*) tree is a shady one.

O.F., from *L. umbrāticum*, *adj.* from *umbra* shade.

umbral (ũm' brāl). For this word see under umbra.

umbre (ũm' bĕr). This is another name for the umbrette. See umbrette.



Umbrella.—A scene at Onitsha, Southern Nigeria, showing the ceremonial use of an umbrella.

umbrella (ũm brel' ā), *n.* A light circular screen of silk, cotton, or other fabric stretched on a folding framework of radiating ribs supported on a rod, and held above the head as a protection against rain or sun; the disk of a jelly-fish, etc., used as a swimming organ; an umbrella-shell. (*F. parapluie, ombrelle.*)

The umbrella did not come into ordinary use in England until after the middle of the eighteenth century. It is, however, a very old invention, and was used thousands of years ago in China, and also by the ancient Greeks and Romans. Throughout Asia the umbrella has from very early times been a symbol of power and royalty.

The medusa, or jelly-fish, swims by contracting and expanding its jelly-like umbrella or bell. The umbrella-bird (*n.*)—*Cephalopterus ornatus*—is so named from possessing a remarkable dome-like crest of shining blue feathers on the top of its head, somewhat like an umbrella. It resembles the crow in size and plumage.

A shell-fish with a flattish round shell, suggesting by its shape an open umbrella, is given the name of umbrella-shell (*n.*). Many houses have an umbrella-stand (*n.*) in the entrance hall, for holding umbrellas. An umbrella-tree (*n.*) is a small magnolia with the leaves arranged in umbrella-like whorls at the ends of the branches. Any tree with branches grafted on or trained so that they curve outwards and downwards from the top of the trunk might be called an umbrella-tree. In rainy weather it is best to be umbrellaed (*üm brel' äd, adj.*) or umbrella'd (*üm brel' äd, adj.*), that is, provided with or protected by an umbrella, when out of doors.

From Ital. *ombrella* dim. of *ombra* shade.

umbrette (*üm bret'*), *n.* A small African bird, *Scopus umbretta*, allied to the stork and heron. (F. *ombrette*.)

The umbrette is also called the umber-bird, or shadow-bird, from its sombre brown plumage. It builds a huge domed nest, with three chambers inside. The birds sleep in the upper one. The middle one acts as a nursery, being used by the young, and the third is a lookout station.

From F. *ombrette* dim of *ombre* shade.

Umbrian (*üm' bri än*), *adj.* Of or relating to Umbria, in Italy. *n.* A native of ancient Umbria; its language. (F. *ombrien*.)

Modern Umbria is a department of central Italy. Umbria gave its name to the famous Umbrian school of painters, to which Raphael (1483-1520) and Perugino (1446-1524) belonged. Ancient Umbria extended from the Tiber to the Adriatic.

umiak (*oo' mi äk*). This is another spelling of oomiak. See oomiak.

umlaut (*um' lout*), *n.* A change of the vowel in a syllable due to the influence of an original *i* or *u* (now usually lost or modified) in the following syllable.

Teutonic languages contain many examples of these vowel changes, but they have ceased to occur in modern English. Certain words, like man and mouse, which have come to us from Anglo-Saxon, a Teutonic language, show the influence of the umlaut in their plurals, as men and

mice, which are umlauted (*um' lout ed, adj.*) forms, modified by umlaut.

G. from *um* about, *laut* sound.

umpire (*üm' pîr*), *n.* A person appointed to enforce the rules and settle disputed points in a competitive game; one chosen to decide or arbitrate between opposing parties. *v.t.* To act as umpire in or for. *v.i.* To act as umpire. (F. *arbitre, prud'homme, juge; arbitrer, décider*.)

In cricket the umpires, when appealed to, decide if a batsman is in or out, call the overs, and, among other things, state when necessary whether the pitch is fit or not for play. The lawn-tennis umpire calls the score, announces faults, etc. The authority of an umpire is known as umpirage (*üm' pîr ij, n.*). This word also means the act of umpiring, the decision of an umpire, or else his office or umpireship (*üm' pîr ship, n.*).

An umpire = M.E. *a nompere*, O.F. *nomper* unmatched; here = odd man (who has the casting vote), from *non* not, *per* peer. SYN.: *n.* Arbitrator, judge, referee. *v.* Arbitrate, decide.

un (*ün*). This is a colloquial form of one. See one. Another form is 'un (*ün*).

un- [*r*]. A negative prefix, denoting the absence or opposite of the quality or condition expressed by the word to which it is joined. It is used to form nouns, usually abstract, as uncertainty, uneasiness, un wisdom; adjectives, as unequal, unwanted, unceasing; adverbs, as unexpectedly, unevenly; and adjectival phrases, as

unheard-of, uncalled-for. In some cases the word to which it is prefixed is no longer used alone, as in uncouth, ungainly. It has generally the same force as *in-* [2], which, however, is restricted to words of Latin or French origin, mostly already compounded with *in-* in one of these languages. Sometimes, as in unadvisable, inadvisable, both forms occur. In such words as unchristian, unprofessional, as compared with nonchristian, non-professional, *un-* denotes stronger opposition than *non-*, which is merely negative.

The most important compounds with this prefix that require no explanation will be found in a list after *un-* [2], excluding those marked with an asterisk.



Umpire.—The umpire in a lawn-tennis tournament making notes of the game as it proceeds.

A.-S. *un-*; cp. O.H.G., G., Goth. *un-*, O. Norse *ú-, ð-*, also O. Irish *in-, an-*, Welsh *an-*, L. *in-*, Gr. *an-, a-*, Sansk. *an-*. It is a form of the negative prefix *ne-*.

un- [2]. A prefix used to form verbs and participial adjectives, originally signifying against, hence used to express the reversal of an action or process, as in unbind, undo, untie; also removal or deprivation, as in unclothe, unhand, unpeople, unyoke; disengaging or freeing from a thing, as uncarth, uncage, unbosom. In unloose, unhas merely an intensive force. Some participial adjectives with *un-* [2] are identical in form, though not in meaning, with others formed with *un-* [1]; thus undone with *un-* [2] means unfastened, ruined, but with *un-* [1] means not done. In unto and until (which see) the prefix is cognate with *un-* [2].

A.-S. *on-*, unstressed form of *and-* (see answer); cp. Dutch *ont-*, G. *ent-*, O. Norse *and-*, Goth. *anda-*, also Gr. *anti-* against, L. *ante-* before.

In the following list an asterisk (*) is placed before those words in which the prefix denotes reversal of the action or condition expressed, as, for example, unclasp, unclog, unyoke. Those participial adjectives which, as is explained above, are formed partly with *un-* [1] and partly with *un-* [2], and therefore have two different meanings, are marked with a dagger (†). Each is really a pair of distinct words.

This list is not complete—indeed, no such list could be complete, because there is virtually no limit to the words with which the prefix can be used. Of the words in the list the meaning is obvious. Words needing explanation follow.

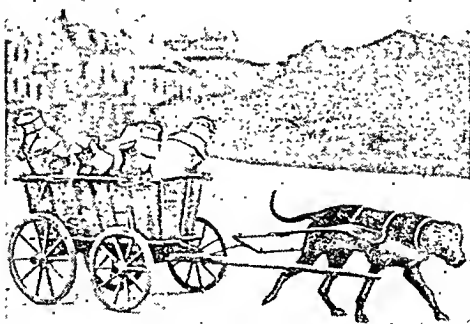
Unabashed, unabated, unabashed, unabridged, unacademic, unaccounted, unacceptable, unacceptableness, unaccepted, unacclimated, unaccompanied, unacknowledged, unacquainted, unaddressed, unadjudged, unadjustable, unadjusted, unadministered, unadorned, unadulterated, unadvisably, unadvised, unadvisedly, unadvisedness, unaggressive, unagitated, unaided, unalleviated, unallied, unallowable, unalterable, unalterableness, unalterably, unaltered, unaltering, unambiguous, unambiguously, unambiguouslyness, unambitious, unambitiously, unambitiousness, unamenable, unamendable, unamiability, unamiable, unamiableness, unamiably, unamused, unamusing, unamusingly, unanalysable, unanalysed, *unanchor, unaneled, unanimated, unanswerable, unanswerableness, unanswerably, unanswered, unapocryphal, unapostolic, unappalled, unappeasable, unappreciated, unappreciative, unapprised, unapproachable,

unapproachableness, unapproachably, unapproached, unarmoured, unarranged, unarrayed, unarrested, unartful, unartfully, unartistic, unashamed, unasked, unaspirated, unaspiring, unaspiringly, unassailable, unassailably, unassailed, unassayed, unassignable, unassigned, unassisted, unatoned, unattainable, unattainableness, unattained, unattempted, unattended, unattested, unattracted, unattractive, unattractively, unaugmented, unauspicious, unauthentic, unauthenticated, unauthorized, unavailable, unavailability, unavailing, unavailingly, unavenged, unavenged, unavowed, unawakened, unawed.

Unbaked, unbaptized, unbar, unbathed, unbattered, unbearable, unbearably, unbeaten, unbefitting, unbefriended, unbegot, unbegotten, unbegun, unbeloved, *unbelt, unbenefticed, unbeseeing, unbeseeingly, unbeseeingness, unbsought, unbespoken, unbestowed, unbetrayed, unbetrothed, unbewailed, unbiased, unbigoted, unbitten, unblameable, unblameableness, unblameably, unblamed, unleached, unblemished, unblest, unblissful, *unblock, unblotted, unblushing, unblushingly, unblushingness, unboastful, unboiled, unbookish, unborrowed, unbottomed, unbought, †unbound, unboundable, unbowed, unbrace, †unbraced, *unbraid, unbranched, unbranching, unbranded, unbreakable, unbrathable, unbreathed, unbred, unbreech, †unbreeched, unbribable, unbridgeable, unbridged, unbrotherliness, unbrotherly, unbruised, unbrushed, *unbuckle, unburied, unburned, unbusinesslike, *unbutton, †unbuttoned.

*Uncage, uncalculated, uncalculating, uncanceled, uncandid, uncandidly, uncanonical, uncanonically, uncanonicalness, uncanonized, un-

capped, uncarpeted, uncatalogued, uncaught, uncaused, uncauterized, unceasing, unceasingly, uncensored, uncensored, uncertified, *unchain, unchallengeable, unchallengeably, unchallenged, unchambered, unchangeable, unchangeableness, unchangeably, unchanged, unchanging, unchangingly, unchaperoned, uncharted, unchartered, unchaste, unchastely, unchastened, unchastenedness, unchastised, unchastity, unchecked, unchewed, unchivalrous, unchivalrously, unchosen, unchristened, uncircumscribed, uncircumstantial, unclad, unclaimed, *unclasp,



Unattended.—Seen in some Continental towns: a dog, unattended, pulling a milk-cart.

*unclass, †unclassified, unclassified, unclassifiedly, unclassified, uncleaned, uncleaned, uncleaned, uncleanable, *unclench, *unclinch, unclipped, *uncloak, *unclog, unclogged, *unclose, *unclothe, †unclothed, unclouded, uncloudedness, uncloyed, uncoated, uncoerced, uncoined, *uncoil, uncoiled, uncollectable, uncollected, uncolonized, uncoloured, uncombed, uncombinable, uncombined, uncomeliness, uncomely, uncomfited, uncomfited, uncommanded, uncommercial, uncommissioned, uncommitted, uncommunicative, uncommunicatively, uncommunicativeness, uncompanionable, uncomplaining,

A black and white photograph of a Weimaraner dog lying down, resting its head on a patterned surface. The dog is looking towards the right of the frame. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, almost stippled appearance.

unfast, unfasting, unfastingly, unfastingness,
unfaithful, unfaithfully, unfaithfulness, unfallen,
unfaltering, unfalteringly, unfashionable, un-
fashionableness, unfashionably, unfashioned, *un-
fasten, *unfastened, unfatherly, unfathomable,
unfathomableness, unfathomably, unfathomed,
unfatigued, unfavoured, unfearcd, unfearing,
unfearfully, unfearthed, unfeasible, unfed, un-
feigned, unfeignedly, unfeignedness, unfelt,

unfeneed, unfermented, unfertile, unfertilized, *unfetter, unfettered, unfilial, unfiled, unfiltered, unfinished, unfired, unfirm, unfitted, unfitting, unfittingly, *unfix, †unfixed, unflagging, unflattered, unflattering, unflatteringly, unflavoured, unfledged, unflickering, unfoiled, unforbearing, unforbidden, unforced, unfordable, unforeboding, unforeseen, unforetold, unforfeited, unforged, unforgettable, unforgettably, unforgetful, forgetting, unforgivable, unforgiven, unforgiving, unforgot, unforgotten, unforsaken, unfortified, unfought, unfound, unfounded, *unframe, unframed, unfranchised, unfraternal, unfraught, unfree, unfreezeable, un-French, unfrequent, unfrequently, unfrequently, unfrozen, unfulfilled, unfurnished, unfurrowed, unfused.

Ungallant, ungallantly, ungalled, ungallvanized, ungarded, ungarnished, ungartered, ungathered, ungauged, ungenial, ungenerous, ungenerously, ungenteel, ungentle, ungentlemanly, ungentleness, ungently, *ungird, †ungirded, †ungirt, ungladdened, *unglaze, *unglove, †ungloved, *unglue, unglutted, ungoverned, unowned, ungraced, ungraceful, ungracefully, ungracefulness, ungraded, ungrafted, ungrained, ungrammatical, ungrammatically, ungrammaticalness, ungratified, ungrounded, ungrudging, ungrudgingly, unguided, †ungummed.

Unhackneyed, unbailed, unhallowed, unhampered, unhandily, unhandiness, unhandled, unhandsome, unhandsomely, unhandsomeness, unhandy, *unhang, unhangd, unharassed, unhardened, unharmed, unharmonious, unharmoniously, unharmoniousness, *unharness, unharrowed, unharvested, unhatehed, unhealed, unhealthful, unhealthfully, unhealthfulness, unheated, unheeded, unheededly, unheedful, unheedfully, unheeding, unhelped, unhelpful, unhelpfully, unhemmed, unheroic, unhesitating, unhesitatingly, unhewn, unhidden, unhindered, unhired, unhistoric, unhistorical, *unhitch, *unhive, unhomogeneous, unhomogeneously, unhomogeneousness, unhonoured, *unhood, †unhooded, *unhook, †unhooked, *unhoop, unhostile, *unhouse, †unhoused, unhung, unhurt, unhurtful, *unhusk, unhygienic.

Unideal, unidentified, unidiomatic, unilluminated, unilluminated, unillustrated, unimaginable, unimaginableness, unimaginably, unimaginative, unimaginativeness, unimagined, †unimbued, unimitated, unimpaired, unimpassioned, unimpeached, unimpeded, unimplored, unimportance, unimportant, unimposing, unimpressed, unimpressible, unimpressive, unimpressiveness, unimproved, unimpugned, uninaugurated, unincorporated, unindemnified, unindicated, uninfected, uninfested, uninflated, uninflamable,

uninflected, uninflited, uninfluenced, influential, uninformed, uninhabitable, uninhabited, uninhibited, uninitiated, uninjured, un-inspired, uninspiring, uninstigated, uninstructed, uninstructional, unconstructively, uninsurable, uninsured, unintellectual, unintelligent, unintelligently, unintelligibility, unintelligible, unintelligibility, unintelligibly, unintended, unintentional, unintentionally, uninterested, uninteresting, uninterestingly, unintermitted, unintermittent, unintermittently, unintermitting, unintermittingly, uninterpolated, uninterpretable, uninterpreted, uninterred, uninterrupted, un-

interruptedly, unintimidated, unintoxicated, uninvaded, uninvented, uninventive, uninventively.

*Unjoin, unjust, unjustifiable, unjustifiableness, unjustifiably, unjustly.

Unkept, unkindled, unkindliness, unkindly, unknissed, unkneced, unknighthood, unknighthood, *unknit, unknowability, unknowable, unknowableness, unknowably, unknowing, unknowingly.

Unlabelled, unlaboured, *unlade, unladylike, unlamented, *unlash, †unlashed, *unlatch, unlaundered, *unleash, †unleashed, unled, unlesened, unlessoned, unlet, unlettered, unlevel, unlevied, unlicensed, unlife-like, unlighted, unlikely, *unlimber, *unlink, unliquefiable, unliquefied, unlit, unlivid, unliveli-

ness, unlively, unlocated, *unlock, †unlocked, unlopped, unlovable, unloved, unloveliness, unlovely, unloverlike, unloving, unlovingly, unlubricated.

†Unmade, unmagnified, unmaidenly, unmaimed, unmalleable, unmanageable, unmanful, unmanfully, unmanifested, unmanipulated, unmanliness, unmanly, unmannerly, unmanufactured, unmarketable, unmarred, unmarriageable, unmarried, unmastered, unmatchable, unmatched, unmated, unmaternal, unmatted, unmatured, unmeant, unmeasurable, unmeasured, unmechanical, unmechanically, unmediated, unmediated, unmelodious, unmelodiously, unmelodiousness, unmelted, unmenaced, unmendable, unmentioned, unmentionable, unmentionableness, unmentionably, unmentioned, unmercenary, unmerchantable, unmerited, unmethodical, unmilitary, unmingled, unmirthful, unmirthfully, unmistakably, unmistakably, unmitigated, unmixed, unmodern, unmodernized, unmodified, unmodulated, unmoistened, unmolested, unsoftened, unmortgaged, unmotherly, *unmould, †unmounted, unmourned, unmoved, unmoving, unrummaging, unrummagingly, unmusical, unmusically, *unmuzzle, unmythified.

*Unnail, unnameable, unnamed, unnational, unnavigable, unnavigated, unnecessary, unnecessarily, unneeded, unnegotiable, unneighbourly,



Uninhabitable.—An intrepid explorer amid the jagged ice in an uninhabitable region of the Antarctic.

unable (ün ä' bl), *adj.* Not able (to); lacking ability or competence; incapable. (F' *incapable*.)

A very angry person is often unable to speak coherently. A motor vehicle in unable, or inefficient, hands may be a grave danger to life and limb.

To be **unaccommodating** (*adj.*) is to be disobliging, or the reverse of accommodating. A deed is **unaccomplished** (*adj.*) if left unfinished or not done; a person is **unaccomplished** if he lacks accomplishments.

Lunatics are **unaccountable** (*adj.*), or not responsible, for their actions. A happening is **unaccountable** if it cannot be accounted for, that is, explained. The state or quality of being **unaccountable** is **unaccountability** (*n.*) or **unaccountableness** (*n.*). People sometimes behave **unaccountably** (*adv.*), that is, in a manner for which no reason can be given. Soldiers ordinarily do not go into action **unaccoutred** (*adj.*), or without their accoutrements; nor do ambassadors go **unaccredited** (*adj.*), or without proper credentials, to a foreign court.

Most people are **unaccustomed** (*adj.*) to going many hours without food, because they are accustomed to regular and frequent meals. Exertion of a kind to which we are strange and unaccustomed soon tires the muscles. It is impossible to carry out an **unachievable** (*adj.*) scheme, which must therefore be abandoned and left **unachieved** (*adj.*). Many things which we desire are **unacquirable** (*adj.*), or not to be obtained, and will thus remain **unacquired** (*adj.*). A

(*adj.*) if not reproved. People are **unadventurous** (*adj.*) if they do not like adventure and prefer unadventurous or quiet lives.

An **unaffected** (*adj.*) manner is a natural, simple manner devoid of affectation. Gold remains unaffected in the presence of air or moisture, and does not tarnish. We are **unaffectedly** (*adv.*) pleased if genuinely pleased, and our pleasure then has the state or quality called **unaffectedness** (*n.*). An **unaffiliated** (*adj.*) branch of a society is one that has not yet been united with, or recognized by, the main body. People who escape affliction are **unafflicted** (*adj.*).

Some wild animals are **unalarmed** (*adj.*) at the presence of man if they have not yet learnt to fear him. Pure gold and silver are **unalloyed** (*adj.*), not mixed with baser metals; happiness is **unalloyed** if absolute and not marred by sadness. Travellers become so used to strange and wonderful sights that many astonishing things leave them **unamazed** (*adj.*).

unanimous (ü nän' i müs), *adj.* Being all of one mind; agreeing in opinion; formed, held, or expressed with one accord. (F. *unanime*, *incontesté*.)

The voting at a meeting is **unanimous** if all the votes go one way. People are **unanimous** about a matter when all are agreed as to the policy to be followed. Voting has **unanimity** (ü nän' i ti, *n.*), or **unanimousness** (ü nän' i müs nès, *n.*), the quality or state of being **unanimous**, if there are no dissentients. Votes in such a case are given **unanimously** (ü nän' i müs li, *adv.*), that is, in a unanimous fashion.

From L. *unanimus*, from *unus* one, *animus* mind, spirit; E. suffix *-us*.

unannounced (ün ä nounst'), *adj.* Not announced. (F. *sans être annoncé*, *inattendu*.)

Sometimes the King honours a hospital or other institution by an **unannounced** and informal visit, which gives great pleasure because it is **unanticipated** (*adj.*). To **unapparel** (*v.t.*) is to **unclothe**, and **unapparelled** (*adj.*) means **unrobed** or **unclothed**. Food is **unappetizing** (*adj.*) if it does not tempt the appetite, perhaps because it has been prepared **unappetizingly** (*adv.*).

A fact is **unapprehended** (*adj.*) if not understood; a criminal remains **unapprehended** until

he is caught. We are **unapprehensive** (*adj.*) when we have no fear or apprehension, and our condition is then one of **unapprehensiveness** (*n.*). Money belonging to a fund is **unappropriated** (*adj.*) when not yet applied to any particular purpose. Acts are **unapproved** (*adj.*), and are regarded **unapprovingly** (*adv.*), if not approved of. We may show disapproval by an **unapproving** (*adj.*) gesture or word.



Unalarmed.—Unalarmed by any thought of being stung, a tiny tot approaches a great swarm of bees.

play is **unactable** (*adj.*) if not suitable for presentation on the stage, or beyond the powers of actors. Many written plays have had to remain **unacted** (*adj.*).

Most tools are **unadaptable** (*adj.*) for any purpose but the particular one for which they are devised. Weakly people are **unadapted** (*adj.*), or **unfitted**, for hard work. Deeds and people are **unadmired** (*adj.*) if not admired; faults are **unadmonished**

An unapt (*adj.*) quotation is one lacking in appropriateness. An unapt person is dull or stupid, behaves unaptly (*adv.*), and displays unaptness (*n.*), the state or quality of being unapt.

To unarm (*v.t.*) a person is to take his arms away, to disarm him. To unarm (*v.i.*) is to put off one's armour or arms. An unarmed (*adj.*) man is one without weapons of defence. An unartificial (*adj.*) thing is natural, and produced unartificially (*adv.*). Mountains are unascendable (*adj.*) if they cannot be climbed. Several ascendable peaks are still unascended (*adj.*), that is, unclimbed. Facts are unascertainable (*adj.*) if not capable of being established. Food is unassimilated (*adj.*) until it has been digested.



Unarm.—Arms left when Chinese soldiers entered the European quarter of Shanghai and were unarmed by the British.

Modest behaviour is unassuming (*adj.*). An unattached (*adj.*) part or object is one not attached or fastened; an unattached student at a university does not belong to a college; in a legal sense, unattached goods are those which have not been seized for debt.

An unauthoritative (*adj.*) statement is one made without good authority. Some mistakes are unavoidable (*adj.*), that is, not to be avoided, and have the state or quality of unavoidableness (*n.*). To be detained unavoidably (*adv.*) is to be detained by circumstances or events which are unavoidable. We are unaware (*adj.*) of facts of which we are ignorant. Footpads attacked their victims unawares (*adv.*), or by surprise. Harm done unintentionally is done unawares.

unbacked (ün bǎkt'), *adj.* Not trained to carry a rider; having no backers; unsupported. (F. *non dressé, sans appui.*)

An unbacked horse may be one not yet broken in, or one having no supporters at a race-meeting. To unbag (*v.t.*) wheat, cement, etc., is to take it out of bags. A person charged with a crime is unbillable

(*adj.*) if he cannot be released on bail. A sudden shock may unbalance (*v.t.*) a person's mind, that is, disorder it. An unbalanced (*adj.*) person is one of unstable character. A scale-beam is unbalanced when it is not in a state of equipoise or balance; accounts are unbalanced if not adjusted so as to show an equal amount on both credit and debit sides.

Ships are unballasted (*adj.*) when carrying no ballast; a railway track is unballasted until a layer of ballast has been spread over it to carry the sleepers. To unbank (*v.t.*) a furnace fire is to remove the covering of ashes placed on it to damp it down. A hook, arrow, or spear is unbarbed (*adj.*) if it has no barbs on it. A man is unbarbered (*adj.*) if unshaven or with hair too long.

To unbarricade (*v.t.*) streets is to remove barricades from them. To unbear (*v.t.*) a horse is to loosen or remove the animal's bearing-rein. An unbearded (*adj.*) youth is one whose beard has not yet begun to grow. Objects are unbeautiful (*adj.*) if they lack beauty. An unbecoming (*adj.*) dress is one that does not suit its wearer, who is then said to be dressed unbecomingly (*adv.*); unbecoming conduct is indecorous or improper conduct. A manner unbecoming to a person is one which ill befits him. Unbecomingness (*n.*) is the state or quality of being unbecoming in any of its meanings. Unbeknown (*adj.*) is an old-fashioned word sometimes used instead of unknown. To do a thing unbeknown (*adv.*) to other people is to do it without

their knowledge. These two words, and unbeknownst (*adj.* and *adv.*), which has the same meaning, are colloquialisms or dialect words.

The condition of mind called unbelief (*n.*) may be either one of doubt; or one of refusal to believe in a thing because it is regarded as untrue. The second is also called disbelief. An unbeliever (*n.*) is one who doubts the truth of a statement, or who rejects the evidence brought forward in favour of a creed. Either may be said to be unbelieving (*adj.*), that is, without belief. An unbelievable (*adj.*) statement is one which we cannot credit.

To unbend (*v.t.*) a bent pipe is to straighten it; a cable or rope is unbent by casting it loose or untying it; to unbend sails is to remove them from their yards or stays. A reserved or austere person is said to unbend (*v.i.*) when he becomes more friendly or less formal; a bow unbends as it straightens out when the string is released. An iron column is unbending (*adj.*) if it does not bend under strain. An unbending will is resolute and unyielding. A determined man carries out his purpose unbendingly (*adv.*), that is, inflexibly. An unbending manner

may be one of affability or condescension, though this is to be avoided as ambiguous.

Doctrines are unbiblical (*adj.*) if not contained in or founded on the Bible. An unbidden (*adj.*) guest is one not invited; acts are unbidden if they are done without orders. To unbind (*v.t.*) a prisoner is to release him from his bonds or fetters. A bandage is unbound by loosening and uncoiling it. To unbishop (*v.t.*) a prelate is to deprive him of his office of bishop.

A horse is unblooded (*adj.*) if not a thoroughbred; a sacrifice is unbloody (*adj.*) if not accompanied by bloodshed. Flowers still in the bud are unblown (*adj.*); in another sense unblown means not distended. Unbodied (*adj.*) means disembodied, or incorporeal.

We unbolt (*v.t.*) a door by drawing back the bolts to open it. It is then unbolted (*adj.*), since it is not secured by bolts. Unbolted (*adj.*) flour is flour which has not been bolted or sifted. To unbonnet (*v.i.*) is to remove one's bonnet or hat, especially as a sign of respect. To unbonnet (*v.t.*) a motor-car is to remove the bonnet from over the engine.

Future generations are sometimes spoken of as generations yet unborn (*adj.*). To unbosom (*v.t.*) oneself is to confess or reveal things in confidence to another, and to unbosom (*v.i.*) is to open one's heart or tell confidences. Space is conceived as unbounded (*adj.*), having no bounds or limits, but stretching unboundedly (*adv.*), or infinitely, in all directions; its unboundedness (*n.*), or infinity, is beyond our understanding.

Anger is unbridled (*adj.*) when not controlled. A plant that bends easily to the wind may remain unbroken (*adj.*), but one with a rigid stem is likely to be broken. Stillness is unbroken if not disturbed by sounds. A promise remains unbroken as long as it is kept; unbroken land is virgin land, which has never been turned up by the plough; an unbroken colt is one not yet broken to the saddle or harness.

To unburden (*v.t.*) the mind is to relieve it of a burden by disclosing troubles or confessing faults which oppress the conscience. An unburdened (*adj.*) mind is either one thus relieved or one that has no burden.

Uncalled (*ün kawld'*), *adj.* Not called; not summoned. (F. *non appelé.*)

People are uncalled if not summoned to a gathering, and the meeting itself is uncalled if people have not been given notice of it. Offers of help are uncalled-for (*adj.*) if not necessary, and rebukes are uncalled-for if not deserved. We describe mysterious, weird happenings as uncanny (*adj.*). To uncap (*v.t.*) cartridges is to remove the caps from them; to uncap (*v.i.*) means to remove the cap or hat as a sign of respect or courtesy. Children are uncared-for (*adj.*) if neglected. To uncase (*v.t.*) goods is to take them out of their cases; to uncage the flag of a regiment is to unfurl it.

Uncate (*üng' kät*), *adj.* Hooked; in the form of a hook. See uncinat.

Unceremonious (*ün ser è mö' ni üs*), *adj.* Not ceremonious; without ceremony or formality; abrupt. (F. *sans-gêne, sans- façon.*)

To dismiss a person unceremoniously (*adv.*) is to dismiss him abruptly, without discussion. By unceremoniousness (*n.*) is meant the quality or state of being unceremonious in any sense.

A person is uncertain (*adj.*) of facts if not sure of them; we are uncertain of our answer to a proposal if we have not yet come to a decision on the matter. A breeze is uncertain if variable and fickle, and a person is uncertain if changeable and capricious. We see things uncertainly (*adv.*), that is, in an uncertain manner, in the dusk. The state of being uncertain is uncertainty (*n.*). Uncertificated (*adj.*) means lacking a certificate of proficiency. The word is used in a special sense of an elementary school teacher who has not qualified for the certificate granted by the Board of Education.

People are uncharitably (*adj.*), show uncharitableness (*n.*), and behave uncharitably (*adv.*) if they judge other people harshly and censoriously. Such behaviour is unchristian (*adj.*), or unchristianly (*adj.*), that is, not in accord with the spirit of Christianity. To unchurch (*v.t.*) a person is to excommunicate him. A community is unchurched by being deprived of a church, and a sacred building by losing its status as a church.

Uncial (*ün' shál*), *adj.* Of or written in a kind of writing with large rounded characters used in manuscripts of the fourth to the eighth century. *n.* A letter or manuscript written in this form. (F. *oncial.*)

Uncials are somewhat like our modern



Uncertain.—Soldiers on the Western Front in 1915 uncertain, owing to the fog, whether the men approaching are friends or foes.

capitals. The uncial style of writing was a literary hand, used in the vellum manuscripts of the period mentioned.

L. *uncialis*, from *uncia* inch.

uncinate (ün' si nāt), *adj.*: Hooked; crooked. (F. *unciné*.)

By means of the uncinatè or hooked bristles and bracts with which they are furnished such fruits as those of cleavers and burdock are scattered.

From L. *uncinātus* from *uncinus* hook.

uncivil (ün siv' il), *adj.*: Rude; ill-mannered. (F. *incivil*, *impoli*, *malhonnête*.)

Discourteous behaviour is uncivil. One who treats another impolitely or boorishly is said to act uncivilly (*adv.*). Races which live in a state of savagery are uncivilized (*adj.*).

uncle (üng' kl), *n.*: The brother of one's father or mother; the husband of one's aunt. (F. *oncle*.)

O.F., from L. *avunculus* maternal uncle, dim. of *avus* grandfather.

unclean (ün klēn'), *adj.*: Not clean; foul; dirty; unchaste; in Jewish law, ceremonially impure. (F. *impur*, *immonde*, *impur*.)

The hands, arms, and face of a worker in the metal trades or in an engineering shop may often be unclean and grimy, but this uncleanly (ün klēn' li, *adj.*) state can soon be remedied.

Only lazy and dilatory people tolerate uncleanness (ün klēn' li nēs, *n.*) in themselves or their surroundings. In Leviticus (xi) we find a list of animals regarded as unclean, and forbidden to be used as food because of this uncleanness (ün klēn' nēs, *n.*).

A clergyman's clothes are unclerical (*adj.*) if not such as clergy usually wear. A man is said to be unclubbable (*adj.*) if not sociable, and therefore not of the kind that would be welcomed in a club.

unco (üng' kó'). This is a shortened form of uncouth. See under uncouth.

uncock (ün kok), *v.t.*: Of a fire-arm, to let down the hammer so as to prevent accidental discharge. (F. *désarmer*.)

We are uncomfortable (*adj.*) if we feel discomfort in mind or body. Shoes that pinch fit us uncomfortably (*adv.*), in a manner the reverse of comfortable.

A total eclipse of the sun is an uncommon (*adj.*), that is, an unusual or rare, occurrence. An uncommonly (*adv.*), or remarkably, brave man is one brave in an unusual degree. The uncommonness (*n.*), or rarity, of early printed books makes them very

valuable. An uncompromising (*adj.*) demand admits of no compromise or concessions. We should be uncompromisingly (*adv.*)—that is, rigidly—opposed to all that is evil.

By unconcern (*n.*) is meant either apathy and indifference, or freedom from anxiety. Level-headed people are unconcerned (*adj.*), or easy in mind, in situations where nervous people would worry themselves. Few can remain unconcerned in the presence of sorrow or suffering. Brave men behave unconcernedly (*adv.*) in danger, showing little concern for their personal safety.

The surrender of an army is unconditional (*adj.*) if made without conditions. Property is generally bequeathed unconditionally (*adv.*)—without conditions.

An exception is unconformable (*adj.*) to, or inconsistent with, a rule. In geology, strata of the earth's crust are said to have unconformability (*n.*), or unconformableness (*n.*), the state of being unconformable, when there is a discrepancy in the sequence, caused by some movement of the crust.

unconscionable (ün kon' shón äbl), *adj.*: Very unreasonable; unscrupulous. (F. *dérailsonnable*, *sans conscience*.)

A demand may have unconscionableness

(*n.*). A court of law may hold that a contract has been made unconscionably (*adv.*) and is so grossly unfair that its performance should not be enforced.

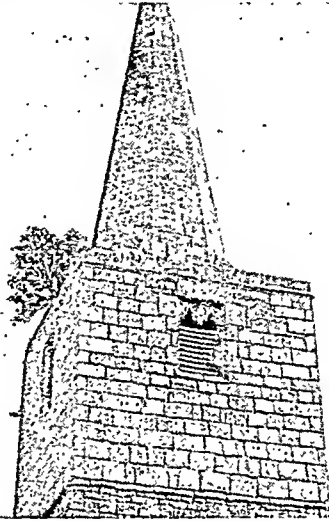
From *un-*[1] and *conscience* mistaken for *pl.*

unconscious (ün kon' shüs), *adj.*: Not conscious. (F. *sans conscience*.)

An unconscious action is done without any exercise of the will. A preoccupied person may perform actions unconsciously (*adv.*). The state of being unconscious, called unconsciousness (*n.*), is brought about by the use of anaesthetics or by hypnosis.

An act of a minister is unconstitutional (*adj.*) if not in accord with the constitution of a country. Charles I was guilty of unconstitutionality (*n.*), the quality or state of being unconstitutional, and behaved unconstitutionally (*adv.*) when he levied ship money.

Anger or other passion unchecked or uncontrolled (*adj.*) may become uncontrollable (*adj.*), when it cannot be controlled. A horse displays uncontrollableness (*n.*), the state of being uncontrollable, when it bolts. A very funny joke may make us laugh



Uncommon.—An elder bush growing in an uncommon position, on Bradmore Tower, near Nottingham.

uncontrollably (*adv.*). Topics are uncontroversial (*adj.*) which do not lead to dispute, and may be discussed uncontroversially (*adv.*), that is, calmly and without heat.

An unconventional (*adj.*) person is one who will not be fettered by convention. His manners and clothes may be unconventional, or not in accordance with custom. A free-and-easy person prefers unconventionality (*n.*), the practice of being unconventional, and lives unconventionally (*adv.*). An artist may treat a subject in an unconventional manner, disregarding established canons of taste and precedent. Raw materials are materials unconverted (*adj.*), that is, not yet converted into manufactured goods. People are unconverted when unchanged in opinion or belief. In Rugby football, a try is said to be unconverted when the kick at goal fails. Similarly, an unsuccessful penalty kick in Association football is described as unconverted.

To uncord (*v.t.*) a box is to take the cord off it. Gold remains uncorroded (*adj.*), which means not corroded. Acts are uncountenanced (*adj.*) if done without approval or encouragement. Porters uncouple (*v.t.*) railway carriages when they disconnect them.

uncouth (ün kooth'), *adj.* Awkward; clumsy; strange. (F. *grossier*, *étrange*.)

One who behaves uncouthly (ün kooth' li, *adv.*), or boorishly, shows uncouthness (ün kooth' nēs, *n.*), the quality or state of being uncouth. The Scottish form unco (üng' kò, *adj.*) means strange, great, and unco (*adv.*) extremely.

A.-S. *uncūth* unknown, from *un-* [1], *cunnan* to know. SYN.: Awkward.

unconvenanted (ün kuv' é nän téd), *adj.* Not granted or secured by a covenant or contract. (F. *non stipulé*.)

To uncover (*v.t.*) a thing is to take a covering off it, reveal it, or expose it; to uncover (*v.i.*) is to take off one's hat. A thing not coveted is uncovered (*adj.*). To uncowl (*v.t.*) a monk is to deprive him of his cowl, that is, of his right to be a monk.

unction (üngk' shün), *n.* The act of anointing as a symbol of consecration or for medical purposes; that which is used for anointing; an ointment; an unguent; anything soothing or flattering; fervour or warmth in speech due to or stimulating deep emotion or devotion; the affectation of this; effusive emotion; gush; keen enjoyment; gusto; relish. (F. *unction*, *onguent*.)

Extreme unction, in the Roman Catholic Church, is the sacramental anointing of a dying person with oil. A discourse imbued with deep religious feeling is said to be unctuous (üngk' tū üs, *adj.*), this word being applied in the physical sense to anything having the characteristics of an unguent, or which is oily or soapy to the touch.

In allusion to simulated or affected fervour, an effusive salesman or a bland speaker can also be described as unctuous. An oily-tongued person is said to speak unctuously (üngk' tū üs li, *adv.*) or with unctuousness (üngk' tū üs nēs, *n.*).

From L. *unctiō* (acc. -ōn-em) from *unctus* p.p. of *unguere* to anoint.

unculled (ün küld'), *adj.* Not gathered; not picked out. (F. *non cueilli*, *non choisi*.)

In the fields and lanes close to our cities few of the more attractive kinds of our wild flowers are left uncultured. A speech or address given at full length is uncultured

(*adj.*), that is, not shortened or condensed. Imported goods are uncultured (*adj.*) if no customs duty has been paid on them, or if they are not subject to duty. An uncultured (*adj.*) crop of corn is one not yet reaped; an uncultured book has the edges left untrimmed.

undated (ün dā' téd), *adj.* Bearing no date. (F. *sans date*.)

When legal documents are engrossed blanks are sometimes left for the date, and the document remains undated until the day of signature, when the date is filled in. A letter should never be left undated. Brave people usually face dangers undaunted (*adj.*), and are not daunted or intimidated by them, but it is difficult to meet some troubles undauntedly (*adv.*), and a succession of misfortunes may daunt even the most courageous.

undé (ün' dā), *adj.* In heraldry, undulating, wavy, or wavy-edged. (F. *ondé*.) This word is applied to a bearing, or to a line dividing it into parts.

O.F. *unde* (F. *ondé*), participial *adj.* from L. *unda* a wave.

undecieve (ün dē sēv'), *v.t.* To cause to be no longer deceived or in error; to open the eyes of. (F. *désabuser*, *désillusionner*.)

It is not always easy to undecieve a credulous person or one who is superstitious. When at last a dupe is undecieved his



Unconverted.—An unconverted try: Wales, playing against Scotland, fails to convert a try into a goal.

resentment against his deceiver is great. A law-suit is undecided (*adj.*), in the sense of unsettled, if no judgment has been given about it; a person is undecided if his character is irresolute, or if he cannot make up his mind on a matter, and behaves undecidedly (*adv.*). A building or street is undecked (*adj.*) if not made gay with flags; a boat is undecked, in another sense, if it has no deck.

Powers are undelegated (*adj.*) if not entrusted to someone else. A theory is undemonstrated (*adj.*) until its correctness or truth has been demonstrated or proved.

under (ün' dër), *prep.* In or to a position lower than; below; at the foot or bottom of; covered by; beneath; on the inside of; inferior to; falling short of; less than; subject, subservient, or subordinate to; bound, controlled, or governed by; directed by; undergoing; in process of; liable to (penalties, etc.); in accordance with; in the form or guise of; in the time of; planted with. *adv.* In or to a lower or subordinate place, position, or condition. *adj.* Lower; inferior; subordinate. (F. *sous*, *au pied de*, *moins de*; *dessous*, *au-dessous*; *plus bas*, *inférieur*.)

One room of a house may be actually under, or beneath, another on an upper floor. A house under a hill stands at the foot of the slope. Coal is mined from tunnels driven under the surface of the land. The earth above a salt mine frequently caves in, since the pumping of brine from under the surface allows the soil to subside. Floods may submerge land, which is thus placed under water; should the land be under crops the plants growing on it will be ruined.

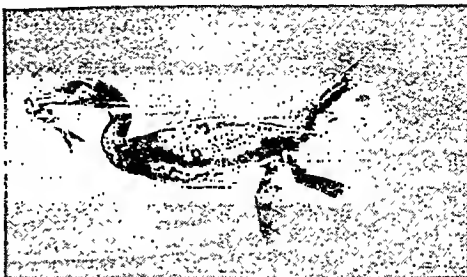
A lieutenant is under, or subordinate to his captain, and a captain is under his colonel in rank. The under side of the sole is lighter in colour than the top side. We are forbidden to break the law under penalty of fine or imprisonment. A person is under age if his age falls short of full age. A matter is under discussion while in process of being discussed. A nation has as many men under arms as are enrolled and equipped for fighting. Soldiers are said to be under fire when they are exposed to the fire of the enemy.

Under, or in the time of, the Commonwealth our navy increased in strength and improved in organization; under Charles II it suffered from corrupt administration. A business is under, or controlled by, its manager or directors. Under feudal law a vassal was bound to the land of his lord, and was transferred with it.

A vessel is under sail, or under way, when her sails are set and propelling her. Most ships now are under steam, but an increasing number use oil-engines. A criminal is under sentence when sentence has been passed on him. We must be

patient under misfortunes, that is, when they afflict us. To speak under the breath is to speak very softly. To tell a thing under the rose is to impart it in strict confidence. See *under rose*.

A.-S.; cp. Dutch *onder*, G. *unter*, O. Norse *undir*. SYN.: *prep.* Below, beneath, underneath. *adj.* Inferior, lower, subordinate, subservient. ANT.: *prep.* Above, over, upon. *adj.* Higher, superior.



Under.—A remarkable photograph, taken under water, of a cormorant seizing a fish.

under-. A prefix used in an adjectival or adverbial sense and meaning below, beneath, lower than, underneath, subordinate, insufficiently, inadequately, incompletely, improperly. (F. *sous-*.)

A selection of words in which the prefix appears is given below. The meanings of words not defined can be learned by referring to the simple noun, adjective, or verb.

Inexperienced actors may perhaps underact (ün dër äkt', *v.t.*) a part, that is, put insufficient life into it. In cricket, bowling in which the delivery is made with the arm below the shoulder is called underarm bowling; or the wife underbid (ün dër bid',

An under-shagger at an auction is to make deputy shag than he does. The lines on an shirt, *n.*) upper plate are said to be underanother. *n.* dër bit' en, *adj.*), if not eaten at show the acid to a proper depth. An underbred is said to be underbred (ün dër bred', *adj.*), if not pure-bred; a person is underbred if ill-mannered.

The under-carriage (*n.*) of a carriage or wagon is the framework supporting the body. To undercharge (ün dër charj', *v.t.*) a customer is to charge him less than the proper price for an article bought. The amount by which the price is short of the correct sum, or the act of making such a charge, may be called an undercharge (ün' dër charj', *n.*). To undercharge a gun is to give it less than the full charge of powder. The under-clay (ün' dër klä, *n.*) of a coal-field is the stratum of clay underlying the bed of coal.

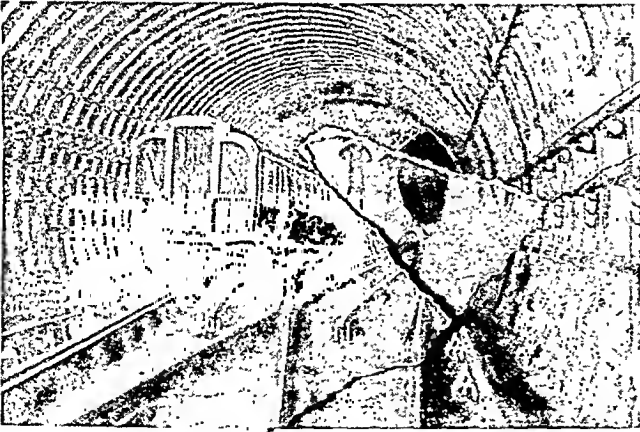
Material that has slipped from a sea-cliff sometimes forms an undercliff (ün' dër clif, *n.*) or terrace on the shore below. A well-known example is the undercliff on the south coast of the Isle of Wight. We wear underclothes (ün' dër klöthz, *n.pl.*), or

underclothing (ün' dër klōth ing, *n.*) between our outer garments and the skin. A crypt or other chamber below a church is an undercroft (ün' dër kroft, *n.*).

An undercurrent (ün' dër kūr ènt, *n.*) of water is a current running below the surface, often in the opposite direction to one above it. Figuratively, the word means a more or less hidden tendency of opinion or feeling. Miners undercut (ün dër küt', *v.t.*) a mass of coal, or cut away material beneath it, to make the rest fall by its own weight. To undercut prices is to quote lower rates than other people in order to get trade.

In golf, to undercut the ball is to hit it below the centre, so as to make it rise and thus reduce the run on reaching the ground. A carver undercuts a design when he cuts away part of the material under it, to obtain greater relief. An undercut (ün' dër küt, *n.*) is an act of undercutting or the result of this; the undercut of a sirloin of beef is the under and tenderer side of it.

To under-develop (ün dër dè vel' óp, *v.t.*) an exposed photographic plate is to develop it for too short a period. Meat is underdone (ün dër dūn', *adj.*) if insufficiently cooked. To underestimate (ün dër es' ti māt, *v.t.*) costs is to put them at too low a figure. The total is then an underestimate (ün dër es' ti māt, *n.*), and the act is an under-estimation (ün dër es ti mā' shùn, *n.*).



Underground.—A train entering a section of the Bakerloo Line, one of London's underground railways.

Amateur photographers under-expose (ün dër èks pōz', *v.t.*) their plates or films if they do not expose them long enough in the camera. Too short exposure is under-exposure (ün dër èks pō' zhūr, *n.*). To under-feed (ün dër fēd', *v.t.*) horses and cattle is to stint them of food. Pottery is under-fired (ün dër fird', *adj.*) if not baked in the kiln long enough. Ice-covered roads are very slippery underfoot (ün dër fut', *adv.*), that is, under one's feet.

An undergarment (ün' dër gar mēnt, *n.*) is one worn under others. Underglaze (ün' dër glāz, *adj.*) colours used in painting

porcelain are those suitable for applying before the piece is glazed. Everyone has to undergo (ün dër gō', *v.t.*), that is, pass through or experience, troubles. An undergraduate (ün dër grād' ū āt, *n.*) is a member of a university who has not graduated, that is, taken his degree. His standing or condition is called undergraduateship (ün dër grād' ū āt ship, *n.*).

Anything below the surface of the earth is underground (ün' dër grōund, *adj.*). Sewers, subways, and many railways run underground (ün dër grōund', *adv.*). The system of underground railways of London is often spoken of as the Underground (ün' dër grōund, *n.*). Stunted trees, which have not attained the usual size, are said to be undergrown (ün dër grōn', *adj.*). Plantations which are not properly cleared or tended become choked by undergrowth (ün' dër grōth, *n.*), a mass of bushes and small trees growing among and beneath the larger ones.

Acts are said to be done underhand (ün dër hānd', *adv.*) if done clandestinely, or in a sly or secret fashion. So underhand (ün' dër hānd, *adj.*) dealing means secret or unfair dealing. In lawn-tennis, an underhand stroke is one made with the racket held below the waist. The word under-handed (ün dër hān' dēd, *adj.*) may mean underhand, but if we speak of a factory being underhanded we mean that it has not got sufficient workers. Uriah Heep, in "David Copperfield," delighted in scheming underhandedly (ün dër hān' dēd li, *adv.*) for his own profit.

A wrestler gets an underhold (ün' dër hōld, *n.*) if he grips his opponent round the body under both the latter's arms. A person's lower jaw is said to be underhung (ün dër hūng', *adj.*) if it projects beyond the upper jaw; a sliding door is underhung if it runs on rollers at the bottom, in contrast to one overhung or suspended by the top.

To underlay (ün dër lā', *v.t.*) a printing block is to raise it to the proper height for printing by laying thicknesses of paper or cardboard under it. A mineral vein or

a fault in rocks is said to underlay (*v.i.*) if it tilts out of the upright. Such a tilting is called an underlay (ün' dër lā, *n.*) or hade. In printing, an underlay is the material laid under a block. An underlayer (ün' dër lā' ér, *n.*) is a substratum or lower layer.

An underlease (ün' dër lēs, *n.*) of a property is a sublease, one granted to a third party by the person who originally leased the property from the owner. The tenant of a house may be allowed to underlet (ün dër let', *v.t.*) it, that is, let it to someone else, should he desire to vacate it. Great beds of clay underlie (ün dër lī', *v.t.*), that

is, lie under, London. Truth may underlie; or form the basis of, a legend that seems full of impossibilities.

We underline (ün dër 'līn', *v.t.*) words; that is, draw lines under them, to draw attention to them. An underline (ün' dër līn, *n.*) is a short description given under an illustration, or a line at the foot of a play-bill announcing a coming play. Underclothing generally, whether made of linen or not, is often called underlinen (ün' dër līn ēn, *n.*). An underling (ün' dër līng, *n.*) is a subordinate person, or an assistant.

To underman (ün dër mǎn', *v.t.*) a ship is to provide it with too small a crew. An undermentioned (ün dër mēn' shūnd, *adj.*) thing or person is one mentioned below or later on in a document or a book. Sappers undermine (ün dër mīn', *v.t.*) fortifications before exploding a charge to destroy them. Waves undermine cliffs, that is, remove material from under them, till they become unstable and fall. Long hours of hard work may undermine a person's health or sap his constitution.



Underprop.—Part of Durham Castle underpropped during restoration.

undermost (ün' dër adj.) coin of a of coins is the coin at the bottom.

underneath (ün' dër 'th', *adv.*), that is, on the lower side. *under* insects live underneath (*prep.*), or under stones. An undernote (ün' dër nōt, *n.*) is a quiet or subdued note. A speech is *under* to have an undernote of encouragement if a suggestion of encouragement runs through it. To underpay (ün' dër pā', *v.t.*) workpeople is to pay them unfairly low wages.

To underpin (ün dër pīn', *v.t.*) a building is to strengthen it from below by means of masonry, concrete, or girders, so as to prevent it from sinking. Both the process itself and the materials used in it are described as underpinning (ün dër pīn' īng, *n.*). A novel may contain an underplot (ün' dër plōt, *n.*), which is a secondary plot running concurrently with the main plot. It may be wiser to underpraise (ün dër prāz', *v.t.*) a person, that is, to praise him less than he deserves, than to praise him to excess. When there is underproduction (ün dër prō dūk' shūn, *n.*) of a commodity, which means a production too small to meet the demand, the price may rise.

Spirit is underproof (ün' dër proof, *adj.*) if it contains a smaller proportion of alcohol

than proof spirit. Workmen underprop (ün dër prop', *v.t.*) a structure by propping it up from below. One tradesman may underquote (ün dër kwōt', *v.t.*) another, that is, quote prices lower than his, in order to effect a sale. It is unwise to underrate (ün dër rāt', *v.t.*) an enemy, which means to rate his ability or power too low. In some cities subways for foot-passengers underrun (ün dër rūn', *v.t.*), or pass beneath, roads at busy crossings. To underscore (ün dër skōr', *v.t.*) a word is to underline it.

An undersecretary (ün dër sek' rē tā ri, *n.*) is an assistant to a secretary. His post is an undersecretaryship (ün dër sek' rē tā ri ship, *n.*). There is an Under-Secretary of State for each of seven principal departments of the British Government. A manufacturer who produces goods very cheaply is able to undersell (ün dër sel', *v.t.*) other manufacturers, that is, sell at lower prices than they can. An under-servant (ün' dër sēr vānt, *n.*) is a lower servant in a household. To underset (ün dër set', *v.t.*) a building is to support or underpin it. An underset (ün' dër set, *n.*) is an undercurrent moving in

a direction contrary to that of the surface water or the wind.

An under-sheriff (ün dër sher' īf, *n.*) is a deputy sheriff. An under-shirt (ün' dër shērt, *n.*) is a shirt worn next the skin, under another. A water-wheel is undershot (ün' dër shot, *adj.*) if driven by water flowing beneath it. Botanists describe as an under-shrub (ün' dër shrūb, *n.*) a plant smaller than a shrub but of shrub-like growth.

The people who sign a petition are referred to in it as the undersigned (ün dër sīnd', *adj.*). When fruits are graded, the undersized (ün dër sizd'; ün' dër sizd, *adj.*) ones, those smaller than the standard size, are kept apart. An underskirt (ün' dër skērt, *n.*) is a petticoat, or a skirt worn under another.

understand (ün dër stānd'), *v.t.* To perceive or comprehend the meaning of; to grasp with the mind; to perceive the force or intention of; to know how to deal with; to infer; to assume to be the meaning of; to take for granted; to supply (a word, etc.) mentally. *v.i.* To have comprehension. *p.t.* and *p.p.* understood (ün dër stud'), archaic *p.p.* understood (ün dër stānd' ed). (F. *comprendre, saisir, appréhender, supposer, conclure.*)

In order to understand astronomy one must study the science at some length, and also those branches of mathematics without a proper understanding (*ün dër ständ' ing, n.*) of which one cannot comprehend the relations and movements of the heavenly bodies.

Clearly expressed directions are readily understood. Some legal phraseology is hardly understandable (*ün dër ständ' äbl, adj.*), or capable of being comprehended, by the lay mind. A newspaper, sometimes announces that it understands such-and-such a thing to have happened, meaning that it has had information to this effect, or, perhaps, some intelligence from which it infers that which it states as news.

A person who has had little to do with horses hardly understands them or knows how to treat their ailments. A person out of earshot may make himself understood by gesture. The sense of ancient documents may be understood even though the manuscript is torn and mutilated, and parts are missing. Missing words may be comprehended by their context. In writing or speaking we often make use of ellipses, leaving certain words to be understood, or supplied mentally. Even without words we may understand from a person's attitude whether he is friendly and sympathetic, or has the opposite sentiments.

Dogs are very understanding (*adj.*), or intelligent, animals. The word also means sympathetic, and able to enter into another person's views or thoughts. The human understanding is the faculty or power of apprehension possessed by human beings, in virtue of which they think, draw inferences, and make comparisons. Understanding also means insight, perception, practical judgment, discernment, and sensibility. Using the word in yet another sense, we say that there is an understanding between two people if they have come to an informal agreement about something. King Edward VII worked very hard for a good understanding, or accord, between the European powers.

People vote understandingly (*ün dër ständ' ing li, adv.*) if they use their votes intelligently, in a manner which shows understanding.

Syn.: Apprehend, comprehend, grasp, learn, perceive. Ant.: Misapprehend, misunderstand.

understate (*ün dër stät', v.t.*) To represent as less than is actually the case; to state less strongly than is justifiable. (F. *rabaisser, rabattre, atténuer.*)

When talking about one's abilities or attainments an understatement (*ün dër stät' ment, n.*), that is, an act of under-

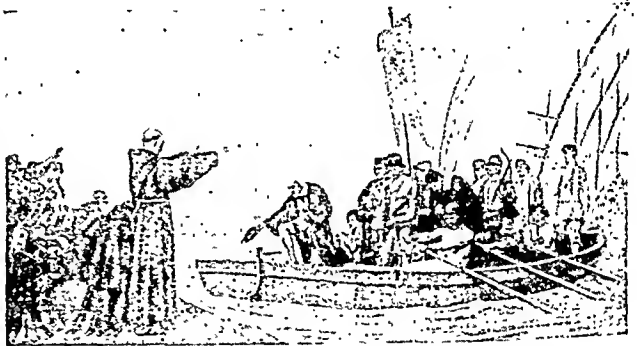
stating, is better than an overstatement, or one tending to exaggeration.

Shopkeepers understock (*ün dër stok', v.t.*), their shops if they supply them with too small stocks of goods; farmers understock their pastures if they run fewer animals on them than the land will support comfortably.

The word understood is the past tense and past participle of understand. Understrapper (*ün' dër sträp' er, n.*) is a rather contemptuous term for a person in an inferior position, or an underling. It originally meant an assistant groom. The layer of earth just below the top-soil is the under-stratum (*ün' dër strä' tūm, n.*), or subsoil.

To understudy (*ün dër stüd' i, v.t.*) a part in a play is to learn it and to familiarize oneself with the acting of the player who takes it, so that one may act in his place if necessary. One who does this for an actor is his understudy (*ün' dër stüd i, n.*).

undertake (*ün dër täk', v.t.*) To take upon oneself; to enter upon; to engage to carry out; to bind oneself to perform; to guarantee. *p.t.* undertook (*ün dër tuk'*). *p.p.* undertaken (*ün' dër tä' kën*). (F. *entreprendre.*)



Undertake.—Columbus, about to undertake his first voyage to America, receiving the blessing of the Church.

Teachers undertake our instruction, and undertake the responsibility of imparting knowledge to us. A master undertakes to teach a trade to his apprentice, who for his part undertakes to do his best to learn. We should undertake our tasks with the steadfast intention of carrying them through to completion.

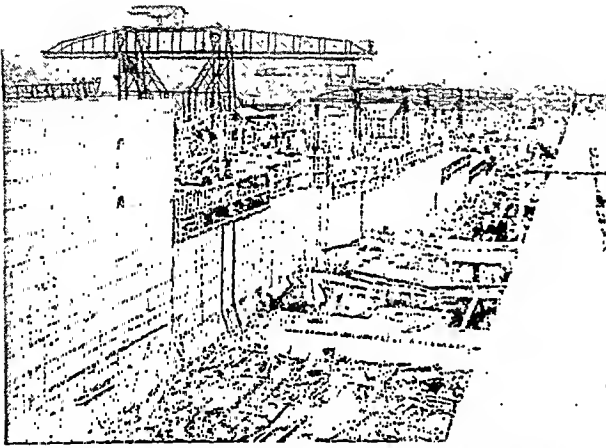
A contractor undertakes to carry out a work for an agreed sum; a merchant who issues a price list undertakes to sell certain goods at the prices quoted. Either of these is an undertaker (*ün' dër tä' ker, n.*), that is, one who undertakes, but this word is used chiefly of a tradesman whose business it is to make arrangements for funerals.

In history the name of "Undertakers" is given to the members of a party, devoted to his own interests, which James I tried

to form within the House of Commons in 1614, his intention being that they should influence such legislation as he himself desired. In the eighteenth century owners of boroughs in Ireland who were allowed Crown patronage on condition that they undertook to manage the Irish House of Commons in the interest of the government were known as undertakers.

The building of the Forth Bridge was a great undertaking (ün dër tã' king, *n.*), or enterprise. In many legal documents two or more persons enter into an undertaking to perform certain conditions. Following a decision in a lawsuit a party may be obliged to give an undertaking to refrain from certain acts.

SYN.: Engage, guarantee.



Undertaking.—At work on the construction of the Panama Canal, one of the greatest engineering undertakings in the world.

under-tenant (ün' dër ten änt), *n.* One who holds lands or houses from a tenant. (*F. sous-locataire.*)

One who holds property under a lease given not by the owner but by a lessee is an under-tenant. The tenure of an under-tenant is an under-tenancy (ün' dër ten än si, *n.*). To avoid waking a sleeping person one speaks in an undertone (ün' dër tön, *n.*), that is, in a low voice. A subdued colour also is called an undertone. The word undertook (ün dër tuk') is the past participle of undertake.

To undertrump (ün dër trümp', *v.t.*) a lead at cards is to play a trump lower than another played. On some parts of the coast bathers have to beware of the under-current called an undertow (ün' dër tō, *n.*), which moves seawards from the beach.

To undervalue (ün dër vāl' ü, *v.t.*) an article is to set too low a value on it, or even to despise it. The undervaluation (ün dër vāl ü ä' shün, *n.*) of a person's services is either the act of underestimating them, or an unduly low value put on them. An undervest (ün' dër vest, *n.*) is a light vest

worn next the skin. The underground workings of a coal-mine are inspected regularly by an official named an underviewer (ün' dër vū' er, *n.*). Any kind of underclothing is underwear (ün' dër wär, *n.*). The word underwent (ün dër went') is the past participle of undergo.

The word underwing (ün' dër wing, *n.*) is used with adjectives of colour to form the name of various moths—for instance, the red underwing. The bushes and low-growing trees in a wood or forest are underwood (ün' dër wud, *n.*). People underwork (ün dër wërk', *v.i.*) when they do not work as hard as they should. The word underworld (ün' dër wërl'd, *n.*) is used of the earth as opposed to the heavens; of the antipodes; of the nether regions, that is, Hades; and, colloquially, of the lowest and most disreputable classes of society.

underwrite (ün dër rit'), *v.t.* To execute and deliver (a policy of insurance); to engage to buy stock or shares of (a new company, etc.); to write below. *v.i.* To act as an underwriter. *p.t.* underwrote (ün dër röt'). *p.p.* underwritten (ün dër rit'én). (*F. souscrire.*)

An underwriter (ün' dër rit' er, *n.*) was originally one who made a business of insuring ships and cargoes, but the term underwriting (ün' dër rit' ing, *n.*) is now applied to insurance against risks of all sorts. The association of underwriters known as Lloyd's consists of people who are willing to insure ships and cargoes, and to underwrite various other risks. Each underwriter who desires to take part in an insurance writes or stamps his name on the policy, specifying the proportion of the whole risk for which he will undertake liability. Thus there may be half a dozen or more who underwrite a policy in this manner.

When a new company is formed, or there is a new issue of capital, the whole of the stock or shares may be underwritten by a financial company, which thus engages to take up any of the issue not subscribed by the public.

undesirable (ün dé zîr' äbl), *adj.* Not desirable; unpleasant. *n.* An undesirable person or object. (*F. peu désirable, fâcheux.*)

A large dog may be a desirable companion for a walk across the moors, but in a drawing-room such an animal's presence might be undesirable, and then the dog would be an undesirable. An undesired (*adj.*) visitor is one who is unwelcome, whom we are undesirous (*adj.*) of meeting. Things we do not wish for or those we ought not to desire possess the quality of undesirability (*n.*), or undesirableness (*n.*).

Strong-willed people are determined; weak-willed persons are undetermined (*adj.*), or irresolute. The boundaries of some countries are still in places undetermined, that is, not definitely fixed.

undine (ün dēn'), *n.* A legendary water-nymph who had no soul, but could obtain one by marrying a mortal. (F. *ondine*.)

Modern L. *undina*, from L. *unda* wave.

undo (ün doo'), *v.t.* To reverse (that which has been done); to annul; to unfasten; to untie or unloose; to corrupt; to bring ruin upon. *p.t.* undid (ün did'). *p.p.* undone (ün dūn'). (F. *défaire*, *annuler*, *délier* *ruiner*.)

It may be difficult or even impossible to undo some wrongs, that is, to put them right, or reverse their effect. We undo our boots before taking them off, and a parcel by untying the string. An undoer (ün doo' ér, *n.*) is one who undoes in any sense; but we use the word most frequently of one who brings about the undoing (ün doo' ing, *n.*) of another, damaging his prospects or character, or ruining him morally. A task is left undone (*adj.*) if not done; a knot comes undone when it becomes loose or unfastened.

SYN.: Annul, reverse, unfasten, unloose, untie. ANT.: Do, fasten, tighten.

undoubted (ün dou' tēd), *adj.* Not doubted; not called in question. (F. *incontestable*.)

A person of undoubted honesty is one about whose honesty there can be no doubts, or whose honesty has never been questioned. Gold is undoubtedly (*adv.*), that is, without doubt, one of the most valuable of metals. To face a task undoubtedly (*adj.*) or undoubtingly (*adv.*) is to face it confidently.

The words undreamed (*adj.*), undreamt (*adj.*), and undreamed-of (*adj.*) all mean never imagined in dreams, or never thought of. Mining prospectors sometimes discover gold-bearing soil of undreamed-of richness.

To undress (*v.t.*) a child is to take off its clothes; to undress a wound is to remove the bandages and dressings from it. To undress (*v.i.*) is to remove one's own clothes. Undress (*adj.*) uniform is that worn on ordinary occasions as opposed to full-dress uniform, and undress (*n.*) means ordinary clothes or uniform. A person is said to be undressed (*adj.*) when stripped, or when not wearing day clothes.

A debt is undue (*adj.*) when not yet due. The legal term undue influence (*n.*) means improper persuasion or pressure used by one person to obtain an advantage from another. Weather of undue severity is

more inclement than is to be expected at the season. An angry person may speak with undue warmth, using words unduly (*adv.*), or excessively, censorious.

undulate (ün' dū lāt, *v.*; ün' dū lāt, *adj.*). *v.i.* To move in waves; to have a wavy appearance. *adj.* Bending or moving alternately in and out or up and down; wavy. Undulated (ün' dū lāt ēd, *adj.*) has the same meaning. (F. *ondoyer*; *ondoyant*.)

If one end of a rope lying extended on the ground be shaken the impulse passes undulatingly (ün' dū lā ting li, *adv.*), that is, in a wavy fashion, along the rope, which may then be said to undulate. Water is in undulation (ün dū lā' shùn, *n.*) when in wavy motion, and each wave of a series is an undulation. A boat on a smooth sea moves up and down with gentle undulations. An undulation may be a rise and fall in strength or intensity, as in undulations of sound. In physics, undulation means a motion of matter or the ether which passes movement or energy along without the matter or ether itself advancing as a whole.

In the seventeenth century Christian Huygens brought forward the theory that



Undulate.—Tribesmen with their camels in the Sahara. The sand, heaped up by the wind, undulates like the waves of the sea.

light was a form of motion, and that the ether, being set in motion by the rapid vibration of the molecules of a light-giving object, transmitted energy in an undulatory (ün' dū lā tō ri, *adj.*), or undulating, manner. The theory was opposed for many years, but its essential truth was accepted in the middle of the nineteenth century.

From L. *undulātus* (formed as if *p.p.* of *undulāre*) from *unda* wave. SYN.: *adj.* Wavy.

unduly (ün dū' li). For this word see under undoubted.

unearned (ün ērnd'), *adj.* Not earned. (F. *immérité*.)

The words unearned increment mean the increase in the value of land due to a district becoming more thickly populated

or more desirable residentially, etc., as opposed to a rise in value caused by any work done or expenditure made by the owner.

To unearth (*v.t.*) minerals or buried treasures is to dig them out of the ground. Huntsmen unearth a fox when they drive it from its earth, or burrow. We unearth information when we find it by search, or unearth a secret when we bring it to light. By an unearthly (*adj.*) sound or sight we mean usually one which is weird or mysterious.

Anxiety makes one uneasy (*adj.*), that is, troubled or restless, in mind. One moves uneasily (*adv.*), or awkwardly, when in pain. Uneasiness (*n.*), the state of being uneasy, may be either mental or physical.

A statement is unelaborated (*adj.*) when couched in a simple form. People are unemployed (*adj.*) when not engaged in any task; generally the word is used of those—called the unemployed (*n.pl.*)—who are workless and unable to procure employment. An unemployable (*adj.*) person is one not fit or capable of being employed, who may be called an unemployable (*n.*). The condition of lacking employment, called unemployment (*n.*), is mitigated to some degree by the State scheme of unemployment insurance (*n.*). Employed work-people and their employers are obliged by law to contribute to a fund, which is used to make payments to workpeople when they become unemployed.

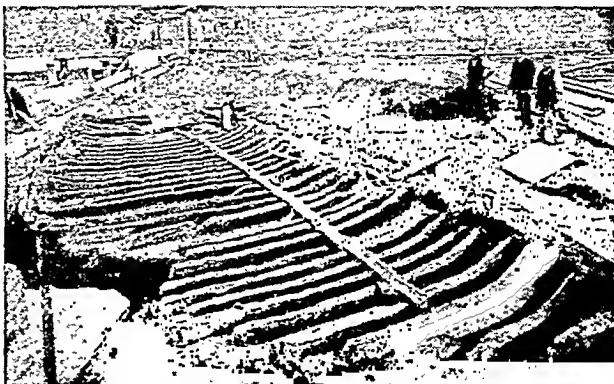
Words borrowed from other languages are un-English (*adj.*) in origin, since they are not English; un-English behaviour is conduct not typical or worthy of Englishmen. Two things are unequal (*adj.*) if not equal in size, power, quality, or other respect. A novel or poem is said to be unequal if its quality varies. The word unequalled (*adj.*) means unrivalled or unmatched. A thing is unequally (*adv.*) divided if so divided that the parts are not equal.

A statement is unequivocal (*adj.*) if its meaning is perfectly clear. To deny a thing unequivocally (*adv.*) is to deny it flatly, without equivocation. Unequivocalness (*n.*) is the state or quality of being clear and free from ambiguity.

A road is uneven (*adj.*) if not smooth and level; a crop is uneven if the plants are of unequal height or strength; a number is uneven if it cannot be divided exactly by 2. A pavement is laid unevenly (*adv.*), that is, in an uneven manner, if the surface show unevenness (*n.*). A period of history which is marked by few stirring or notable events is said to be uneventful (*adj.*). A circumstance without parallel

or precedent is said to be unexampled (*adj.*).

Conduct is unexceptionable (*adj.*) if no exception or objection can be taken to it. It then has unexceptionableness (*n.*), which is the state or quality of being unexceptionable. To behave unexceptionally (*adv.*) is to give no cause or occasion for exception or protest. Presents often give greater pleasure if the gift is unexpected (*adj.*), and takes the recipient by surprise. A



Unearth. — The remains of a Roman barge unearthed during excavations on the site of the London County Hall.

storm blows up unexpectedly (*adv.*) when it comes suddenly, without warning. A commander who plans a surprise attack on enemy forces hopes to make his assault more effective by reason of its unexpectedness (*n.*).

unfading (*adj.*) (*ün fād' äbl*), *adj.* That cannot fade; not capable of being faded. (*F. qui ne déteint point.*)

Fabrics intended for curtains, or for use in other ways where they are exposed to strong sunlight, may be dyed with colours which are unfading, and cannot be faded, or made fainter by the action of light. A water-supply is unfailing (*adj.*) if it never runs short; a clock runs with unfailing regularity if it keeps good time. The sun rises day after day unfailingly (*adv.*), that is, without fail. Unfailingness (*n.*) is the state or quality of being unfailing.

An unfair (*adj.*) decision is one not just or not impartial. In an unfair bargain one party may seek to take advantage of another; dishonest trading is unfair, and articles may be unfairly (*adv.*) priced or weighed. A game is spoilt by unfairness (*n.*) on the part of the players. We are unfamiliar (*adj.*) with streets in a strange town, and the locality is unfamiliar or strange to us. The state or quality of being unfamiliar is unfamiliarity (*n.*). A report is unfavourable (*adj.*) if it speaks unfavourably (*adv.*), or in terms other than favourable, of the person who forms its subject. An unfavourable wind is a contrary one, which does not favour the

course we desire to sail. An outdoor party may be cancelled because of the unfavourableness (*n.*) of the weather.

To be unfeeling (*adj.*) is to lack sensitiveness, or to be harsh and cruel. Some people who are not very sensitive to pain and suffering are apt to treat others unfeelingly (*adv.*), that is, in a manner which shows or betrays want of proper feeling. Unfeelingness (*n.*) may mean want of sensitiveness, or the quality of being hard-hearted and cruel.

A woman is regarded as unfeminine (*adj.*) if she lacks the qualities looked for in one of her sex.

An unfigured (*adj.*) fabric has no design or pattern on it. To unfile (*v.t.*) documents is to take them off or out of their files. Meat intended for human consumption is examined by inspectors to ensure that any unfit (*adj.*) for food shall be condemned and destroyed. Luxury and self-indulgence unfit (*v.t.*) people for hard work. Defective eyesight unfits, or disqualifies, a person for many occupations. To behave unfitly (*adv.*) is to behave in an unsuitable or improper manner; to show unfitness (*n.*) for a task is to prove oneself lacking in the qualities needed for it. The brave and steadfast man faces danger unflinchingly (*adv.*), with unflinching (*adj.*) courage. To unfold (*v.t.*) a folded cloth means to lay it out flat. Flowers unfold (*v.i.*) as they open; a varying scene unfolds itself before our eyes as we travel by road or rail.

Scientists believe that the earth was once an unformed (*adj.*), or shapeless, mass of incandescent matter. Leaf-buds contain the undeveloped leaf, as yet unformed. An unformed handwriting is one badly formed, or one immature, not yet fully formed. A treaty is unformulated (*adj.*) till its terms are drawn up. An unfortunate (*adj.*) adventure is an unlucky one; an unfortunate remark is one that has a bad effect. We speak of a person who has had many misfortunes as an unfortunate (*n.*).

An unfriended (*adj.*) person is one destitute of friends. An unfriendly (*adj.*) attitude is one, the reverse of friendly, denoting coldness or hostility; unfriendliness (*n.*) is the opposite of friendliness. To unfrock (*v.t.*) a priest is to deprive him of his priestly office and privileges. Barren land is unfruitful (*adj.*), yielding inadequate crops; an unfruitful tree bears little or no fruit, and an enterprise which has no useful result may be described as unfruitful also. To

toil unfruitfully (*adv.*) is to work in vain. The state or quality of being unfruitful is unfruitfulness (*n.*).

The unfunded (*adj.*) debt of Britain is all that part of the National Debt which is represented by money borrowed for short periods only; it is opposed to funded debt, which the Government does not undertake to repay at any specified period, or which is borrowed for a long term of years. To unfurl (*v.t.*) a sail is to open it out after it has been furled. Flags unfurl (*v.i.*), or expand, in the wind.

ungainly (ün gän' li), *adj.* Clumsy; awkward. (F. *gauche*, *disgracieux*.)

The legs of a young foal or a calf are so long as to make the animal appear ungainly, or awkward. This ungainliness (*n.*), however, disappears as the youngster grows. The ungodly (*adj.*) man has no regard for God. His condition is one of ungodliness (*n.*).

Passion is ungovernable (*adj.*) if it cannot be controlled. In the Peninsular War troops which captured a town sometimes became ungovernable, looting for days together. An ungracious (*adj.*) reply is one wanting in graciousness, and is given ungraciously (*adv.*). An ungrateful (*adj.*) person shows little or no gratitude for kindness, accepting assistance ungratefully (*adv.*), or in a churlish manner. Ungratefulness (*n.*) was manifested by nine of the ten lepers whom Christ cleansed (Luke xvii, 12-17), for one only of the ten showed gratitude.

ungual (üng' gwäl), *adj.* Of, resembling, or having a nail, claw, or hoof. (F. *unguéal*.)

From L. *unguis* nail; and E. suffix *-al*.

unguarded (ün gar' dèd), *adj.* Not guarded; careless. (F. *sans défense*, *irréfléchi*.)

Moving parts of machines are required by law to be fenced or guarded. A penalty is imposed on factory owners who leave such parts unguarded. A remark let fall unguardedly (ün gar' dèd li, *adv.*), or incautiously, has often led to a conspiracy becoming known.

From E. *un-* [I] and *guarded*. SYN.: Incautious.

unguent (üng' gwènt), *n.* A salve; an ointment. (F. *onguent*, *baume*.)

An unguentary (üng' gwènt tà ri, *adj.*) vase is one used to contain unguents; it is sometimes called an unguentary (*n.*).

L. *unguentum*, from *ungere* to anoint.

ungula (üng' gū là), *n.* A hoof, claw, or talon; in geometry, the portion of a cone or cylinder included between a part of the



Ungainly.—The giraffe is forced to adopt an ungainly attitude to reach the grass.

base and a plane intersecting the base obliquely. *pl.* ungulae (ŭng' gū lē). (F. *sabot*, *onglet*.)

The name ungula is used especially of hoofs. A hoofed animal is called an ungulate (ŭng' gū lāt, *n.*), and belongs to the Ungulata (ŭng' gū lā' tā, *n.pl.*), an order of mammals including such animals as the cow, pig, horse, tapir, and rhinoceros. By ungulate (*adj.*) is meant hoof-shaped, or hoofed. The shape of the solid figure called in geometry an ungula resembles that of a horse's hoof.

L., dim. of *unguis* nail, hoof.

unhair (ŭn hār'), *v.t.* To remove the hair from (a skin). (F. *dépiler*.)

In tanning skins are unhair by scraping with a knife. To unhand (*v.t.*) a person is to take one's hands off him, or to relax the grasp. People are unhappy (*adj.*) if miserable, wretched, or unfortunate. To live unhappily (*adv.*) is to live a wretched life. Unhappiness (*n.*) is the state of being unhappy.

By the planting of eucalyptus trees, malarial districts formerly unhealthy (*adj.*), or bad for health, have been freed from their unhealthiness (*n.*), which is their unhealthy quality or condition. People are unhealthy whose health is bad, owing perhaps to their living unhealthily (*adv.*), that is, in a manner which injures health.

Sounds not perceived by the ears are unheard (*adj.*); an unheard-of (*adj.*) event is one of a kind never known before — an unprecedented event. An unheard-of request is a very unusual one. The word unheralded (*adj.*) means not announced, or not heralded. We say that spring comes unheralded if it comes suddenly, without any of the usual harbingers or warnings. To unhinge (*v.t.*) a door is to take it off its hinges; a person's mind is said to be unhinged (*adj.*) if seriously unsettled, as by sorrow or anxiety.

An unholy (*adj.*) life is one lived impiously, that is, in a manner not in accord with God's will. Unholiness (*n.*) means lack of sanctity or holiness. An unhopd (*adj.*) success is one that was not hoped for, or was regarded as beyond hope. In the tournaments of old a knight tried to unhorse (*v.t.*) his opponent, that is, throw him from his horse.

uni-. A prefix meaning having, composed of, or characterized by, one. (F. *uni-*.)

Combining form of L. *unus* one, single.

Uniat (ŭ' ni āt), *n.* A member of any Oriental Church which acknowledges the supremacy of the Pope but uses its own

liturgy, rites, and ceremonies. *adj.* Of or relating to such a Church or its members. Another form is Uniate (ŭ' ni āt). (F. *Uniate*.)

The Uniat or United Oriental Churches are in communion with Rome, but each retains its special and peculiar customs and privileges, and has a liturgy of its own, usually in the native tongue and not in Latin. Among the more important communities of Uniats are the Ruthenian, Rumanian, Armenian, Coptic, Maronite, Melchite, and Malabarese.

From Rus. *uniyatu* from L. *unus* one.

uniaxial (ŭ ni āk' si āl), *adj.* Having a single axis. Another form is uniaxal (ŭ ni āk' sāl).

When the main axis of a plant ends in a flower the plant is said to be uniaxial. Certain shapes of crystals are uniaxial in the sense of giving single refraction in one direction only, that of the optic axis. A part of a living body is developed uniaxially (ŭ ni āk' si āl li, *adv.*) if it extends along or round a single line. The legislature of a country is unicameral (ŭ ni kām' ēr āl, *adj.*) if it consists of a single chamber, as opposed to a bicameral legislature. A unicellular (ŭ ni sel' ū lār, *adj.*) organism is one that consists of a single cell.

unicorn (ŭ' ni kōrn), *n.* A fabulous creature depicted with a horse's head bearing a single horn, the legs of a stag, and the tail of a lion; a coaching team with two horses behind and a single horse in front. (F. *licorne*.)

The unicorn which forms one of the supporters of the British royal coat of arms was introduced from the arms of Scotland at the Union. The animal referred to in the Bible as a unicorn (Deuteronomy xxxiii, 17) was probably the wild buffalo.

The narwhal, which is armed usually with a single tusk, goes by the other names of sea-unicorn (*n.*), unicorn-fish (*n.*), and unicorn-whale (*n.*). The South American bird com-

monly called the horned screamer is also named unicorn-bird (*n.*) because it has a slender horn-like process on its head. The unicorn-moth (*n.*) of North America gets its name from its caterpillar, on the back of which is a projection suggesting a horn. The name of unicorn-shell (*n.*) is given to two genera of gasteropods in which the lip of the shell bears a projecting spine.

L. *unicornis*, from *unus* one, *cornu* horn.

unification (ŭ ni fi kā' shŭn), *n.* The act of unifying; the state or process of being unified. See under unify.



British Museum.
Unicorn.—A cup fashioned in the shape of the fabulous unicorn.

uniform (ū' ni fōrm), *adj.* Having always the same character, form, or appearance; not changing; unvarying; homogeneous; conforming to one standard or rule. *n.* A regulation dress of the same kind as that worn by other members of the same body. (F. *uniforme*.)

In Great Britain a uniform rate of postage is charged whether a letter is carried to the next street, or whether it travels the length of the kingdom. Stephenson devised a governor for the steam-engine to maintain the rotation at a uniform speed. Stokers toil to keep up a uniform pressure of steam.

When Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are dressed in uniform they present a uniform appearance on parade. Cargoes of perishable goods are kept at a uniform temperature while being conveyed by steamer, for unless they are kept uniformly (ū' ni fōrm li, *adv.*) cool such articles deteriorate.



Uniform.—A Yeoman of the Guard wearing his picturesque Tudor uniform.

The Act of Uniformity, passed in 1662, was designed to secure uniformity (ū ni fōr' mi ti, *n.*), or sameness, in the services of the Church of England by laying down rules for public worship. A uniformitarian (ū ni fōr mi tār' i ān, *n.*) is a geologist who believes in the uniformitarian (*adj.*) theory, or uniformitarianism (ū ni fōr mi tār' i ān izm, *n.*), that is, the doctrine that all changes in the earth's surface have been brought about by the forces of nature acting uniformly, and not by sudden catastrophes.

F. *uniforme*, L. *uniformis*, from *unus* one, *forma* shape. *SYN.*: *adj.* Consistent, even, homogeneous, invariable. *ANT.*: *adj.* Diversified, irregular, varied.

unify (ū' ni fi), *v.t.* To cause to be one; to make into one; to regard as a

unit; to reduce to one standard or to uniformity; to consolidate. (F. *unifier*.)

A number of businesses may be unified, or consolidated into one concern, by amalgamation or federation. The Latin Union was formed in 1865 to bring about the unification (ū ni fi kā' shūn, *n.*) of the coinage of France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy. The monetary unit in all these countries was the franc, or its equivalent, which was unified in value.

From F. *unifier*, L.L. *ūnificāre*, from *unus* one, *-ficāre* (= *facere*) to make.

Unigenitus (ū ni jen' i tūs), *n.* The name given to the bull of Pope Clement XI condemning Jansenism in 1713.

The Bull is so called because "Unigenitus" was its first word.

L. = only begotten.

unilateral (ū ni lāt' ér āl), *adj.* In botany, etc., arranged or produced on, or turned towards, one side of an axis or surface; in zoology or pathology, of or relating to, or affecting, one side; done by or affecting one party to a contract; one-sided. (F. *unilatéral*.)

Flowers growing in a row on one side of a stem are said to grow unilaterally. (ū ni lāt' ér āl li, *adv.*). Such an inflorescence is described as a unilateral one. An ailment affecting one side of the body or of a specified organ is unilateral, and this word is used in law to describe a bond or contract which binds one party only.

From E. *uni-*, L. *latus* (gen. *later-is*) side, and E. suffix *-al*. *SYN.*: One-sided.

unilateral (ū ni lit' ér āl), *adj.* Consisting of or involving only one letter. (F. *d'une seule lettre*.)

From E. *uni-* and *lateral*.

unilocular (ū ni lok' ū lār), *adj.* Having a single locus or compartment. uniloculate (ū ni lok' ū lāt) has the same meaning. (F. *uniloculaire*.)

Plants, such as the peas and vetches, are unilocular, the ovary consisting of a single locus or cavity.

Another unilocular ovary is that of the poppy. In this, although there are several chambers, these open into the main cavity. If the dissepiments, or partitions, divide the ovary into two or more closed compartments, the seed is bilocular or multilocular, as the case may be.

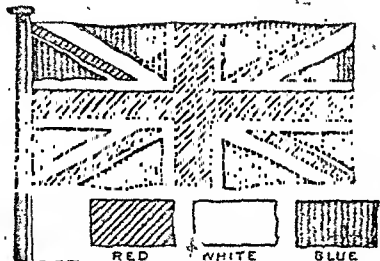
From E. *uni-* and *locular*.

unimpeachable (ūn im pēch' ābl), *adj.* Not capable of being impeached or called in question. (F. *irréprochable*, *impeccable*, *irrécusable*.)

Testimony or evidence has unimpeachability (*n.*) or unimpeachableness (*n.*), the quality or state of being unimpeachable, if it cannot be doubted or called in question.

A book without an index is unindexed (*adj.*); this word is used, too, of an item not mentioned in the index of a book. An uninvestigated (*adj.*) crime is one which has not been looked into.

union (ū' nyōn), *n.* The act of joining together; the state of being united; junction; coalition; agreement; harmony; concord; that which results from a combination or amalgamation of parts or members; a confederation of states; a league; a society; a group of parishes consolidated for administering the Poor Laws; a workhouse belonging to this; an association of churches; a device on a flag to represent the union of countries; the part of the flag containing this; a flag bearing this device; a fabric in which two different materials are woven together; a device for coupling pipes which enables them to be joined or separated readily. (F. *union, harmonie, raccord.*)



Union Jack.—The Union Jack, the national flag of Great Britain and Ireland.

A union of England and Scotland came about in 1707, the Act of Union being passed in the previous year. The union of Ireland to England and Scotland in 1801 was symbolized in the Union flag, still the British national flag, in which the flags of the three countries are combined, namely, the red cross of St. George on a white field, the white saltire of St. Andrew on a blue field, and the red saltire of St. Patrick on a white field. The flag is properly named the Great Union, and is called the Union Jack when flown on the flag-pole or jack-staff at the bows of a warship. A device similar to that borne on it—the Union—appears in the upper quarter of the white, blue, and red ensigns flown by ships of the Royal Navy, the Royal Naval Reserve, and the mercantile marine respectively. The ensign is flown with the Union upside down as a signal of distress.

The Baptist Union and the Congregational Union are associations of religious bodies. The Postal Union is a combination of countries which have agreed on regulations for the interchange of mails at specified rates of postage.

A union workhouse (*n.*) also called a union, is an institution maintained by a union of parishes for the relief of destitute people. The word unionism (ū' nyōn izm, *n.*) means the principle of combining. It is used specially of the combining of workmen into trade-unions, for protection, etc., and of the political principles of a party

favouring the maintenance of the Union of Ireland with Great Britain.

One who advocates union of any sort is a unionist (ū' nyōn ist, *n.*). The term is applied to one who is a member of a trade-union, and the name Unionist means in a special sense a supporter of the British political party which was opposed to the granting of Home Rule to Ireland. In America, before and during the Civil War, a Unionist meant one opposed to secession.

The name of union cloth (*n.*) is given to a textile fabric woven from two or more different materials, such as cotton and silk, cotton and linen, or cotton and wool.

F., from L.L. *uniō* unity, from L. *unus* one. SYN.: Combination, harmony, unity. ANT.: Disunion, division, separation.

unionid (ū' nyōn id), *n.* Any freshwater mussel belonging to the family Unionidae.

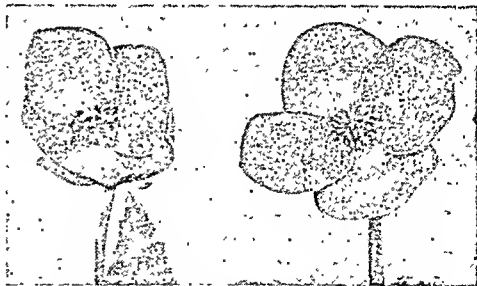
The common British pond mussel (*Anodonta cygnea*) is a unionid.

From L. *uniō* (acc. -ōn-em) and E. suffix -id.

unique (ū nēk'), *adj.* Single; solitary; having no like or equal; unmatched; unparalleled. *n.* A unique person or thing. (F. *unique*.)

This word is often wrongly used for rare or remarkable. It is incorrect to call anything "rather unique" or "very unique," because the uniqueness (ū nēk'-nēs, *n.*) of an object or an achievement depends on its being unequalled or unparalleled. In order to perform anything uniquely (ū nēk' li, *adv.*) one must do it in a way in which it has never before been done.

F., from L. *unicus* sole, single, only, from *unus* one. SYN.: *adj.* Only, sole, unequalled. ANT.: *adj.* Common, ordinary, universal.



Unisexual.—Flowers of the begonia, which are unisexual. The male flower is on the left.

unisexual (ū ni sek' sū āl), *adj.* Having only one sex. (F. *unisexual, unisexualé.*)

A unisexual plant bears flowers—destitute either of pistils or stamens—which are either male or female. There are many plants which have pistil and stamen on the same bloom.

From E. *uni-* and *sexual*.

unison (ū' ni zōn), *n.* In music, accordance or unity in pitch; a tone with the same pitch as another; the interval between such tones; the sounding of the same tone or its octaves by two or more

instruments, voices, or parts; a musical passage of this character; agreement; concord. *adj.* Coinciding in pitch.

Many fine effects are obtained in choral works by unison passages, or singing in unison, contrasted with the voices in harmony. When the stringed instruments of an orchestra are tuned their A strings are first adjusted so as to sound in unison.

A unisonal (*ū nis' ōn āl, adj.*) or unisonous (*ū nis' ōn ūs, adj.*) combination is the simultaneous occurrence of two or more sounds which accord in pitch.

O.F. *unison*, from L. *unisonus* *adj.*, from *ūnus* one, *sonus* sound. *SYN.*: Harmony. *ANT.*: Discord.

unit (*ū' nit*), *n.* A single person, thing or group regarded as individual and complete; each of the individuals or groups into which a number or whole may be separated; an amount or quantity used as a standard for calculation; the quantity represented by the number one. (*F. unité.*)

The inch, foot, and yard are British units of length; the ohm, volt, and ampere are units used in electrical measurement; a battalion is a military unit, which is divided into units called companies. Each man in the ranks is a unit. Gas is measured by its heating power as expressed in therms or thermal units. In the U.S.A. and in Canada the monetary units are the cent and the dollar.

In the denary system used for notation the number 1 stands for 1, 10, or 100, according to its position in one of three columns called the units, tens, and hundreds columns respectively, so that ten is the unit of numeration. When a figure is moved one place to the left it is multiplied tenfold.

In many motor-cars the engine, clutch, and gear-box together form a unit, that is, a group of parts so joined together as to be handled as a single whole.

A Unitarian (*ū ni tār' i ān, n.*) is one of a religious body which rejects the doctrine of the Trinity. Unitarianism (*ū ni tār' i ān izm, n.*) is the doctrine that God is but one Person. The Unitarian (*adj.*) Church is that of the Unitarians.

A unitary (*ū' ni tā ri, adj.*) quantity is one of the nature of a unit. The unitary method in arithmetic solves proportion sums by determining the unit.

Probably shortened from *unity*.

unite (*ū nit'*), *v.t.* To join together so as to make one; to combine; to consolidate. *v.i.* To become one; to become joined; to coalesce; to combine; to agree; to co-operate. (*F. unir, s'unir.*)

The edges of a cut are brought together with adhesive plaster so that they may unite. Broken bones are kept rigid and motionless until they join or unite. Metal parts are united by welding, soldering, or brazing.

In 1776 the thirteen American states, which until that year had been separate

English colonies, united to issue the Declaration of Independence of America. Previously they had been unable to act in concert, but the unstatesmanlike treatment they received from the home government served to unite them, and henceforth they acted unitedly (*ū nit' éd li, adv.*), organizing an army and making a bold bid for complete independence. As a result of the war the colonists waged with Great Britain, the thirteen states became the United States of America.



Unite.—A cartoon of 1915, representing Britain and Italy united in the cause of Justice.

The United Kingdom came into being on January 1st, 1801, when Ireland joined the kingdom of Great Britain. The members of the Protestant Church of the Moravians are sometimes called the United Brethren.

From L. *ūnitus*, p.p. of *ūnīre* to make one. *SYN.*: Amalgamate, combine, connect, join, merge. *ANT.*: Detach, disconnect, disjoin, dis-unite, separate.

unity (*ū' ni ti*), *n.* The state of being one, single, or individual; oneness; the state of being united; an agreement or harmonious interconnexion between parts; structural coherence; agreement; concord; in mathematics, the number one, a factor which leaves unchanged the number on which it operates. (*F. unité.*)

Unity characterizes the animal body, which has many organs, parts and members forming a complex whole. In a state of health the functions are performed in unity and harmony. In I Corinthians xii the Apostle Paul compares the Church of Christ to the human body and stresses its essential unity. Unity of purpose, as expressed by team-work, will go a long way towards success in sports.

If the diameter of a circle be taken as unity, the circumference is $3\frac{1}{2}159$ in

his "Poetics," Aristotle held that a play should observe unity of plot. Greek tragedy usually obeyed the law of dramatic unities, wrongly attributed to Aristotle, which involved the unities of action, time, and place. According to these rules only one plot should be dealt with, and any under-plots must be subservient to the main action; the play should cover only a period equal to that which its actual performance took, or not more than a single day; and there should be no change of scene.

F. unilē, L. ūnitās (acc. -*tāt-em*), from *ūnus* one. *SYN.*: Concord, harmony, individuality, singleness.

univalent (*ū ni vēr' a lēnt*), *adj.* In chemistry, having a valence or combining power of one; monovalent. (*F. univalent.*)

From *E. uni-* and suffix *-valent*.

univalve (*ū' ni:vālv*), *adj.* Having a single valve. *n.* Any gasteropod having a single-valved shell. (*F. univalve.*)

This word is used of molluscs—such as snails or whelks—which possess a shell composed of one pice, as contrasted with bivalve molluscs, such as oysters.

From *E. uni-* and *valve*.

universal (*ū ni vēr' sāl*), *adj.* Of, relating to, or done by all men or all things in the world or in the class referred to; common to or applicable to all cases; general; in logic, applying to all the individuals of a class or genus, opposed to particular. *n.* In logic, a universal proposition; in philosophy, a general concept or idea; a thing predicable of many. (*F. universel.*)

Esperanto was invented to serve as a universal language (*n.*), readily learnt and used by people of different races. With a universal plane the carpenter, by inserting differently shaped cutters, may perform various operations for each of which a special plane is normally required. The statement "all horses are quadrupeds" is a universal proposition, since something is predicated of the whole class forming the subject. A merchant who sets out to supply any and every want of the community may call himself a universal provider.

A universal coupling (*n.*), or universal joint (*n.*), is a device for connecting two parts, such as shafts, which are thus permitted to turn freely in various directions. One type of universal joint, the ball-and-socket joint, is modelled on that found in the human body, as, for example, the hip-joint. The artillery projectile called a universal shell (*n.*) is one which can be used either as a shrapnel shell or a high-explosive shell. The quality or state of being universal is universalism (*ū ni vēr' sāl izm, n.*). According to a

doctrine known as Universalism, all men will be saved in the end and inhabit a world free from evil. One who believes in it is called a Universalist (*ū ni vēr' sāl ist, n.*). The universality (*ū ni vēr' sāl' i ti, n.*) of a thing is its quality or state of being universal.

Three centuries have sufficed virtually to universalize (*ū ni vēr' sāl iz, v.t.*), or make general, the use of tobacco. The process of becoming or being made universal is universalization (*ū ni vēr' sāl izā' shūn, n.*). A rule applies universally (*ū ni vēr' sāl li, adv.*) if it admits of no exception, or has universal application.

From *L. ūniversālis*, from *universus*. *See* universe. *SYN.*: *adj.* Common, entire, general, world-wide. *ANT.*: *adj.* Individual, particular, special.

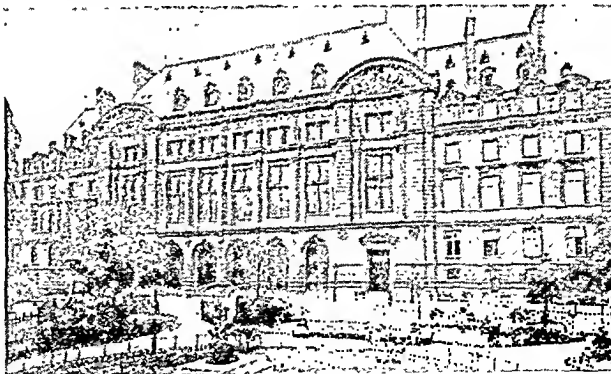
universe (*ū' ni vēr's*), *n.* All existing things; all created things regarded as a system; the whole creation; the cosmos; all mankind; in logic, all things forming the subject of consideration. (*F. univers.*)

The universe includes the sun, the earth, the planets, the stellar system, and everything that may exist in space. In another sense it means the known world, or mankind.

It has been said that Wesley took the universe as his parish, and Christianity, in one form or another, is current throughout the universe.

The relations to each other of the things which compose the universe are the subject of a science called universology (*ū ni vēr' sol' ō ji, n.*).

From *L. ūniversum*, neuter of *ūniversus*, from *ūnus* one, *vertere* to turn. *SYN.*: Cosmos, creation, world.



University.—The Sorbonne, the seat of the faculties of science and literature in the University of Paris.

university (*ū ni vēr' si ti*), *n.* An educational institution for instruction and examination in the more important branches of learning, having power to grant degrees; the members of this collectively; a team, crew, etc., representing a university. (*F. université.*)

Mediaeval universities date from the

eleventh and twelfth centuries. The University of Paris developed from the school belonging to the cathedral of Notre Dame. At Bologna there was a law school to which students came from all countries, and Salerno had a school famous for the teaching of medical science. Although towards the end of the twelfth century these three institutions were well established, it was not until a century later that a system of colleges developed.

In England a similar movement was taking place, the University of Oxford being in the mid-thirteenth century a rival to that of Paris, by which time, too, Cambridge had its University.

Students come to Oxford and Cambridge from all parts of the world to receive instruction and to sit for examinations. The other English universities include Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Reading and Sheffield. Scotland and Ireland have their famous universities, and Wales has one of its own. By charter the universities are empowered to grant degrees to those who pass certain examinations and conform to the regulations.

From *L. universitas* whole, totality. See universe.

unkempt (*ün kempt'*), *adj.* Uncombed; dishevelled; rough; untidy. (F. *mal peigné, ébouriffé, débraillé, en désordre.*)



Unknown.—Guarding the body of the Unknown Warrior, on its journey from France in 1920.

A horse with an unkempt mane presents a neglected appearance.

From *un-* [1] and *A.-S. cembān* to comb.

unkennel (*ün ken' el*), *v.t.* To let (hounds) out of the kennel; to drive (a fox) from its earth.

An unkind (*adj.*) nature is one wanting in kindness; unkind words are harsh and cruel. One who behaves unkindly (*adv.*), or in an unkindly *adj.* manner, commits an unkindness (*n.*); this last word means also the state or quality of being unkind. To unkind

(*v.t.*) wire is to take the kinks or bends out of it. Ropes unkind (*v.i.*) when they straighten out. We unknot (*v.t.*) a rope by untying it, or by freeing it from knots.

Things of which we are ignorant are unknown (*adj.*) to us. The fate of some Arctic explorers is unknown, and likely to remain for ever unknown. An author or poet is unknown till he has made a name for himself. In mathematics an unknown quantity is one which has not been ascertained. Space extends for an unknown or incalculable distance about the heavenly bodies.

The body of an unidentified soldier, the Unknown Warrior (*n.*), was buried in Westminster Abbey on Armistice Day (November 11th) 1920, as an honour to all men of the Empire who gave their lives in the World War. The example was followed by other countries.

unlace (*ün lās'*), *v.t.* To unfasten the laces of (shoes, etc.). (F. *délacer, délier, défaire.*)

Lazy people sometimes attempt to pull off shoes without unlacing them properly, and find they have to unlace them still more. A dining table is unlaid (*adj.*) when not prepared for a meal. Acts are unlawful (*adj.*) which infringe the law. We behave unlawfully (*adv.*), and our acts have the character of unlawfulness (*n.*), when we do something forbidden by law. Sailors unlay (*v.t.*) the

ends of a rope, or untwist it into strands, before they begin to splice it. To unlearn (*v.t.*) a bad habit is to throw it off or forget it. A lesson is unlearned (*ün lērd'*, *adj.*) or unlearnt (*adj.*) if not mastered; an unlearned (*ün lēr' nēd*, *adj.*) person is one who is ill-educated or ignorant.

Bread made without yeast or other substance which renders it light is called unleavened bread (*n.*). It is used as wafers in the Roman Catholic Church for the Eucharist, and by Jews, in the form of flat cakes or biscuits, at the Feast of the Passover.

unless (*ün les'*), *conj.* If it be not the case that; except when. (F. *à moins que, à moins de.*)

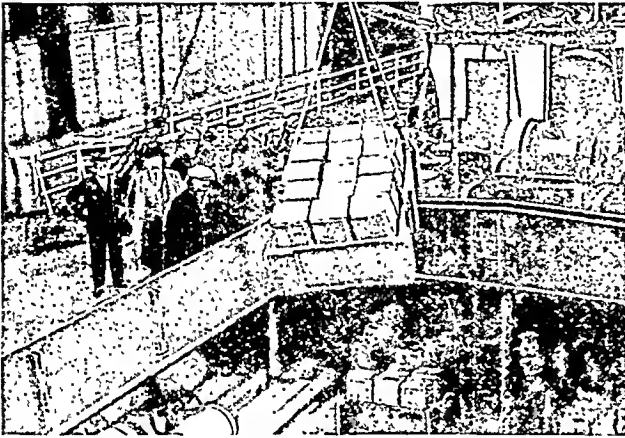
We may promise to call on someone unless we are otherwise engaged. Unless a watch is wound it will run down. A bicycle will give trouble unless it is kept in order. Unless one understands a machine it is foolish to meddle with it.

For *on less* (*that*); "unless he insults me" means on less provocation than such an act would supply. Cp. F. *à moinsque.*

unlike (*ün lik'*), *adj.* Not like; dissimilar. (F. *différent, dissemblable.*)

Two tiny seeds may appear not unlike

to the eye, but their essential unlikeness (*n.*), or dissimilarity, is manifest when they germinate and grow into plants of different, or unlike, species. An unlikely (*adj.*) event is one that is improbable. A number of competitions are based on the unlikelihood (*n.*), unlikeliness (*n.*), or improbability, of many competitors arranging names, etc., in a certain arbitrary order. The greater the number of possible alternatives, the more unlikely are the entrants to find the desired sequence which will win them a prize. Space is regarded by scientists as unlimited (*adj.*), that is, without limits or bounds, stretching unlimitedly (*adv.*) in all directions. Its unlimitedness (*n.*) is its quality or state of being unlimited, or infinite.



Unload.—The first consignment of grape-fruit sent direct from Florida to Liverpool being unloaded at the docks.

To unline (*v.t.*) a coat is to take the lining out of it; an unlined (*adj.*) garment has no lining. Stocks and shares are unlisted (*adj.*) if not in a list of prices. Powerful cranes are used to unload (*v.t.*) ships, that is, remove their cargoes from them. To unload a gun is to take the cartridges or charge out of it; to unload stocks or shares is to sell many of them quickly. Ships unload (*v.i.*), or discharge cargo, at a quay. Some lorries and wagons discharge or unload their contents by tipping.

An unlooked-for (*adj.*) disaster is an unexpected one. To unloose (*v.t.*) or unloosen (*v.t.*) is to set free or unfasten, or to make loose. In superstitious ages some people regarded certain days of the week, or month as unlucky (*adj.*), or unpropitious, days for beginning a venture. Others attributed unluckiness (*n.*), or the quality of bringing ill-fortune, to various objects. Gems, animals, or even persons, were once thought to be unlucky. To-day an unfortunate person is said to be unlucky, and a bad investment to turn out unluckily (*adv.*).

unmaintainable (ün män tăn' äbl), *adj.* Not capable of being maintained. (F. *insoutenable*.)

A claim is unmaintainable if it cannot be supported or made good. To unmake (*v.t.*) a garment is to take it to pieces. Great sorrow may unman (*v.t.*) people, or break their spirit. To unman a ship is to take away her crew.

An unmarked (*adj.*) happening is one which passes unobserved or unnoticed; examination papers are unmarked until marks have been awarded to them. An unmartial (*adj.*) nation is one not inclined to war. An unmasculine (*adj.*) man is one who lacks manly qualities. To unmask (*v.t.*) villainy is to expose it; to unmask a battery of guns is to remove any screen in front of it, so that it may fire. People unmask (*v.i.*) at a masked dance when they take off their masks.

An unmeaning (*adj.*) phrase is one without meaning, worded unmeaningly (*adv.*) and devoid of sense. In ancient times conquerors were unmerciful (*adj.*), showing scant mercy to their captives, and treating them unmercifully (*adv.*), in a merciless manner. A line of poetry is unmetrical (*adj.*) if not arranged in metre, or if it does not scan properly. Some modern poetry is written unmetrically (*adv.*), that is, without regard for metre.

We should not be unmindful (*adj.*), or heedless, of the needs or sufferings of others. People who succeed in life are sometimes unmindful of the debt of gratitude they may owe to those who helped them. The Israelites often treated God's commands unmindfully (*adv.*), that is, carelessly or forgetfully, and they were punished for their unmindfulness (*n.*). Metal is unminted (*adj.*) if not made into coin. The meaning of a sentence is unmistakable (*adj.*) if it is clear and not ambiguous. Shakespeare's works prove unmistakably (*adv.*), or plainly, that the author was a man of genius and wide experience.

To unmoor (*v.t.*) a ship is to release her from her moorings; to unmoor (*v.i.*) is to weigh anchor. Unmoral (*adj.*) means not concerned with morality. To unmuffle (*v.t.*) a drum is to remove a muffling from it; to unmuffle (*v.i.*) means to take a covering from one's face.

unnatural (ün năch' ūr al; ün năt' yūr əl), *adj.* Not natural; contrary to nature; affected; artificial; inhuman. (F. *peu naturel*.)

An unnatural manner is one affected or not natural; an unnatural instinct is one contrary to nature. An unnaturalized (*adj.*) person is an alien who has not become a legal citizen of the country he lives in. Fever makes the eyes unnaturally (*adv.*) bright, that is, bright in an unnatural degree. A forced laugh often has unnaturalness (*n.*), and does not ring naturally.

A series of disasters may *unnerve* (*v.t.*) the bravest of men, that is, take away his coolness and resolution. Young cuckoos *unnest* (*v.t.*), or expel from the nest, other young birds hatched with them.

unobliterated (ün öb lit' ér ät èd), *adj.* Not obliterated; still visible or decipherable. (F. *non effacé.*)

On some ancient palimpsest manuscripts one may see the unobliterated remains of an earlier writing, not completely erased or obliterated. Works priceless to scholars, of which no other record was known, have been rediscovered in this form.

We often speculate about the contents of an unopened (*adj.*) letter. A book is described as unopened if it has not been trimmed before binding, so that the leaves have to be cut apart at the edges.

A country is *unorganized* (*adj.*) for defence if it has not been organized, but disorganized if an organization that existed has broken down. Ideas and jokes are *unoriginal* (*adj.*) if not original—that is, if they have been used before.

unpaid (ün pād'), *adj.* Not paid; done or acting gratuitously. (F. *non payé, non acquitté, non liquidé, gratuit.*)

A debt is unpaid if it has not been discharged; many people do unpaid work for charity, giving their services free. Unpaid magistrates, or justices of the peace, render public service without any stipend, and are sometimes called collectively the great unpaid. Goods are unpaid-for (*adj.*) if they were bought on credit and money has not yet been paid for them.

Boots, shoes, and gloves are *unpaired* (*adj.*) until arranged in pairs. An event is *unparalleled* (*adj.*) if without parallel or precedent. Children are *unparented* (*adj.*) who have lost their parents or have no known parents.

Behaviour or procedure is *unparliamentary* (*adj.*) if contrary to the rules or usage of Parliament; the word is used of language of a nature which would not be permitted in Parliament.

An entertainment is *unpatronized* (*adj.*) when people do not visit or support it. A dog is said to be *unpedigreed* (*adj.*) if it has no known pedigree, and people may be considered *unpedigreed* whose pedigree is unknown, or not a distinguished one.

A book is *unperused* (*adj.*) that has not been looked through or read. To *unpick* (*v.t.*) a seam is to take the stitches out of it. *Unpicked* (*adj.*) fruit is that still on the

tree; the word is used also of fruit not sorted into qualities. To *unpin* (*v.t.*) anything is to remove the pins which hold it together.

Walls not covered with plaster are *unplastered* (*adj.*). Stone is *unplastic* (*adj.*), that is, not able to be shaped by pressure. Metal articles are *unplated* (*adj.*) if not plated with another metal. A bowler is said to be *unplayable* (*adj.*) whose deliveries are too difficult for the batsman to play.

An *unpleasant* (*adj.*) sensation, manner, or word is one that is disagreeable. Tidings which are likely to be *unpleasing* (*adj.*), or to cause displeasure, need not be phrased *unpleasantly* (*adv.*), or in a disagreeable manner. A rebuke is bound to affect its recipient *unpleasingly* (*adv.*), or in a manner which displeases him. *Unpleasantness* (*n.*) is the quality or state of being unpleasant; the word is used also to mean a disagreement. To *unplug* (*v.t.*) a hole is to remove a plug or obstruction from it. Pencils as manufactured are *unpointed* (*adj.*), and are sharpened by a separate process. A chant not marked with points, or a writing devoid of stops, is said to be *unpointed*. In *unpointed brickwork* the joints have not been

filled and finished off by the process called pointing.

An *unpopular* (*adj.*) law is one not popular; the epithet generally means that such a measure is actively disliked. Statesmen often have to face *unpopularity* (*n.*), which is the state or quality of being unpopular, when advocating a measure not popular with their supporters. A custom becomes *unpractised* (*adj.*) when it goes out of fashion; an *unpractised* person is one lacking experience or skill. A thing is *unprecedented* (*adj.*) for which there is no precedent or parallel.

Absence of prejudice is *unprejudice* (*n.*), and an *unprejudiced* (*adj.*) person is impartial. An act is *unpremeditated* (*adj.*) if not planned beforehand. We often do things *unpremeditatedly* (*adv.*), that is, on the spur of the moment. No prices are marked, on, or quoted, for *unpriced* (*adj.*) goods. A bishop may *unpriest* (*v.t.*) a clergyman, that is, deprive him of his priest's orders, for *unpriestly* (*adj.*) behaviour, which is conduct unworthy of a priest.

We describe people as *unprincipled* (*adj.*) if their conduct appears not to be guided by good moral principles. A poor investment, or a soil that yields poor crops, is said



Unpicked. — A cocoa-tree, showing the unpicked fruits, in which are contained the cocoa-nibs or seeds.

to be unproductive (*adj.*). Money is spent unproductively (*adv.*), that is, in an unproductive manner, if its spending does not increase wealth or happiness. The unproductiveness (*n.*) of a country, that is, its state or quality of being unproductive, may be due either to natural barrenness, or to the fact that its resources are not made the most of. A doctor may be interested in unprofessional (*adj.*) matters, that is, things not related to his profession. If he behaves in an unprofessional manner—one not befitting his profession—he may be called to account by his colleagues. Unprofessional occupations are those which are not classed as professions.

Business which brings no profits is unprofitable (*adj.*), and is done unprofitably (*adv.*). A discussion has unprofitableness (*n.*), the state or quality of being unprofitable, if it leads to no good result. An unprompted (*adj.*) action is one performed spontaneously, without prompting. Praise is unproportional (*adj.*) to merit if not proportioned to it.

Persons who are unprovided (*adj.*) with the means of procuring food or shelter are received into Poor Law institutions established for them. Orphanages make provision for children left unprovided for by the death of parents. An unprovoked (*adj.*) attack is one made without provocation.

unqualified (*ün kwol' i fid*), *adj.* Not competent; lacking proper qualifications; absolute; entire. (F. *incapable, incompétent, absolu, sans réserve.*)

One having little knowledge of a matter is unqualified to discuss it with authority. Unqualified persons, who have not been through a proper course of instruction and do not hold diplomas showing them to be proficient, are debarred by law from practising certain professions. Deeds of great bravery arouse our unqualified, or unlimited, admiration. An unqualified apology is one made without any attempt to defend one's conduct.

The natural beauty of Alpine scenery is absolutely unquestioned (*adj.*), not called in question. The truth of mathematical axioms, is unquestionable (*adj.*), or beyond question. Many things are unquestionably (*adv.*), or indisputably, dearer now than they were some years ago. A witness is unquestioned if no questions are asked him. His evidence is unquestionably true if its truth is manifest and admits

of no doubt. An unquiet (*adj.*) mind is restless and uneasy.

unravel (*ün räw' èl*), *v.t.* To separate the threads of; to untwist; to disentangle; to solve (a mystery). *v.i.* To become separated or untwisted. (F. *démêler, débrouiller; se détortiller.*)

To unravel a twisted skein may be a

task of some difficulty. A selvage is formed on the edge of a fabric to prevent unravelment (*n.*). If this were not done the threads would unravel and hang loose. A book is unread (*adj.*) if no one reads it; people are unread if they read little or nothing worth reading. To be unread (*adj.*) for a journey is to be unprepared for it; a person unready in action is one slow to act.

Dreams and fairy stories are unreal (*adj.*), that is, imaginary. Prosperity is unreal if not founded on a safe and sound basis. A story is said to have unreality (*n.*), the state

or quality of being unreal, if it seems too fanciful, or unlike actual life.

The word unreason (*n.*) means folly, the opposite of reason, or unreadiness to think or act rationally. An unreasonable (*adj.*) price is an absurdly high one. An unreasonable person is one who will not listen to reason and shows unreasonableness (*n.*) in his attitude of mind. A foolish, headstrong person often behaves unreasonably (*adv.*), in a manner contrary to reason.

To unreel (*v.t.*) cotton is to unwind it from a reel. Fishing-lines unreel (*v.i.*) as they run off their reels. To unreeve (*v.t.*) a rope is to draw it out from a ring or block through which it has been rove. A person not reformed or reclaimed from evil ways is unreformed (*adj.*); one who cannot be reformed is unreformable (*adj.*).

Anger is unreined (*adj.*) when not held in check. The word unrepair (*n.*) means disrepair or bad repair. A law is unrescinded (*adj.*) as long as it remains on the statute-book, though it may have ceased to be enforced.

The quality called unreserve (*n.*) is frankness or candour, the opposite of reserve. An unreserved (*adj.*) person is open and free-spoken; hospitality is unreserved if given without stint; theatre seats are unreserved if not assigned to certain persons. Confidence given without reservation is given unreservedly (*adv.*), and has unreservedness (*n.*), the state or quality of being unreserved.



Unravel.—Sir William Herschel, the famous astronomer, trying to unravel a problem of the heavens.

Since the World War (1914-18) the world has suffered much from political unrest (*n.*), which is restlessness, agitation, and dissatisfaction with the existing state of things. Noise and bustle make a place unrestful (*adj.*); incapable of giving rest to the mind and nerves. The word unrestfully (*adv.*) means in an unrestful manner, and unrestfulness (*n.*) is the state or quality of being unrestful or restless.

An unrested (*adj.*) ruin or picture is one which remains in a damaged condition. Many articles lost in public vehicles are unrested, or not returned, to the owners, because the latter do not apply for them. Tears are unrestrainable (*adj.*) when they cannot be held back; to weep unrestrainably (*adv.*) is to weep without restraint. Anger is unrestrained (*adj.*), or not controlled, when a person gives vent to it unrestrainedly (*adv.*). The state or quality of being without check or restraint is unrestrainedness (*n.*).



Unrested.—The unrested ruins of the Residency at Lucknow, a place memorable for its heroic defence during the Indian Mutiny of 1857-8.

An unridable (*adj.*) horse cannot be ridden; an unridden (*adj.*) horse is one that has never been ridden. To unriddle (*v.t.*) a riddle or problem is to solve it. Comparatively few ancient tombs in Egypt have remained unrifled (*adj.*), or unrobbed. A shot-gun is unrifled, by which we mean that the barrel has no rifling.

Sailors unrig (*v.t.*) a ship when they take the rigging off her. An unrighteous (*adj.*) deed is an unjust or wicked one. It is done unrighteously (*adv.*). Unrighteousness (*n.*) is the state of being unrighteous.

To unrip (*v.t.*) a seam is to cut or tear it open. Fruit is unripe (*adj.*) when immature, and its unripeness (*n.*), or unripe condition, may make it unwholesome. To be unrivalled (*adj.*) is to be without a rival, or to be unequalled. Drapers unroll (*v.t.*) material, that is, unwind it from rolls, to show to customers; a blind will unroll (*v.i.*) if the cord is pulled. Manuscript is usually sent through the post unrolled (*adj.*), that is, not rolled, but flat. An unruly (*un*

roo' li, *adj.*) people is lawless and difficult to govern. The state or quality of being unruly is unruliness (*un* roo' li' nēs, *n.*).

unsaddle (*un* sād' l), *v.t.* To remove the saddle from (a horse); to dislodge (a rider) from the saddle; to unseat. *v.i.* To unsaddle one's horse. (F. *desseller, désarçonner.*)

Troopers unsaddle horses, or unsaddle, when they return to quarters from a march. In mediaeval tournaments each rider tried to unseat, or unsaddle, his opponent, usually by thrusting with the lance. An unsaddled (*adj.*) horse is one from which the saddle has been removed.

A solution is unsaturated (*adj.*) if the largest possible amount of the chemical which it can contain has not been dissolved in it. Food is unsavoury (*adj.*) if not tasty and appetizing. Unsavouriness (*n.*) in a dish may be due to lack of condiments or seasoning; figuratively, a nasty or distasteful subject is said to have unsavouriness.

Some mountain peaks have proved to be unscalable (*adj.*), that is, incapable of being climbed. Poetry not written in a metre is unscannable (*adj.*)—it cannot be scanned. A house is unscreened (*adj.*) from the winds if not sheltered from them; gravel is unscreened if it has not been sifted through a riddle. We unscrew (*v.t.*) a screw or bolt when we loosen or remove it, and unscrew a part when we take the screws out of it to allow of its removal.

An unscrupulous (*adj.*) person has no scruples of conscience, and behaves unscrupulously (*adv.*), or in an unprincipled way. The unscrupulousness (*n.*) of such

a person is his quality or state of being unaffected by scruples. To unseal (*v.t.*) a letter is to break the seals on it, or to open it. An unsealed (*adj.*) document is one without a seal; an unsealed envelope is one left open, without being sealed down. To undo or rip a garment at the seams is to unseam (*v.t.*) it.

The judgments of God (Romans xi, 33) are unsearchable (*adj.*), that is, hidden or inscrutable. When a very important or valuable thing is lost no corner is left unsearched (*adj.*), or unexamined. Cold weather in summer is unseasonable (*adj.*), or unusual at the season. A visit has unseasonableness (*n.*), the quality of being unseasonable, if ill-timed. To jest unseasonably (*adv.*) is to make jokes out of season, or at an inappropriate time. Food is unseasoned (*adj.*) if it is not flavoured with seasoning or condiments. Unseasoned timber is wood that has not been seasoned. It is not in a fit condition to be used in constructional work.



Unsightly.—Unsightly litter left by people who spent a hank-holiday on Hampstead Heath, one of London's most popular open spaces.

A restive horse may unseat (*v.t.*) a rider, or throw him from the saddle. A member of Parliament deprived of his seat in the House of Commons is described as unseated (*adj.*); an unseated hall is one not yet provided with seats. Things are unseen (*adj.*) if invisible, or hidden from sight, or if not previously seen. In the last sense the word is used of a passage—not previously prepared, and new to the scholar—set for translation at sight. By the unseen (*n.*) is meant the unseen world, the world of spirits.

A gathering is unselect (*adj.*) if it contains people of different social ranks. Jewellers unset (*v.t.*) gems by taking them from their setting. An unset (*adj.*) gem is an unmounted one; an unset trap is one not set. An unset fracture is one in which the bones have not been set, or arranged in proper position.

Thunder-storms are apt to unsettle (*v.t.*) the weather, or make it changeable, so that a spell of unsettled (*adj.*) weather ensues. A debt which is owing remains unsettled until it is paid; a region is unsettled if not yet occupied by colonists.

A person of vacillating or changeable temperament is said to be unsettled in mind. A spell of idleness may unsettle a person and disincline him for sustained toil or effort. Boundaries are unsettled until they are decided or delimited.

To unship (*v.t.*) a cargo is to unload it; to unship a rudder is to remove it from its place at a vessel's stern. Oars are said to be unshipped (*adj.*) when out of the rowlocks. A coastline not yet sighted from an approaching ship is unsighted (*adj.*). An unsighted gun is one which has no sights on it, or one not sighted on a target.

An unsightly (*adj.*) object is one displeasing to the eye, or ugly; and unsightliness (*n.*) is ugliness. Unskilled (*adj.*) means clumsy, or lacking in skill. In a special sense, workers—for instance, labourers—are said to be unskilled if they have not undergone a special training or apprenticeship to fit them for a trade or craft. Unskilled labour is that not needing, or done without, such a training. One can unsolder (*v.t.*), or separate, soldered joints by heating them.

An unsophisticated (*adj.*) person is one simple, artless, and natural in manner; unsophisticated wines are pure and unadulterated. The quality or state of being unsophisticated is unsophisticatedness (*n.*).

Timber is unsound (*adj.*) if decayed; a horse is unsound if defective in any part of its body; an investment is unsound if risky; and an argument is unsound if fallacious. A house on bad foundations is unsoundly (*adv.*) built; meat unfit for human food has unsoundness (*n.*), the state or quality of being unsound. The word unsparing (*adj.*) has the two very different meanings of liberal and unmerciful. One person may give his money unsparingly (*adv.*), or open-handedly, to charitable objects; another may be unsparing, or unforbearing, in his treatment of those who offend him. An unspeakable rogue is indescribably bad.

Grief is unspeakable (*adj.*) when it cannot be described in words; People are unspeakably (*adv.*) grateful if their gratitude is too great for expression. An unspliced (*adj.*) rope is one having no splice in it. Conduct is unsporting (*adj.*) or unsportsmanlike (*adj.*) if not typical or worthy of a sportsman.

To unstep (*v.t.*) a mast is to take it out of the step, or socket, in which its foot rests. To unstitch (*v.t.*) a dress is to undo its seams by unpicking the stitches. To unstock (*v.t.*) a shop is to remove or deplete its stock of goods. An unstocked (*adj.*) gun is one which has no stock. To unstop (*v.t.*) a fox's earth is to remove an obstruction placed in the entrance to it. An unstopped (*adj.*) organ-pipe is one—open at the upper end—having no stop. We unstrap (*v.t.*) baggage when we undo the straps round it, or loosen those which attach it to a carrier.

To unstring (*v.t.*) a harp or a violin is to loosen or remove its strings; to unstring beads is to take them off their string. Unstrung (*adj.*) beads are those which are loose and not strung. A person's nerves are sometimes said to be unstrung, or weakened, through shock or illness. Grace in movement is unstudied (*adj.*) when it comes naturally, without conscious effort.

The word unsurveyed (*adj.*) may mean either not measured by surveyors or not

viewed. An unsuspected (*adj.*) danger is one thought not to exist, into which an unsuspecting (*adj.*), or unsuspicious (*adj.*), person—one having no fears or suspicions—might come unsuspectingly (*adv.*), or unsuspiciously (*adv.*), that is, unawares. Unsuspiciousness (*n.*) is the state or quality of being unsuspicious.

untemper (ün ten' pēr), *v.t.* To draw the temper of (steel, etc.). (F. *rendre non-trempe*.)

It is easy to untemper a piece of steel by making the metal red-hot and allowing it to cool slowly. An untempered (*adj.*) chisel, which has not been tempered, or which has been softened to remove its temper, is unfit for use as a cutting tool. Untempered also means not controlled or moderated. A military position is untenable (*adj.*) if it cannot be held; an argument has untenableness (*n.*), the quality or state of being untenable, if it cannot be maintained.

Buildings not fit to be occupied by a tenant, are untenable (*adj.*); an untenanted (*adj.*) house is one which is not occupied. An untended (*adj.*) fire will soon die out in the grate. Meat is untender (*adj.*) if tough; words are untender if unkind; thanks are untendered (*adj.*) if not offered.

Young people are sometimes unthinking (*adj.*), which means thoughtless or careless, and hurt a person's feelings unthinkingly (*adv.*). To unthread (*v.t.*) a needle is to take the thread out of it; to unthread a maze is to find one's way back through it to the entrance. In one kind of race the competitors take an unthreaded (*adj.*) needle and a length of thread, and have to thread the needle as they run the course. To untie (*v.t.*) a knot is to undo it; to untie a horse is to unfasten the rope holding it. An untied (*adj.*) shoe-lace may cause a person to trip up and tumble.

until (ün til'), *prep.* Till. *conj.* Till. (F. *jusqu'à*; *jusqu'à ce que*.)

This word may be substituted for till in all its uses.

From O. Norse *und* up to, and *till* till [2]; cp. O. Saxon, Goth. *und* up to. See unto.

untimbered (ün tim' bērd), *adj.* Not timbered; having no trees. (F. *sans arbres*.)

An untimbered landscape—one which is treeless—presents a barren and empty appearance. At one time few cottage

walls were untimbered, for balks of wood were generally used in their construction, the spaces between being filled in with brick or other material. In modern buildings the appearance is often simulated by thin wood fastened on to the walls.

An untimely (*adj.*) frost is one that comes out of its proper time or season; an untimely death is an early or premature death. A remark has untimeliness (*n.*) if made at an inappropriate moment.

unto (ün' tu), *prep.* To.

This word may be used for "to" except where the latter is employed as the sign of the infinitive. It is found chiefly in religious and poetical language.

M.E., altered from *until*.

untold (ün töld'), *adj.* Not told; not revealed or disclosed; not counted; unnumbered. (F. *inexprimé*, *sans nombre*, *vaste*, *inouï*.)

The stars are untold, or innumerable. An untold story is one not narrated or revealed. An army suffers untold losses if the casualties are too great to be counted. A very rich man is sometimes said to have untold wealth. An untoward (ün tö' ārd, *adj.*) happening is an unfavourable or unfortunate one, or one merely annoying and vexatious. The word is used of persons

or animals in the sense of perverse or intractable. An untoward season is one not propitious or prosperous.

A country is untravelled (*adj.*) if not crossed by travellers, but we speak of a person as untravelled if he has not visited foreign countries or has had little experience of travel. A story is untrue (*adj.*) if not in accordance with facts; an untruth (*n.*) is a falsehood. Its untruth is its quality of being untrue. A disloyal person is untrue to his allegiance; anything which deviates from the correct standard may be described as untrue.

An untruthful (*adj.*) statement is one at variance with the truth; an untruthful person is one given to speaking untruthfully (*adv.*), or in a manner devoid of truth. Untruthfulness (*n.*) is lack of truth, or the state of being untrue.

To untruss (*v.t.*) a bound person is to free him from his fastenings. Formerly to untruss meant to undress by undoing the many laces then used to fasten clothes. An untrussed (*adj.*) fowl is one not made ready for cooking by trussing or skewering together.



Untie.—A dog untying the rope by which its master has been bound.

The awns of some grasses, which twist in dry weather, will untwine (*v.i.*), or untwist (*v.i.*), and become relaxed on the approach of dampness. To untwine (*v.t.*), or untwist (*v.t.*), the strands of a rope is to uncoil them. A parasitic climbing plant twines itself so closely round the trunk of its host that it is very difficult to untwine, or separate, from the latter.

unusual (ün ū' zhū àl), *adj.* Not usual or common; strange; remarkable. (F. *rare, inaccoutumé.*)

Some summers are unusually (*adv.*) cold and wet, the weather being characterized by these unpleasant features to a strange or unusual extent. Unusual dryness, on the other hand, may cause a period of drought. Unuttered (*adj.*) words are those left unsaid, to which we do not give utterance. Emotion is unutterable (*adj.*) if too deep to be expressed; one is unutterably (*adv.*) relieved, that is, to a degree beyond description, when a long period of suspense or anxiety is at last ended by favourable tidings.

unvalued (ün vāl' ūd), *adj.* Not valued or esteemed; not priced; not appraised. (F. *non prisé, peu estimé.*)

Unvalued trifles are things upon which we set little or no value. Until valuers have estimated or appraised the value of a dead person's estate, the latter is said to be unvalued. An unvarnished (*adj.*) article is one not coated with varnish; but a story told in simple language, without embellishment or striving after effect, is called an unvarnished story.

Usually a person of eminence is asked to unveil (*v.t.*) a statue or memorial, that is, to remove a covering from it as a sign that it is dedicated. Women unveil (*v.i.*) when they remove their veils. An unvouched (*adj.*) document or statement is a document or statement that has not been properly witnessed or vouched for.

unwarrantable (ün wor' ànt àbl), *adj.* Not justifiable; not excusable; improper. (F. *inexcusable.*)

An unwarrantable liberty is one for which no excuse or warrant can be found. An unwarrantable interference with the freedom or privilege of citizens is one which is improper and not warranted either by law or by circumstances.

An illegal act has unwarrantableness (*n.*), the state of being unwarrantable, and is done unwarrantably (*adv.*), or unjustifiably.

An unwarranted (*adj.*) article is one sold without a guarantee of good quality, but an unwarranted remark or charge is one devoid of justification. Lack of caution makes one unwary (*adj.*). Many proverbs warn us not to act unwarily (*adv.*), or heedlessly, in matters of importance, and point out that unwariness (*n.*), or lack of caution, may bring disaster.

Plants soon droop in hot weather if left unwatered (*adj.*), that is, without water. An unwatered country has few or no rivers which water it. To be unwell (*adj.*) is to be indisposed, or in bad or indifferent health.

A tyrant dies unwept (*adj.*), or unlamented. A hammer so heavy that it cannot easily be wielded is unwieldy (*adj.*). Very large and heavy vehicles move unwieldily (*adv.*), that is, ponderously and clumsily. Unwieldiness (*n.*) is the quality or state of being unwieldy.

To unwill (*v.t.*) something that has been wished for is to desire it not to come about, to will the reverse. To be unwilling (*adj.*) is to be reluctant; an unwilling act is one done involuntarily or with aversion.

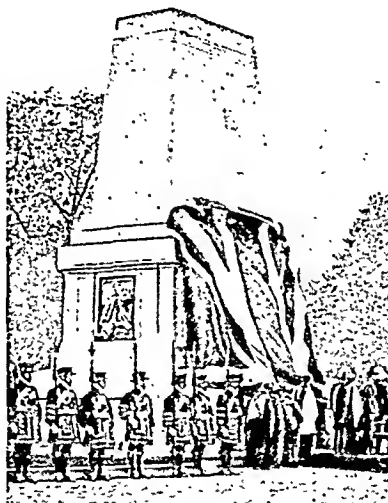
To perform a task unwillingly (*adv.*) or with unwillingness (*n.*) is to do it against one's will. To unwind (*v.t.*) a reel of thread is to remove the thread by winding in the reverse direction, until the reel is unwound. An unwitting (*adj.*) mistake, or a blunder perpetrated unwittingly (*adv.*), is one made unintentionally, or of which a person is not conscious.

To be unwonted (*adj.*) to excitement is to be unaccustomed to it; an unwonted event is one rare or infrequent. To be unwontedly (*adv.*) active is to be unusually so. The word unwontedness (*n.*) means the state or quality of being unwonted, uncommon, infrequent, or unaccustomed. Unwound (ün wound') is the past

participle of unwind. An unwounded (ün woon' dèd, *adj.*) person is one free from wounds.

An unwritten (*adj.*) letter is one not yet written; unwritten history is merely oral and traditional, not based on or recorded in writings. The unwritten law of a country is that part of its law which is based on custom and not on Acts of Parliament.

up (üp), *adv.* To a higher or superior place, position, value, or degree; to a place farther north; in a higher place or position; upright; raised; out of bed; in the saddle; ready for action; effectually. *prep.* From a lower to a higher position or point on,



Unveil.—The Guards' Memorial in London about to be unveiled with the appropriate ceremonial.

or in a higher part of; inland from the coast or from the mouth of a river. *adj.* Moving or sloping upwards; going towards the capital. *n.* The state of being up. *v.t.* To put up; to raise. *v.i.* To rise; to come forward; to begin suddenly. (F: *en haut, plus haut, droit, debout, levé, monté, prêt, efficacement; en haut de; remontant; haut; élever; se lever.*)

Aeroplanes fly high up in the air. Prices go up, that is, increase, when there is scarcity. A violinist tightens up the strings of his violin to tune it. An undergraduate speaks of going up when he returns to his university. We screw up a box when we make it fast with screws. Many thousands of people living outside London take an up train to business every morning, having to get up very early to reach the station in time.

We have to leave a public reading room or museum when time is up, that is, when the time during which it is open has ended; and competitors assembled to run a race start off when time is up, that is, when the moment for starting comes. We may have to walk fast to come up with, which means to overtake, someone walking in the same direction who started ahead of us. To roam up and down a country is to roam over it in all directions. To look a man up and down is to have a good look at him, generally in a critical manner. What is called rolling country consists of ups and downs in the sense of rises and falls. We must expect ups and downs, that is, changes of fortune, in the course of our lives.

An athlete must train to be up to, that is, to reach, the form needed for racing. When we are unwell we do not feel up to, in the sense of equal to or inclined for, games. The expression that it is up to a person to do this or that means that it is his special business or duty to do it. Some children are up to anything, that is, ready for any fun or mischief.

A business is up to date if conducted on the most modern lines, and a history is up to date if it describes very recent happenings. The colloquial question "What's up?" means "What is going on?"

A.-S. *upp* (of direction), *uppe* of position; cp. Dutch *op*, G. *auf*, O. Norse *upp*. ANT.: *adv.*, *prep.*, *adj.*, *n.*, *v.* Down.

up-. A prefix used adverbially with verbs, and with nouns derived from them.

Many of these verbs are now obsolete or used only in poetry, as we prefer to place

the adverb after the verb instead of prefixing it. To take examples, we say build up rather than upbuild, cheer up instead of upcheer, and gather up instead of upgather.

upanishad (oo pa' ni shad; oo pān' i shād), *n.* One of a series of ancient sacred books of the Brahminic religion.

Sansk., from *upa* near, *ni-shad* to lie down.

upas (ū' pās), *n.* The upas-tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*) of Java; the poisonous milky sap of this and other Javanese trees. (F. *upas*.)

From incisions made in the bark of the upas-tree (*n.*) oozes the poisonous juice, from which a deadly arrow-poison is prepared. From the freshly-cut tree or bark a poisonous vapour is given out, which may cause painful eruptions on the skin, but there is no truth in the old tale that the upas' so poisons the air around it that no animal can live in its neighbourhood. Figuratively, the word is applied to any evil influence or practice; for example, we often hear of the upas of drunkenness.

Malay = poison.

upbraid (ūp brād'), *v.t.* To reproach (with); to reprove severely. *v.i.* To utter reproaches. (F. *reprocher, réprimander.*)

A farmer is sure to upbraid a boy whom he finds in his orchard. He may also upbraid the boy with the dishonesty of stealing apples. In thus speaking upbraidingly (ūp brād' ing li, *adv.*), or scoldingly, the farmer may be called an upbraider (ūp brād' er, *n.*), and his reproof an upbraiding (ūp brād' ing, *n.*). These last two words, though often met with in poetry, are seldom used in ordinary writing or conversation.

A.-S. *upbregdan* to lay hold upon. See braid. SYN.: Charge, chide, scold.

upbringing (ūp' bring ing), *n.* The process of maintaining and training; education in behaviour and manners. (F. *éducation.*)

Boys and girls who achieve success in life generally owe this to the upbringing given them by their parents.

The upcast (ūp' kast, *adj.*) shaft of a mine, commonly called the upcast (*n.*), is the shaft through which ventilating air rises after passing through the workings. To go up-country (ūp' kūn tri; ūp kūn' tri, *adv.*) is to travel inland from the sea to the up-country (*n.*), that is, the up-country (*adj.*), or interior part, of a country. Up-growth (ūp' grōth, *n.*) is the process of growing up or development, or a thing which has grown up.



Upas-tree.—A fine upas-tree in front of the sanatorium at Sindanglaya, Java.

A mountain range is in many cases the result of an upheaval (*üp hēv' ăl, n.*) of the earth's crust. In a figurative sense, we often speak of a disturbance or a violent change in our daily routine as an upheaval. To upheave (*üp hēv', v.t.*) anything is to thrust it upwards from below, especially by a great effort, and a thing that rises up by itself is said to upheave (*v.i.*).

An uphill (*üp' hil, adj.*) surface is one that slopes upwards; an uphill task is a difficult one. A motorist may have to use a lower gear when travelling uphill (*üp hil', adv.*), that is, up an incline.



Upheaval.—A scene in a London street, showing a violent upheaval of the roadway caused by an underground explosion.

uphold (*üp höld', v.t.*) To keep erect; to support or give support to; to approve; to maintain. *p.t.* and *p.p.* upheld (*üp held'*). (F. *soutenir, maintenir.*)

Hops need stakes to uphold them. The verdict obtained in one of the lower courts of law may be upheld or quashed on appeal. Every good citizen is an upholder (*üp höld'ér, n.*) of the cause of justice.

From E. *up* and *hold*. *SYN.*: Confirm, countenance, sustain. *ANT.*: Disapprove, oppose, reject.

upholster (*üp hōl' stēr, v.t.*) To furnish (a room, house, etc.) with carpets and hangings; to provide (chairs, sofas, etc.) with cushions, padding, and coverings. (F. *tapisser.*)

One who upholsters rooms or furniture is an upholsterer (*üp hōl' stēr ér, n.*). His work and the things which he provides are called upholstery (*üp hōl' stē ri, n.*).

Originally a noun (= modern upholsterer), synonymous with *upholder*, and applied to one trading in furniture; earlier *uphold-ster*.

uphroe (*ü' frō, n.*) A long wooden slat with holes to take the cords which support an awning on a ship, etc.

From Dutch *juffrouw* maiden, from *jong* young, *vrouw* woman.

upkeep (*üp' kēp, n.*) Maintenance. (F. *entretien.*)

The upkeep of a house is the business of keeping it in proper repair and staffed with servants.

An upland (*üp' länd, n.*) is a stretch of high ground. The uplands of a country are the upland (*adj.*), or loftier, parts of it, as opposed to the lowlands or plains near sea-level or bordering rivers.

To uplift (*üp lift', v.t.*) is to lift up or raise. A policeman stops traffic with his uplifted arm. In geological strata an uplift (*üp' lift, n.*) is an upheaval causing an upward bend; in a figurative sense, uplift means elevation or improvement of the mind, thoughts, or character. The uplying (*üp' li ing, adj.*) fields of a farm are the highest on it.

upon (*ü pon', prep. and adv.*) *On.* (F. *sur.*)

We use this compound of "on" when the construction requires that the preposition should follow its object, as for example in the phrases "very little to live upon" and "not much to go upon." It is found in many exclamatory phrases, as "upon my word," and "upon my honour," and is also commonly used to denote addition or multiplicity as in "line upon line" and "jest upon jest."

M.E. *uppon* (*up, on*), influenced by: O. Norse *upp ā* (Dan. *på*).

upper (*üp' ér, adj.*) Higher in place, rank, or dignity. *n.* The part of a boot or shoe above the sole. (F. *supérieur; empeigne.*)

A boy or girl is often said to be in the upper school when he or she is in the higher division, or one of the upper classes.

The House of Lords is often spoken of as the Upper House (*n.*), the House of Commons being the Lower House. Sometimes the term upper ten (*n.*), or upper ten thousand (*n.*), is applied to the leading classes of society. A printer speaks of the upper case when he refers to the case which holds the capital letters; this is the uppermost (*üp' ér mōst, adj.*) of a pair of type cases. A sailor calls those parts of the ship that are above the water when the vessel is prepared for a voyage, the upper works. We may speak of gaining the upper hand in the sense of gaining the mastery; a person who has done this is often placed uppermost (*adv.*) in popular estimation. One who is in very poor circumstances is sometimes said to be on his uppers, an expression which really means that he has worn away the soles of his shoes, and is compelled to walk on the uppers.

Comparative of *up*; cp. Dutch *opper*; the *n.* is short for *upper-leather*. *SYN.*: *adj.* Higher, superior. *ANT.*: *adj.* Inferior, lower.

uppish (üp' ish), *adj.* Forward; self-important. (F. *suffisant, avantageux*.)

It is difficult to snub an uppish person, but one who behaves uppishly (üp' ish li, *adv.*), that is, self-assertively, may be punished for his uppishness (üp' ish nés, *n.*) by being ignored by his associates.

From E. *up* and *-ish*. *SYN.*: Arrogant, pert, pretentious. *ANT.*: Diffident, modest, unpretentious.

upraise (üp rāz'), *v.t.* To raise up; to lift up. (F. *soulever, élever, lever*.)

We may be said to upraise our voices when we sing, but although we find the verb in many hymns and psalms, it is rare in ordinary conversation and writing. In poetical language we may say that high mountains uprear (üp rēr', *v.t.*), that is, lift up, their heads to the clouds.

upright (üp' rit) *adj.* Erect; vertical; perpendicular; honest; righteous. *adv.* Erect. *n.* An upright part of a structure. (F. *droit, debout, vertical, honnête, probe; droit; montant*.)

In predicative use the adjective is also pronounced üp rit'. An upright piano has the strings stretched on a vertical frame. Soldiers are trained to hold themselves upright. The angle which a golf-club presents when it is soled or grounded is called the upright. The goal-posts in football are called the uprights. Uprightly (üp' rit li, *adv.*) means in an honest manner; uprightness (üp' rit nés, *n.*) is the state or quality of being upright in any sense.

From E. *up* and *right*. *SYN.*: *adj.* Exemplary, just, vertical. *ANT.*: *adj.* Base, nefarious, prone, unprincipled.



Uprising.—The uprising in 1809 of the Tyrolese, who were led by Andreas Hofer, against the French and the Bavarians.

uprising (üp riz' ing), *n.* The act of rising up; an insurrection. (F. *lever, soulèvement*.)

When the Psalmist in his prayer says "Thou knowest my downsitting and mine uprising" (Psalms cxxxix, 2) he uses the word in the sense of "standing up." Although

rarely in ordinary speech and writing, we sometimes speak of the rising of a previously conquered district as an uprising.

From E. *up* and *rising*, verbal *n.* from *rise*.

uproar (üp' rör), *n.* A great noise or clamour; a violent disturbance. (F. *tumulte, tapage, tintamarre, brouhaha*.)

If a speaker called his audience a pack of rogues there would probably be an uproar, and the meeting would become uproarious (üp rör' i üs, *adj.*). An audience will usually laugh uproariously (üp rör' i üs li, *adv.*) at a good joke, and the speaker is then pleased at the uproariousness (üp rör' i üs nés, *n.*) of its reception.

From Dutch *oproer* (*op* up, *voeren* stir); cp. G. *aufrohr*. *SYN.*: Clamour, hubbub, racket, tumult.

uproot (üp root'), *v.t.* To tear or dig up by or as by the roots. (F. *déraciner, extirper*.)

We sometimes have to uproot plants in our garden to make room for others. We uproot ourselves if we move away from a place where we have lived for a long time.

From *up* and *root*. *SYN.*: Eradicate, extirpate.

upset (üp set', *v.*; üp' set, *n.* and *adj.*), *v.t.* To overturn; to trouble or disturb; figuratively, to make void; to shorten and thicken (a tire or other metal object) by hammering or pressure. *v.i.* To be overturned. *n.* The act of upsetting; the state of being upset. *adj.* Of a price at an auction, lowest at which property will be sold. (F. *renverser, bouleverser, refouler; verser, chavirer; bouleversement*.)

We should be upset, or troubled, if we knocked against and upset, that is, overturned, a cabinet containing valuable china.

A wet afternoon may upset all the arrangements made for a garden-party. A quarrel or bad news may cause an upset in a household. A person offering property for sale by auction often places a reserve price on it. This is the lowest price at which it may be sold, and is known as the upset price.

From *up* and *set*; cp. older *over-set*. *SYN.*: *n.* Derangement, disturbance. *v.* Derange, overturn, reverse.

upshot (üp'shot), *n.* The result or final issue; general effect. (F. *résultat, fin, conclusion*.)

Lifelong friendship is often the upshot of a chance meeting. We can never tell what may be the upshot of a quarrel between nations.

From E. *up* and *shot*; originally a final shot in an archery match. *SYN.*: Conclusion, consequence, result.

upside-down (üp' sid down'), *adj.* and *adv.* With the upper part below; wrong way up; in a state of confusion; topsy-turvy. (F. *sens dessus dessous*.)

Aeroplanes can be flown upside-down for considerable distances. Figuratively, we may say our houses are upside-down during the annual period of spring-cleaning.

Formerly *up so down* = up as if down; a peculiar phrase without known parallels.

upstair (üp' stâr), *adj.* Relating to or in an upper story. (F. *d'en haut, supérieur.*)

An upstairs room is not on the ground floor or in the basement. We have to go upstairs (üp stârs', *adv.*), that is, to an upper story. An upstart (üp' start, *n.*) is a person of humble origin who gains power or wealth suddenly, and uses it in an arrogant manner.

To row upstream (üp strēm', *adv.*) is to row towards the source of a river, and therefore against the current. Salmon seek upstream (*adj.*) places, that is, places lying well up a river, in which to spawn.

In writing, an upstroke (üp' strök, *n.*), which is a line made upward, should be thinner than a downstroke. The upstroke of a piston or pump plunger is a movement in an upward direction.

We sometimes describe a person as slow in the uptake (üp' tâk, *n.*) if he is slow to understand. The uptake of a boiler is a passage or flue connecting the furnace with a chimney or shaft; the uptake shaft (*n.*) of a mine is a shaft through which air rises to the surface from underground workings. In the United States people speak of an uptown (üp' toun, *adj.*) street, meaning one in the higher or more central part of a town.

From E. *up* and *stair*.

upward (üp' wârd), *adj.* Directed or moving towards a higher place; rising; towards the source or origin. *adv.* From a lower to a higher place; in an upward direction; towards the source; more. A more common form of the adverb is upwards (üp' wârdz). (F. *ascendant, montant; plus haut, en haut, en remonant.*)

A cautious person looks upwards before going under a ladder, that is, his glance

takes an upward direction. We may trace a stream upwards, that is, towards its source or spring. Articles at a fancy bazaar may be priced at one shilling and upwards; there may be upwards of, that is more than, one hundred kinds. Upwardly (üp' wârd li, *adv.*) is seldom used.

From *up* and *ward(s)*.
ANT.: *adj.* and *adv.* Downward.

uraeus (ū rē' ūs), *n.* An emblem in the form of a serpent placed on the head-dress of ancient Egyptian divinities and kings as a symbol of sovereignty.

L., from Gr. *ouraios* alleged to represent the Egyptian name of the cobra, apparently influenced by the Greek homonym derived from *oura* tail.

Ural-Altaic (ūr' âl âl tã' ik), *adj.* Of or relating to the region of the Ural and Altaic mountains, its inhabitants, or their languages; in philology, denoting the family of agglutinative languages spoken in Asia and eastern Europe, including Mongolic, Finno-Ugrian, and Turkic. (F. *ouralo-altaïque.*)

The Ural-Altaic group of languages, known also as the Turanian, includes Turkish, Hungarian, Manchu, and Finnish.

uranium (ū' rã' ni ùm), *n.* A hard, white metallic element, chemical symbol U, found in pitchblende and other ores. (F. *uranium.*)

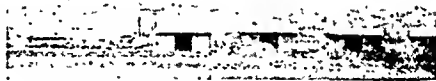
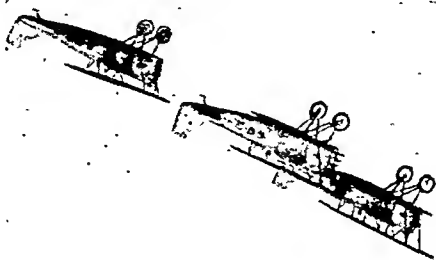
This comparatively rare metal is not found native, but in its oxides, which are said to be uranic (ū rãn' ik, *adj.*) or uranous (ūr' â nūs, *adj.*), according as they contain uranium in its higher or its lower valency.

From *Uranus* and *-ium*.

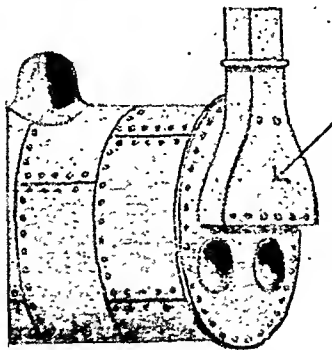
urano-. This is a prefix meaning the sky, the heavens. (F. *urano-*.)

Descriptive astronomy is sometimes called uranography (ūr â nog' rã fi, *n.*). Uranometry (ūr â nom' è tri, *n.*) means the measurement of the real or apparent distances of the stars. A map showing the magnitudes of the stars and their arrangement into groups or constellations is also called an uranometry.

From Gr. *ouranos* heaven, sky.



Upside-down.—Aeroplanes of the U.S. navy manoeuvring close together and upside-down.



Uptake.—The uptake is a flue connecting a boiler with its funnel or chimney.

Uranus (ūr' à nùs), *n.* The most ancient of the Greek gods; the seventh farthest planet from the sun. (F. *Uranus*.)

Uranus was the son of Ge, the Earth, and the father of Kronos, or Saturn, and the Titans. After him was named the outermost but one of the planets, lying between Saturn and Neptune. This heavenly body had been regarded as a faint star before 1781, when Sir William Herschel proved it to be a planet. It is nearly twenty times as far from the sun as the earth.

L., from Gr. *ouranos* heaven.

urare (u ra' ri). This is another form of curare. See curare.

urban (ēr' bân), *adj.* Of, relating to, situated in, or living in, a city or town. *n.* A person belonging to or living in a city or town. (F. *urbain*.)

The urban population of a country is distinguished from its rural population. Municipal councils of to-day have to deal with many urban problems, especially those relating to the health and welfare of people living in overcrowded parts of towns. An urban district is a district for the purpose of local government.

From L. *urbānus* pertaining to a town, from *urbs* town, city. SYN.: *adj.* Metropolitan. ANT.: *adj.* Rural.

urbane (ūr bân'), *adj.* Courteous; refined; elegant; suavely polite. (F. *poli, affable, cultivé*.)

Urbane manners originally denoted those of townspeople, who were considered to be more polished and fashionable than country folk. Nowadays any person is said to be urbane, or to behave urbanely (ūr bân' li, *adv.*), if his manners are courteous and refined. The quality or character of being urbane is urbanity (ūr bân' i ti, *n.*). We speak of the urbanity, that is, the elegance and refinement, of a person's bearing, and sometimes describe the courtesies of social life as its urbanities.

As *urban*. SYN.: Courteous, elegant, polished, polite, suave. ANT.: Boorish, discourteous, rough, rustic, unrefined.

urchin (ēr' chin), *n.* A roguish or mischievous small boy; a youngster; a sea-urchin. (F. *gamin, polisson, oursin*.)

Properly hedgehog. O. Northern F. *herichon* (Walloon *urechon*, F. *hérisson*), dim. from L. *éricus*, lengthened form of *ēr* hedgehog; cp. Gr. *khēr* hedgehog, *kharrassein* to scratch. See character. Goblins were supposed to take the form of hedgehogs.

Urdu (oor' doo), *n.* The Hindustani language. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or written in this language. (F. *hindoustani*.)

Urdu is founded on a dialect which arose in the camps and bazaars as a means of

communication between the Hindus and their Mohammedan conquerors.

Hindustani *urdū*, Turkish *ordū* camp. See horde.

urge (ěrj), *v.t.* To drive; to force onwards; to cause to proceed with difficulty; to press earnestly with arguments or entreaties, etc.; to dwell on emphatically or persistently; to press the adoption or acceptance of; to insist on. *n.* The act of urging; the fact of being urged; an impelling force, motive, or influence. (F. *presser, pousser, exciter*.)

A strong breeze may be said to urge a boat forward. The captain of a team sometimes has to urge his men on, or urge them to make greater efforts. We urge an objection to some procedure when we express our disapproval in an earnest manner. Jane Austen (1775-1817) experienced the urge to write at an early age. She wrote a large number of tales before she was sixteen. An urgent (ēr' jent, *adj.*) matter is one that requires prompt attention. The British Broadcasting Corporation broadcasts private messages of an urgent nature, or such as call for immediate action, and so have the quality of urgency (ēr' jën si, *n.*). When a person has accidentally taken poison first-aid treatment is needed urgently (ēr' jent li, *adv.*), or in an urgent manner. Some reformers are urgent, or insistent, in their demands for social reconstruction.

L. *urgere* to press, drive; akin to Gr. *ergon* to constrain, and E. *wreak*. SYN.: *v.* Hasten, impel, importune, incite, stimulate. ANT.: *v.* Check, dissuade, hinder, oppose, restrain.

Urim and Thummim (ūr' im and thüm' im), *n.pl.* Sacred objects of an unknown nature worn in or upon the breast-plate of the Jewish high-priest (Exodus

xxviii, 30). It has been suggested that the Urim and Thummim were two small stones used in casting lots to discover the will of Jehovah, and representing light and darkness, or "yes" and "no."

Heb. of doubtful meaning; perhaps "curses" and "perfections."

urine (ūr' in), *n.* The waste liquid secreted from the blood by the kidneys. (F. *urine*.)

The white crystalline substance called uric acid (ūr' ik äs' id, *n.*) is present normally in small quantities in urine. Various diseases are caused by the excessive production of this acid. The word urinary (ūr' i ná ri, *adj.*) means pertaining to, or of the nature of, urine. A urinometer (ūr i nom' é tēr, *n.*) is an apparatus for measuring the specific gravity of urine.

F., from L. *urina*; cp. Sansk. *vāri* water.



Urchin.—Sea-urchins, of the genus *Echinus*, with and without spines.

urman (ēr' mǎn), *n.* A large tract of swampy, coniferous forest country in the taiga of Siberia.

The Siberians fix frames, resembling snow-shoes, to their feet when crossing the dreadful quagmires of the urmans. Many, however, are impassable in summer, and some have probably never been visited by man.

Siberian word.

urn (ĕrn), *n.* A round or square-cornered vessel, usually with a supporting base, for holding the ashes of a cremated corpse; something resembling an urn in shape or purpose; the grave; a vase-shaped vessel with a tap, in which tea, coffee, etc., is kept hot by means of a spirit-lamp, etc., underneath. *v.t.* To enclose in or as if in an urn. (*F. urne, fontaine: renfermer dans une urne.*)

After cremation the ashes of the dead are usually placed in urns. This practice is very ancient, and was the accepted method of burial in northern Europe during the Bronze Age. Many ancient Greek and Roman urns tapered towards the foot, and it is this form that is possessed by an urn-shaped (*adj.*) object. This shape is common also in many tea-urns and coffee-urns. An urnful (ĕrn' fŭl, *n.*) of water is as much water as an urn can hold.

F. urne, from *L. urna* jar, funerary vase, from *ūrere* to burn.

Ursa (ēr' sǎ), *n.* In astronomy, the Bear. (*F. Ourse.*)

The seven brightest stars of the constellation called Ursa Major, the Great Bear, form the familiar Wain or Plough. The pole-star is situated in the tip of the tail of Ursa Minor, the Little Bear. The word ursine (ēr' sin; ĕr' sin, *adj.*) means of, relating to, or resembling a bear or bears.

L. = she-bear.

Ursuline (ēr' sŭ lĭn; ĕr' sŭ ln), *n.* A nun belonging to a Roman Catholic order devoted to teaching young girls and nursing the sick. *adj.* Of or belonging to this order. (*F. Ursuline.*)

The order of Ursulines was founded by St. Angela Meriei of Brescia in 1537. It is named from its patron, St. Ursula. Ursuline communities exist in many countries.

urticate (ēr' ti kăt), *v.t.* To sting with, or as if with, nettles; to whip (a benumbed or paralytic limb) with fresh nettles to restore feeling.

The urticating of a limb is termed urtication (ēr' ti kă' shŭn, *n.*), which also means a burning or pricking sensation resembling that produced by nettles.

From *L.L. urticāre* (p.p. -āt-us) to sting as a nettle, from *L. urtica* nettle, from *ūrere* to burn.

urubu (oo ru boo'), *n.* The black vulture (*Cathartes foetens*) of Central and South America. (*F. urubu.*)

Native Brazilian term.

urus (ŭr' ŭs), *n.* The aurochs. *See* aurochs. (*F. urus, aurochs.*)

L. form of Celtic word

us (ŭs; ŭs), *pron.* The objective case of *we*. (*F. nous.*)

This word is the plural personal pronoun of the first person. For the way in which *us* and other pronouns are used *see* pages xxxvii to xxxix.

A.-S. ūs (contracted from *uns*), acc. and dative pl. of *wē we*; cp. *G., Goth. uns, L. nōs, Sansk. nas.*

use (ŭs, *n.*; ŭz, *v.*), *n.* The act, right, or power of using; the state or fact of being used; employment or utilization with or for a purpose; application to some useful or other end; the purpose for which a thing can be employed or converted; the quality of being useful or serving a purpose; utility; custom; usage; practice; a special form of ritual, etc., of a church, etc.; in law, the enjoyment of benefit or profit from a property held in trust by another. *v.t.* To make use of; to employ for or apply to a purpose; to avail oneself of; to turn to account; to treat (well, badly, etc.); to wear out, consume, or exhaust; to make a practice of (diligence, honesty, etc.);

to accustom (to). *p.t.* and *p.p.* used (*ŭzd*). *v.i.*—always in *p.t.* or *p.p.*, used (*ŭst*). To be accustomed or wont (to). (*F. emploi, usage, service, utilité, habitude, pratique, usufruit; user de, employer, se servir de, traîner, user, consommer, habituer, accouttuner; avoir coutume.*)

Garden tools keep bright with constant use. Much greater use is now made of india-rubber than formerly, as it is widely used for the tires of motor vehicles. It is customary to pay interest for the use of borrowed money. The old liturgy and ritual of the diocese of Salisbury are called the Sarum or Salisbury Use. Long use, or familiarity, takes away from the novelty of things, and we become used or habituated to them. Kitchen chairs are meant for use more than for ornament. We should always put our spare time to good use, or employ it in a useful or profitable manner.

Lazy people do not like using their brains. It is better to use arguments than employ force when attempting to prevent a person from acting in a foolish way. Troy weight is used chiefly in weighing gold, silver, and gems. To use up a store of goods is to consume it by use. Ventilation renews the used-up air in a room, that is, the air rendered unserviceable by use. People use



British Museum
Urn.—A pottery urn for the ashes of the dead, found in Bedfordshire.

to think that flying in acroplanes was a most remarkable feat. Now they are so used to aerial traffic that they take little notice of aeroplanes passing overhead.

Many words used by our ancestors are not in use, or made use of, nowadays. To a certain extent law is based on use and wont, that is, upon common or customary practice. A machine may be ruined quickly by rough usage (*ū' zāj, n.*), or treatment. The Puritans maintained that ecclesiastical usage, or mode of procedure, should be based solely on the Bible. We follow the usage of great writers when we base our use of language upon their customary or habitual practice in writing. A usage of this kind is regarded as setting a standard. In law, a recognized and uniform practice, but not necessarily an immemorial one, is termed a usage.

A bicycle may be usable (*ū' zābl, adj.*), that is, capable of being used, long after it shows signs of use, or wear. The word *usage* (*ū' zāns, n.*) is in commercial use; it means the customary time allowed for payment of foreign bills of exchange. A family medicine chest is a useful (*ūs' fūl, adj.*), or serviceable, article to have in a house. Knowledge is useful if it benefits the person who possesses it. Steel is useful, or of use, for a large number of purposes. We make ourselves useful when we help other people in a way that is of use to them.

Time is usefully (*ūs' fūl li, adv.*) spent if spent to advantage. The usefulness (*ūs' fūl nēs, n.*) of a thing, act, etc., is its state or quality of being useful. It is useless (*ūs' lēs, adj.*), that is, of no avail, to cry over spilt milk; an unsharpened knife is useless, or of no use, for cutting tough meat. A useless person is an inefficient one. Spend-thrifts squander their money uselessly (*ūs' lēs li, adv.*), or in a useless manner. Uselessness (*ūs' lēs nēs, n.*) is the state or quality of being useless.

The user (*ū' zēr, n.*) of a tool is the person who uses it. In law, user (*ū' zēr, n.*) is the continued use or enjoyment of a thing, such as a footpath, and also the inferred right arising from this use.

From *L. usus* from *p.p. of ūti* to use, employ. *SYN.*: *n.* Custom, employment, habit, practice, utility. *v.* Apply, employ, exercise, handle.

usher (*ūsh'ēr, n.*) An officer or servant acting as a doorkeeper; one who has to introduce strangers into a court, etc., or walk before a person of rank; formerly an

assistant teacher in a school. *v.t.* To act as usher to; to introduce; to show (in); to announce. (*F. huissier, sous-maitre, pion; précéder, introduire, annoncer.*)

The doors of courts and public halls are often attended by an usher, whose duty it is to usher strangers into the building. In a figurative sense, we say that a red dawn often ushers in a rainy day. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is an official of the House of Lords who summons the Commons to the Upper House for special ceremonies. His office or functions are termed his ushership (*ūsh'ēr ship, n.*).

Q.F. (h)uissier, L. ostiarius doorkeeper, from *ostium* door. *SYN.*: *v.* Herald, introduce.

usquebaugh (*ūs' kwē ba; ūs' kwē baw, n.*) Whisky; an Irish liqueur made of brandy, spices, etc. (*F. whiskey.*)

Irish uisge water, beatha life; cp. F. eau de vie.

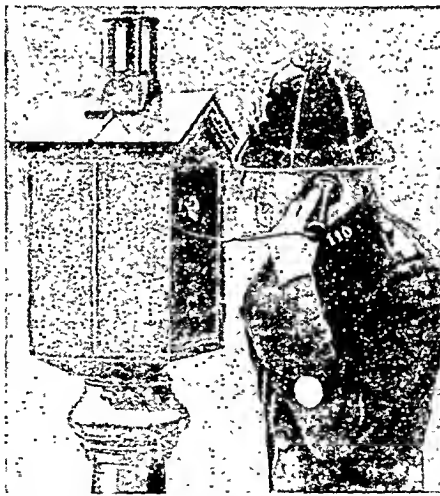
usual (*ū' zhū āl, adj.*) Such as ordinarily occurs, or is commonly met with or observed; customary; habitual; common. (*F. usuel, habituel, ordinaire.*)

The usual route to a place is the route in common use. We have to fill up the usual documents when applying for a passport, and pay the usual, or established, fee. In England, cold weather is not usual, or met with in ordinary experience, in July, for that month is usually (*ū' zhū āl li, adv.*), or commonly, warm and sunny. We say that a person works harder than usual or is more than usually industrious when he

displays a diligence not observed in most people, or else not characteristic of himself. During the redecoration of a shop, a notice may be displayed outside, reading "Business as usual."

This means that business is being carried on without interruption. A thing or event to which we are accustomed has the quality of usualness (*ū' zhū āl nēs, n.*), that is, ordinariness, or familiarity.

From *L.L. usualis* from *L. usus* custom, wont (*ūti* to make use of). *SYN.*: Customary, habitual, normal, ordinary, prevalent. *ANT.*: Abnormal, exceptional, extraordinary, uncommon, unusual.



Useful.—A constable talking to police head-quarters by means of a useful street telephone.

usucapion (*ū zū kāp' yūn, n.*) In Roman and civil law, the acquisition of the right or title to property by uninterrupted and undisputed possession for a certain period. Another form is *usucaption* (*ū zū kāp' shūn*). (*F. usucapion.*)

L. ūsūcapio (acc. *-ōn-em*) from *ūsū* by use ablative of *usus* custom, usage, and *capere* to take, seize.

usufruct (ū' zū frūkt); *n.* In law; the right to enjoy the use and benefits of property belonging to another without subjecting it to damage or waste. *v.t.* To hold in or subject to usufruct. (F. *usufruit*.)

A person who holds lands or tenements in usufruct enjoys usufructuary (ū zū frūkt' tū ā ri, *adj.*) rights over the property, and is then called a usufructuary (*n.*), or one who has usufruct.

L. ūsūfructus, from *ūsus* usage, *fructus* fruit. See *use*, *fruit*.

usurer (ū' zhūr' èr), *n.* One who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest. (F. *usurier*.)

In former times a usurer was simply a money-lender, or person engaged in usury (ū' zhū ri, *n.*), that is, the lending of money at interest. Nowadays these words are used only in connexion with money-lending carried on at an unfair, excessive, or usurious (ū zūr' i ūs; ū zhoor' i ūs, *adj.*) rate of interest.

The usurious practices of Shylock in Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" earned him the hatred and contempt of the Christian merchants in Venice, who considered that the interest he charged was excessive. The word usuriously (ū zūr' i ūs li; ū zhoor' i ūs li, *adv.*) means in a usurious manner.

F. usurier, from *L.L. ūsūrārius*, from *L. ūsus* use, enjoyment.

usurp (ū zērp'), *v.t.* To seize or take possession of wrongfully; to claim or assume without right. (F. *usurper*.)

A monarch is said to have usurped a throne when he has seized it by force from its lawful holder. His act is one of usurpation (ū zēr pā' shūn, *n.*), and he is a usurper (ū zērp' èr, *n.*), or usurping (ū zērp' ing, *adj.*), ruler. A speaker in a debate who attempts to reverse the ruling of the chairman might be said to usurp the authority of the chair, for he has no right to act in this way.

From *L. ūsurpare* to acquire wrongfully, from *ūsus* use and perhaps *rapere* to seize.

usury (ū' zhū ri). For this word see *under* *usurer*.

ut (ut), *n.* The first note in Guido's system of syllable-names for the notes of the musical scale; in France, the note C. (F. *ut*.)

In England, do is used as a singing name for the first note of any scale, instead of *ut*. *L. ut* in order that, first syllable of a mediaeval hymn used in Guido's notation. See *ta*.

utensil (ū ten' sil), *n.* An instrument, implement, or vessel, especially one used for kitchen, dairy, or farm work. (F. *ustensile*.)

Formerly a utensil denoted any vessel, etc., serving a useful end or purpose, including the sacred vessels and furnishings of a church.

O.F. utensile, *L. utensile* useful object, from *utī* to use.

utilitarian (ū til i tār' i ān), *adj.* Of, relating to, or based upon utility or utilitarianism. *n.* An advocate of utilitarianism; one who regards mere utility as the standard of what is good for mankind. (F. *utilitaire*.)

The utilitarian system of ethics, which is called utilitarianism (ū til i tār' i ān izm, *n.*), is based upon the principle that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the main test of whether an action is right or good, either for an individual or a community. Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832), John Stuart Mill (1806-73), and Herbert Spencer (1820-1903) were the chief exponents of this philosophical doctrine.

From *E. utility* and suffix *-arian*.

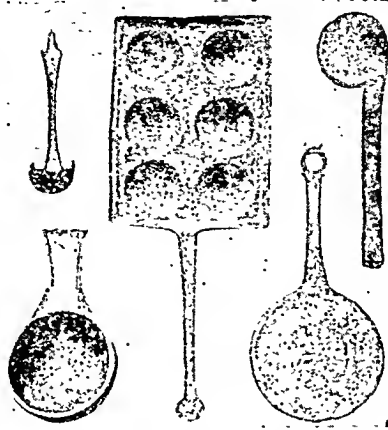
utility (ū til' i ti), *n.* Usefulness; serviceableness; a useful or advantageous thing or feature; a utility-man; utilitarianism (F. *utilité*, *service*, *avantage*, *utilitarisme*.)

Kitchen vegetables are grown for their utility. Flowers, from the human point of view, mostly lack utility, but are valued for their beauty. An architect who ignores the practical utilities when designing a house may produce a splendid building, but he will not have the gratitude of its occupants. A utility-man (*n.*) is an actor engaged to take unimportant parts in a play as required.

To utilize (ū' ti liz, *v.t.*) the forces of nature is to make use of them or convert them to use. The utilization (ū til i zā' shūn, *n.*), or making use, of waste products is an important branch of modern industry. It has been found, for instance, that the coal-tar produced in gas-making is utilizable (ū' ti liz ābl, *adj.*), or capable of being turned to account, in hundreds of ways formerly unknown, for example, in the manufacture of chemicals.

From *L. ūtilitās* usefulness. *SYN.*: Advantageousness, profitableness, serviceableness, usefulness. *ANT.*: Inutility, unprofitableness, un-serviceableness, uselessness.

utmost (ūt' mōst), *adj.* Farthest; extreme; that is of the greatest or highest degree, quantity, or amount. *n.* The utmost extent or degree; that which is of the highest degree, etc.; the greatest or best of one's ability, etc.; all that is possible.



Utensils.—Kitchen utensils which were used many centuries ago.

British Museum.

(*F. extrême, le plus haut, le plus grand, le plus élevé; l'extrême, le plus haut degré, le comble.*)

The utmost parts of the earth are its most remote regions. The patience of school teachers is sometimes tried to the utmost limit, or to the utmost. We do our utmost to achieve something when we try our very hardest to succeed.

A.-S. *ūt(e)mest*, from *ūt(e)* out, and the double superlative *-m-est*, altered through influence of *most*. SYN.: *adj.* Extreme, greatest, outmost, remotest, uttermost. ANT.: *adj.* Least, minimum, nearest.

Utopia (ū tō' pi ā), *n.* An imaginary island with a perfect social and political system, described by Sir Thomas More (1478-1535); a place or state of ideal perfection, especially one regarded as an impossibility. (*F. utopie.*)

More's Utopia, or Utopian (ū tō' pi ān, *adj.*) commonwealth, is so far removed from the present imperfections of our social system that any impossibly ideal schemes for social improvement are said to be Utopian. A Utopian reformer is one who advocates a scheme of this nature. He is called a Utopian (*n.*), a word originally meaning an inhabitant of Utopia, but also denoting an ardent, but unpractical reformer, whose mental bent or character is termed Utopianism (ū tō' pi ān izm, *n.*). Impossibly perfect schemes for the advancement of human welfare are also known collectively as Utopianism.

Formed by Sir Thos. More, from *Gr. ou notos* a place, with suffix *-ia* denoting a country. Cp. S. Butler's *Erewhon* = nowhere.

Utraquist (ū' trā kwist), *n.* One of those followers of John Hus who demanded or advocated the reception of both bread and wine at communion. (*F. utraquiste.*)

From L. *utroque* fem. of *euterque* both, and E. suffix *-ist*.

utricle (ū' trik'l), *n.* In botany, a small sac or cell; in anatomy, a small membranous pouch or bag, etc., in the body, especially one in the inner ear. (*F. utricule.*)

F., from L. *utriculus* dim. of *uter* leather bottle.

utter [1] (ūt' ēr), *adj.* Complete; total; entire; absolute; unqualified. (*F. complet, total, entier, absolu.*)

The utter destruction of Phœnician Carthage by the Romans under Scipio, in 146 B.C., was one of the most thoroughgoing punitive measures in history. We speak of the utter misery of a person in the very depths of

unhappiness, and of the utter folly of an extremely ill-advised act.

When a person utterly (ūt' ēr li, *adv.*), that is, absolutely, refuses some request, we may justly be disappointed at the utterness (ūt' ēr nēs, *n.*), or completeness, of our failure. The uttermost (ūt' ēr mōst, *adj.*) degree is the extreme or utmost degree. Utter barrister is an old term for a junior barrister, who addresses the Court from outside the bar. He was said to be called to the utter bar.

In its original sense of outer, the word utter is still sometimes used in poetry.

A.-S. *ūt(t)era*, comparative of *ūt* out. Outer is a later doublet. SYN.: Absolute, extreme, total, unconditional, unqualified. ANT.: Conditional, incomplete, partial, qualified.

utter [2] (ūt' ēr), *v.t.* To give forth audibly; to give expression to; to put (notes, counterfeit coins, etc.) into circulation. (*F. prononcer, exprimer, émettre.*)

A swimmer seized with cramp utters a cry for help, and on being rescued utters, or gives utterance (ūt' ēr āns, *n.*) or expression to, his gratitude. The public utterances of, or words spoken by, prominent persons are freely commented on in the newspapers. A person with imperfect powers of speech is said to have a defective utterance. A person who utters sounds, thoughts, or spurious notes or coins, is an utterer (ūt' ēr ēr, *n.*). Anything capable of being expressed in words or uttered is utterable (ūt' ēr ābl, *adj.*).

M.E. *outeren*, *utren* originally to put out for sale, influenced by M. Dutch *uleren* (similarly formed) to show, make known, speak; cp. G. *äussern* to utter, from *aus* out. SYN.: Circulate, emit, express, issue, pronounce.

uvula (ū' vū lā), *n.* In anatomy, a hanging fleshy part, at the back of the soft palate; one of two similar parts in the bladder and cerebellum. *pl. uvulae* (ū' vū lē). (*F. luette, uvule.*)

Many French people use the uvula, instead of the tip of the tongue, in sounding the letter *r*. In phonetics, they are said to produce a uvular (ū' vū lār, *adj.*) sound.

Certain small glands in the membranous covering of the uvula are known by the name of the uvular glands.

L. = dim. of *uva* grape

Uzbek (üz' beg), *n.* A member of a race of Turkic descent inhabiting Turkestan, in Central Asia. (*F. Usbek.*)

Native name.



Uzbek.—An Uzbek falconer with one of his charges.



V, v (vē). The twenty-second letter of the English alphabet. In Latin and in older English it was not distinguished from *u*, of which it is merely another form.

V is one of those sounds called spirants, which can be sounded continuously without the help of a vowel. It only differs from *f* in being voiced or sonant, that is, the vocal chords are vibrated. It is produced by bringing the lower lip into contact with the upper teeth, leaving a narrow space for the voice to pass. It is therefore called a labio-dental.

In Latin *v* had the value of the semi-vowel *w*, which is the vowel *u* with a slight friction as the voice passes between the lips. The English words *wall* and *wine* (L. *vallum*, *vinum*) preserve this sound. The *w* sound of Latin *v* was turned later into a *v* sound, which was borrowed from Old French by English. Anglo-Saxon, like Welsh, had no letter *v*, but *f* between vowels or between *l* or *r* and a vowel had the sound of *v*. Hence we have *loaf*, *pl. loaves*; *wife* (A.-S. *wif*), *pl. wives*; *self*, *pl. selves*; *scurf*, *adj. scurvy*. No English words end in *v*, and *v* is never doubled, except in the modern word *navvy*.

In the south of England initial *f* was pronounced *v* (as *s* became *z* and *wh* became *w*). This is still the case with native English words in the dialect of Somerset, etc. *Vat* and *vixen* (cp. *wine-fat*, *fox*) come from southern dialects. Nearly all the other English words in *v* are of Latin origin, either directly or through French.

V is the Latin symbol for five, *iv* being four, *vi* six, etc. *V* represents five thousand. It is supposed that *v* represented a flat hand with the fingers touching each other. See *X*. *V* is the chemical symbol for vanadium. As a motor-car index letter it stands for Lanark.

As an abbreviation *v* stands for vector, velocity, ventral, verb, verse, Volunteer(s),

volt (capital); for Vicar, as in V.A. Vicar Apostolic; Vice-, as in V.P. Vice-President; Victoria, as in V.C. Victoria Cross, V.R.I. Victoria Regina et Imperatrix, Victoria Queen and Empress. With a line through it, *V* means versicle (in liturgies). In music, *v* represents the Italian *violino* (violin) and *voce* (voice). In German, *v* is used for the particle of nobility *von*. In Latin *v* means *varia* in *v.l. varia lectio* various reading, *versus*, against, in a lawsuit, as *Bardell v. Pickwick*, *vide see*, and *vixit* lived. The history of this letter will be found on page xviii.

va (va), v.i. A musical direction meaning go on.

The direction *va accelerando* means go on increasing the speed.

Ital. *va*, L. *vāde* imperative of *vādere* to go.

vacant (vā' kânt), adj. Not filled or occupied; empty; not occupied with business; unintelligent; silly. (F. *vide*, *vacant*, *inoccupé*, *distrain*, *inepte*.)

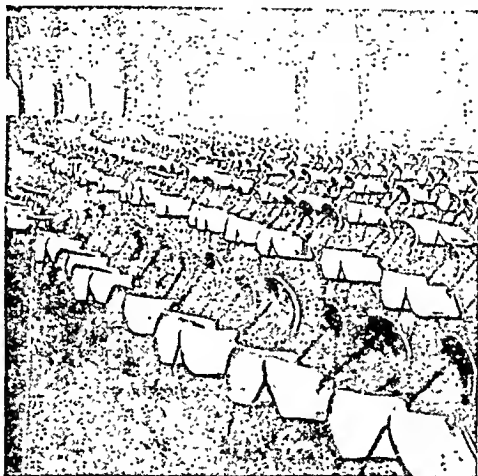
Sometimes, when we have a vacant evening, that is, one free from occupation or engagements, we hurry off to a concert, hoping

that we will find a vacant seat. A vacant person is unintelligent and stupid, and gazes about vacantly (*vā' kânt li, adv.*), that is, in an empty-headed fashion.

We vacate (*vā kât', v.t.*), that is, leave, a post when we resign, and the vacant post is known as a vacancy (*vā' kân si, n.*), a word which is also used of any unoccupied place. A holiday is sometimes called a vacation (*vā kâ' shùn, n.*), and this term is also applied to the period when the law courts are not sitting, and when studies are suspended at a university.

L. *vacans* (acc. -ant-em) pres. p. of *vacāre* to be empty, devoid, idle. SYN.: Disengaged, empty, inane, unfilled, vacuous. ANT.: Engaged, full, inhabited, intelligent, occupied.

vaccinate (vāk' si nāt), v.t. To introduce the specially prepared virus of a disease into the body of (a person) by a slight scratch on the skin. (F. *vacciner*.)



Vacant.—Chairs in Hyde Park, London, left vacant on account of bad weather.

When a doctor vaccinates a person he introduces the dead germs into the flesh wound, thus creating the disease in a mild form and so preventing a serious attack. The term vaccination (vāk' si. nā' shūn, *n.*) was first used of this protective measure when directed against smallpox. It is now extended to other diseases.

The virus used in vaccination or inoculation is known as a vaccine (vāk' sin, *n.*). It is made from the dead bodies of the germs causing the disease. When these are introduced into the system by the vaccinator (vāk' si nā tōr, *n.*), the blood immediately sets to work and prepares the appropriate antidote to the poison in the vaccine.

The vaccine (*adj.*) lymph, used to prevent smallpox, is obtained from calves. The animals are bred and the vaccine prepared on a special farm known as a vaccine-farm (*n.*). The vaccinal (vāk' si nāl, *adj.*) or vaccinic (vāk' sin' ik, *adj.*) preparation is applied to the arm or other part of the body by means of a special needle called a vaccine-point (*n.*).

A vaccinationist (vāk' si nā' shūn ist, *n.*) is a person who believes that every member of the community should be vaccinated as a preventive of smallpox. Vaccinia (vāk' sin' i ā, *n.*) is the medical term for cowpox, a mild form of smallpox chiefly attacking cattle.

From *F. vaccin* (from *L. vaccinus* from *vacca* cow) vaccine, lymph and *-ate*.

vacillate (vās' i lāt), *v.i.* To swing from side to side; to waver; to oscillate; to fluctuate from one opinion to another; to be irresolute in conduct or purpose. (*F. vaciller.*)

A general who vacillates, that is, hesitates as to his line of attack, is almost certain to lose the battle. A vacillatory (vās' i lā tō n, *adj.*) boy cannot decide quickly what game he would like to play or which subjects he would like to study. His training both at school and at home should aim at correcting this vacillation (vās' i lā' shūn, *n.*), or lack of resolution. One who knows what he wants does not act vacillatingly (vās' i lāt' ing li, *adv.*), or waveringly, but works steadily to reach his goal.

From *L. vacillātus* p.p. of *vacillāre* to sway, reel, waver. *SYN.*: Change, fluctuate, hesitate, sway, vary.

vacuous (vāk' ū ūs), *adj.* Empty; unfilled; expressionless; unintelligent. (*F. vide, inepte.*)

Sometimes we meet with a person whose face is vacuous, or lacking in expression, or who makes vacuous, or unintelligent, remarks.

A minute cavity in an organ or tissue is called a vacuole (vāk' ū ōl, *n.*), or a vacuolar (vāk' ū ō lār, *adj.*) space. Vacuity (vā kŭ' i ti, *n.*), the state of being vacuous, has the meanings emptiness, stupidity, and nothingness. A vacant space or void is a vacuity.

From *L. vacuus* (*vacāre* to be empty) empty, void, and *E.* suffix *-ous*. *SYN.*: Blank, inane, vacant, void. *ANT.*: Expressive, intelligent.

vacuum (vāk' ū ūm), *n.* A space entirely devoid of matter; a space exhausted of air to a high or the highest degree; the condition of such a space; a partial lessening of pressure below that of the atmosphere. *pl.* vacua (vak' ū ā) and vacuums (vāk' ū ūmz). (*F. vacuum, vide.*)

A true vacuum is a theoretical conception. A partial vacuum is obtained by drawing air from an enclosed space with an air-pump; the greater the degree of exhaustion the greater will the outside air-pressure be. This fact is made use of in the vacuum-brake (*n.*), an automatic continuous brake used on trains. In this device the greater air pressure on one side of a piston drives the piston in and applies the brake connected with it.

The so-called vacuum-cleaner (*n.*) is an apparatus for collecting dust and dirt from furniture, roadways, etc., by means

of a strong air current which draws the dirt through a nozzle into a container.

The vacuum-engine (*n.*) is an air-engine, in the cylinder of which a partial vacuum is formed at every outstroke, so that the piston is forced back by the pressure of the air during the inward stroke. The ordinary thermos flask is a vacuum-flask (*n.*), that is, a container with a double



Vacuum-tube.—Sir William Crookes, whose experiments with vacuum-tubes led to many valuable scientific discoveries.

jacket inside which there is a partial vacuum which retards the passage of heat and cold. A vacuum-gauge (*n.*) is a gauge used to show the pressure in a partial vacuum.

The X-ray tube, the thermionic valve, and the Geissler tube are examples of the vacuum tube (*n.*), which is a sealed glass tube containing air or gas at low pressure. Wires run through the sides or end, so that an electric current may be passed between plates or wires inside.

L. neuter of *vacuus* empty, void.

vade-mecum (vā' di mō' kum), *n.* A handbook or a small pocket manual for ready reference. (*F. vade-mecum, manuel.*)

L. vade mecum come (imperative) with me.

vagabond (vāg' ā bōnd), *adj.* Wandering about; moving from place to place without a fixed home; drifting to and fro; driven about in a haphazard manner. *n.* One who wanders from place to place or has no fixed home; a wanderer, especially a tramp or other disreputable person with no means of honest livelihood; a scamp, a rascal. *v.i.* To play the vagabond. (*F. vagabond, errant; vagabond.*)

Gypsies are a vagabond or wandering people, but are not mere vagabonds or tramps, although they live in a state of vagabondage (vāg' ā bōn dāj, *n.*), or vagabondism (vāg' ā bōn dizm, *n.*).

A vagabondish (vāg' ā bōnd ish, *adj.*) life is quite pleasant in summer, and numbers of people vagabondize (vāg' ā bōn dīz, *v.i.*), that is, travel or live unconventionally, during a summer holiday.

F., from *L.L. vagabundus* roving, from *L. vagāri* to wander, stray. *SYN.*: *n.* Idler, nomad, rascal. *ANT.*: *n.* Labourer, toiler, worker.

vagary (vā gār' i), *n.* A caprice; an extravagant or fantastic thought or idea; an eccentric or erratic piece of conduct. (*F. caprice, fantaisie, boutade.*)

We speak of the vagaries, or tricks, of fortune, and of the vagaries, or erratic state of mind, of a temperamental person.

Ultimately from *L. vagāri* to wander, roam. *SYN.*: Crotchety, eccentricity, fancy, freak.

vagrant (vā' grānt), *adj.* Wandering; roving; unsettled; wayward. *n.* One who has no settled home; a wanderer; a vagabond; a tramp; in law, an idle or disorderly person wandering about begging or without obvious means of support. (*F. vagabond, errant, changeant; chemineau, vagabond.*)

Sometimes on a holiday we make no settled plans for spending the time, but wander about following our vagrant, or wayward, inclinations. Tramps who roam about vagrantly (vā' grānt li, *adv.*), are liable to imprisonment under the laws relating to vagrancy (vā' grān si, *n.*), that is, the conduct, life, or practices typical of vagrants.

Older *vagrant*, perhaps Anglo-*F. wakerant*, *O.F. walcrant*, of Teut. origin, akin to *walk*, but confused with *L. vagans* (acc. -ant-em) wandering.



Vagrant.—Vagrants, on whose doleful faces the firelight plays. From the painting by A. R. Todd.

SYN.: *adj.* Erratic, itinerant, rambling, vagabond, wayward. *n.* Tramp, rogue, vagabond, wanderer. *ANT.*: *adj.* Domestic, respectable, restrained, steady.

vague (vāg), *adj.* Lacking in detail and precision; of doubtful meaning; not clearly expressed; indefinite; ambiguous. (*F. vague, ambigu.*)

On a dark night trees and other objects can only be distinguished as vague outlines. Members of the House of Commons often use vague, or indefinite, phrases when they do not want to commit themselves to any particular policy. A lecturer who does not know much about his subject talks about it vaguely (vāg' li, *adv.*), that is, without clearness. Vagueness (vāg' nēs, *n.*) is the quality or state of being vague.

L. vagus stray, roving. *SYN.*: Ambiguous, doubtful, indefinite, uncertain. *ANT.*: Clear, definite, distinct, specific.

vagus (vā' gūs), *n.* One of the nerves concerned with the regulation of breathing and digestion. *pl. vagi* (vā' ji). (*F. nerf pneumogastrique.*)

There are two vagi which pass right and left from the brain through the neck and chest to the heart, lungs, and stomach, where they branch into a large number of small tendrils. They are also known as the pneumogastric nerves.

L. = vagrant, roving.

vain (vān), *adj.* Empty; unsubstantial; worthless; having no real value; useless; unprofitable; futile; conceited about one's personal appearance; self-admiring; proud of petty achievements. (*F. vain, futile, suffisant, fastueux.*)

Of the many attempts to fly across the Atlantic, only a few have been successful, the others being made in vain (*adv.*), or to no effect or purpose. A vain girl will stand before a mirror admiring herself. Such a one may try vainly (*vān'li, adv.*), or uselessly, to make herself more attractive by adopting an affected manner.

People who boast about their own attainments or possessions are vain-glorious (*vān glōr' i ūs, adj.*). They speak vaingloriously (*vān glōr' i ūs li, adv.*) and display vaingloriousness (*vān glōr' i ūs nēs, n.*).

F., from *L. vānus* empty, idle, fruitless. *SYN.*: Conceited, empty, futile, trivial, worthless. *ANT.*: Modest, satisfactory, substantial, successful, useful.

vair (*vār*), *n.* In heraldry, a fur represented by shield-shaped devices of argent and azure alternately. (*F. vair.*)

F., from *L. varius*, from mottled appearance.

Vaisya (*vīs'ya*), *n.* The third of the four chief Hindu castes; a person belonging to this caste.

Sansk. = peasant, labourer.

vakeel (*vā kēl'*), *n.* In India, an ambassador or commissioner residing at a court; an Indian attorney or barrister. Another form is *vakil* (*vā kēl'*).

Pers. vakil, Arab c wakil.

valance (*vāl' āns*), *n.* A short curtain hung round the frame of a bedstead and reaching to the floor; a damask fabric, usually of silk, used for covering furniture. (*F. cantonnière.*)

Anything that has a valance is valanced. (*vāl' ānsd, adj.*).

Origin obscure, perhaps akin to *O.F. avaler* to let down.



Vale.—A typical vale, or valley, in which a lake has formed, among the Rocky Mountains, in North America.

vale [*i*] (*vāl*), *n.* A valley; a dale. (*F. vallon, vallée.*)

Poets frequently use the word vale instead of valley or dale. It is also used in ordinary speech, usually for valleys of

great beauty, such as the Vale of Llangollen, in Denbighshire, Wales, and the Vale of Avoca, in County Wicklow, Ireland.

M.E. and *F. val*, from *L. vallis* valley.

vale [*2*] (*vā' lē*), *inter.* Farewell. *n.* A farewell. (*F. adieu.*)

L. imperative sing. of *valēre* to be in health, to fare well.

valediction (*vāl ē dik' shūn*), *n.* A farewell; a bidding farewell. (*F. adieu.*)

When we say good-bye to a friend, even for a short time, we utter a valediction, and when we wave our hand to one in a departing train we are using a valedictory (*vāl ē dik' tō ri, adj.*) gesture.

From *L. valedictus* p.p. of *valedicere* to bid, farewell; *E.* suffix *-ion*. *SYN.*: Adieu, farewell. *ANT.*: Greeting, salutation, welcome.

valence [*1*] (*vā' lēns*), *n.* The combining or replacing power of the atom of any element or radical as compared with that of the hydrogen atom; a number expressing this. *valency* (*vā' lēn si*) has the same meaning. (*F. valence.*)

The valence or combining power of an atom with other atoms may vary in different compounds. Thus iron is divalent, or has a valence of two, in a ferrous compound, and is trivalent, or has a valence of three, in a ferric compound.

From *L.L. valentia*, from *valens* (acc. *ent-em*) pres. p. of *valēre* to be strong, to be valid, efficient, worth.

valence [*2*] (*vāl' ēns*). This is another spelling of *valance*. See *valance*.

Valenciennes (*va lan si en'; vāl ēn sēnz'*), *n.* A fine variety of lace in which the pattern is worked in the net; a machine-made imitation of this. (*F. point de Valenciennes.*)

The lace was originally made at Valenciennes, in northern France. The mesh is in the form of an irregular hexagon, made of two threads. The pattern is formed by twists and plaits in the net.

valency (*vā' lēn si*). This has the same meaning as *valence*. See *valence* [*1*].

valentine (*vāl' ēn tin*), *n.* A sweetheart met for the first time or chosen on St. Valentine's day; a letter or card of a sentimental or humorous nature sent anonymously to a person of the opposite sex on this day. (*F. valentin, valentine.*)

The once popular custom of sending valentines on St. Valentine's day (*n.*)—(February 14th)—which commemorates the legendary martyrdom of the saint may be connected with an analogous custom observed in ancient Rome about the same date.

L. Valentinus proper name.

valerian. (vå lēr' i än), *n.* A plant of the genus *Valeriana*; a medicinal preparation from the root of the plant. (F. *valériane*.)

Of the two British species the great wild valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*) with its clusters of small pale flesh-coloured flowers, is abundant in ditches, on river banks, and in woods. As a drug, valerian is a sedative and is much used as a preventive of sea-sickness. Among other chemical products obtained from valerian roots are an aromatic valerian oil, and valeric (vå lēr' ik, *adj.*) acid, which, when saturated with potassium, yields a salt known as a valerate (vål' ér át, *n.*).

O.F. *valeriane*, apparently from L. personal name *Valerianus* (fem. -a), but the connexion is obscure.

valet (vål' ét; vål' ä), *n.* A man-servant who assists his master with his toilet and takes care of his clothes, etc.; a stick with an iron point used in training horses. *v.t.* To act as valet to. (F. *valet*.)

This word, now anglicized, was originally the shortened form of the French *valet de chambre* (vål ä dé shan' br, *n.*). A *valet de pied* (vål ä dé pyä', *n.*) is a footman, and a *valet de place* (vål ä dé plas', *n.*) is a guide who temporarily looks after the needs of travellers.

O.F. *vaslet*, dim. of *vasal* vassal. Varlet is a doublet.

valetudinarian (vål é tū di nār' i än), *adj.* Seeking to recover health; abnormally anxious about one's state of health; sickly; infirm. *n.* An invalid, especially one chiefly concerned with his own ailments. Another form is *valetudinary* (vål é tū di nā ri, *adj.* and *n.*). (F. *valétudinaire*.)

Sometimes in an hotel lounge we see a group of valetudinarians discussing their symptoms. An invalid may be said to be in a state of valetudinarianism (vål é tū di nār' i än izm, *n.*), that is, of feeble health.

From L. *valētūdō* (acc. -tūdm-em) health, from *valēre* to be strong, and E. *adj.* suffix -arian. SYN.: *adj.* Infirm, sickly. *n.* Invalid.

Valhalla (vål hāl' ä), *n.* In Norse mythology, the hall where Odin received the souls of slain warriors; a hall or building used as the final resting-place or as a memorial of the great men of a nation. (F. *Valhalla*.)

The Temple of Fame near Ratisbon, built 1830-42 by Louis I of Bavaria and dedicated to the illustrious dead of Germany, is known as the Walhalla.

O. Norse *valhöll* (gen. -hallar); from *val-r* the slain in battle, *höll* hall. See *Valkyrie*.

valiant (vål' yánt), *adj.* Brave, gallant; daring. (F. *vaillant*, *hardi*, *intrépide*.)

The Victoria Cross is conferred upon members of the forces who perform valiant deeds during times of war. During the World War, General Townshend and his men defended Kut, in Mesopotamia, valiantly (vål' yánt li, *adv.*), but at last they had to surrender to the Turks.

O.F. *vailant* (F. *vaillant*), pres. p. of *valoir* to be worth, L. *valēre* to be strong. SYN.: Courageous, daring, fearless, gallant. ANT.: Cowardly, fearful, timid.

valid (vål' id), *adj.* Sound; not capable of being disproved; legally effective and binding. (F. *valable*, *valide*.)

An argument that is well-founded and without flaw is said to be valid. A bye-law made by a railway company or other body is valid if it is made in accordance with powers conferred by Parliament. The validity (vå lid' i ti, *n.*) of such bye-laws is sometimes contested, and if it appears that they were not made validly (vål' id li, *adv.*), Parliament

may take steps to validate (vål' i dāt, *v.t.*) them by conferring additional powers. The act of validating is validation (vål i dā' shùn, *n.*), but the word is rarely used, except by lawyers.

L. *validus* strong, from *valēre* to be strong. SYN.: Effective, just, sound, sufficient, weighty. ANT.: Insufficient, invalid, unfounded, unsound, unsupported.

valise (vål' lēz'; vå lēs'), *n.* A bag or case, usually of leather, which can be carried in the hand and which is used to hold a few toilet articles and clothes, etc.; a small portmanteau. (F. *valise*.)

A soldier packs all his spare kit into his valise, which is strapped across his shoulders and is carried in this position.

F., = L.L. *valisia* of obscure origin.

Valkyrie (vål' kir i), *n.* In Norse mythology, one of the twelve Maidens of Odin who hovered over battlefields and conducted the souls of the slain to Valhalla. (F. *valkyrie*.)

O. Norse *valkyrja* chooser of slain heroes, from *val-r* the slain, -*kyrja* chooser. See *choose*.

vallecula (vå lek' ū là), *n.* In anatomy and botany, a groove or furrow. *pl.* *valleculae* (vå lek' ū lē). (F. *vallécule*.)

L.L. dim. of *vallis* valley.



Valerian.—The great valerian, a wild flower from which the drug valerian is made.

valley (vāl' i), *n.* A depression, or low tract of land between hills or mountains and usually traversed by a stream or river; any hollow or depression between two elevations; the trough formed between two ridges of a roof; figuratively, a period or place of gloom or sorrow. (F. *vallée*.)

In "The Pilgrim's Progress" Christian had to pass through the Valley of the Shadow of Death before he reached the land of Beulah.

O.F. *valee*, assumed L.L. *vallāta*, from L. *vallis* vale. SYN.: Dale, dell, vale.

vallonia (vā lō' ni ā), *n.* The acorn-cup of the Turkish or vallonia oak (*Quercus aegilops*). Another form is valonia (vā lō' ni ā). (F. *vallonée*.)

Vallonia, which is used for dyeing, tanning, and for making ink, is exported in large quantities from the Levant.

Ital., from Gr. *balanos* acorn.

vallum (vāl' ūm), *n.* A rampart of earth or masonry erected as a permanent defence, especially a palisaded bank round a Roman camp. *pl.* valla (vāl' ā). (F. *retranchement*.)

In the north of England and Scotland the Romans built many permanent camps to protect themselves from the marauding Picts. The vallum, which surrounded the camp, consisted of earth thrown up from a trench and crowned by a timber palisade.

L. See wall.

valonia (vā lō' ni ā). This is another form of vallonia. See vallonia.

valour (vāl' ōr), *n.* Personal bravery; prowess. (F. *vallance*.)

Firemen often show great valour while performing their duty. They are valorous (vāl' ōr ūs, *adj.*), that is, they act valorously (vāl' ōr ūs li, *adv.*), when they risk their own lives in order to save the lives of others trapped in a burning building.

O.F. *valour* (F. *valeur*) from L.L. *valor* (acc. -ōrem) from *valere* to be strong, vigorous. SYN.: Bravery, courage, gallantry, intrepidity. ANT.: Cowardice, pusillanimity.

value (vals). This is another form of waltz. See waltz.

value (vāl' ū), *n.* The qualities of a thing which make it desirable; worth estimated in money; market-price; utility; importance; meaning; of a musical tone,

duration; relation of a tone of part of a picture to the rest; in mathematics, the quantity denoted by a symbol. *v.t.* To prize; to set a value on; to estimate. (F. *valeur*, *prix*, importance, signification; *priser*, *évaluer*, *estimer*.)

Every commodity produced has an exchange value (*n.*), or value in exchange (*n.*), as compared with other commodities. This value, if not controlled by legislation, will adjust itself naturally according to the economic law of supply and demand, and is also called the economic value (*n.*). The commercial value (*n.*) of a commodity is its selling price, whether or not this is fixed by law.

The value, or worth, of a servant depends among other things on his honesty. Scientific research has proved of the utmost value in combating disease. We value, or set store on, the friendship of an honourable man.

Air is valuable (vāl' ū ābl, *adj.*), that is, of great value; but it is not valuable in the sense of being capable of being valued or appraised, or of having a market-value. Its valuable-ness (vāl' ū ābl nēs, *n.*), which is its property of being valuable, is due to the fact that we cannot live without it. To contribute valuably (vāl' ū ābl i, *adv.*) towards the success of an undertaking is to give help in a manner which makes it valuable.

The property of a deceased person has to undergo valuation (vāl ū ā' shùn, *n.*), that is, the process of being valued, or estimated, to find what death-duty should be paid on it. The valuation, in the sense of the value placed upon it, is decided by a valuer

(vāl' ū ēr, *n.*), or valuator (vāl' ū ā tōr, *n.*), that is, a person who makes a business of valuing goods and property.

A thing is valueless (vāl' ū lēs, *adj.*) if without value. Its state or quality is one of valuelessness (vāl' ū lēs nēs, *n.*).

O.F. *value* *n.* and fem. p.p. of *valoir* to be worth. SYN.: *n.* Cost, excellence, importance, significance, worth. *v.* Appraise, appreciate, compute, esteem, regard, respect.

valve (vālv), *n.* A device for controlling the flow of air, liquid, or vapour through a pipe or passage; a flap in a vein allowing



Valour.—Cromwell's Ironsides storming Drogheda (1649), an operation characterized by valour and ruthlessness.

blood to flow in one direction only; one of the parts or divisions of the shell of a bivalve shell-fish; a segment of a seed-vessel; in wireless telegraphy and telephony, a thermionic valve. (F. *soupepe*, *valvule*, *valve*.)

A valve may work automatically, like the flap valve or check valve, employed for many pumps, or it may be opened and closed mechanically, like the throttle-valve regulating the supply of air, steam, or gas to an engine.

A horn, trumpet, or other brass instrument provided with valves or pistons is often distinguished as a valve-horn (*n.*), valve-trumpet (*n.*), etc. The valves connect the main tube with branch tubes and lower the pitch. The various types of thermionic valve used in wireless receiving sets serve to detect and magnify electric oscillations.

The valves of a steam-engine are opened and closed by valve-gear (*n.*). The veins of the human body are provided with valves which close somewhat like trap-doors and prevent the blood from flowing backward once it has passed through them. The arteries, however, are valveless (*väl' lés*, *adj.*), except at the point where they leave the heart. In botany, sepals or petals are said to be valvate (*väl' vát*, *adj.*) when united by their margins only. A valvate calyx is composed of such sepals. A similar arrangement of parts is found in valvate aestivation. The word valved (*välvd*, *adj.*) means provided with valves.

A valvelet (*väl' lét*, *n.*), or valvule (*väl' vül*, *n.*), is a small valve. Heart troubles are valvular (*väl' vü lár*, *adj.*) if connected with the valves of the heart.

L. *valvae* pl. the leaves or flaps of a folding door.

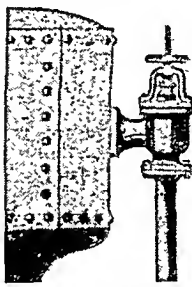
vambrace (*väm' bräs*), *n.* Defensive armour worn on the forearm.

From F. *avant* before, *bras* arm.

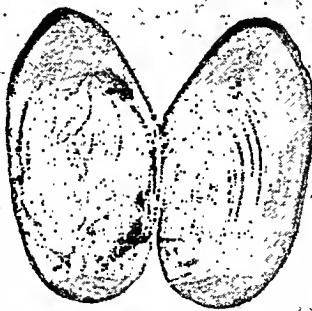
vamp (*vämp*), *n.* The upper part of a boot or shoe in front of the ankle seams; a patch intended to make an old thing look like new; in music, an improvised accompaniment or prelude of simple chords. *v.i.* To put a new vamp on (a boot, etc.); to give a new appearance to; to furbish (up); in music, to improvise an accompaniment of simple chords to. *v.i.* To improvise simple accompaniments. (F. *empeigne*.



Valve-horn.—The musical wind-instrument called the valve-horn.



Valve.—A valve, a device for regulating steam, water, etc.



Valve.—A freshwater mussel. Its shell has two halves or valves which are hinged together.

devant, *pièce*, *improvisation*; *remonter*, *raccommoder*, *improviser*.)

The vamps of old shoes are sometimes replaced by new ones, making the shoes more or less new. In music, the mechanical and monotonous alternation of a few chords as an impromptu accompaniment to a song is described contemptuously as vamping. The vamber (*vämp' ér*, *n.*), that is, one who plays in this way, generally lacks technical knowledge and artistry.

Shortened from O.F. *avantpié* (F. *avantpié*), from *avant* before, *pié* foot. See *avant*.

vampire (*väm' pír*), *n.* A ghost once supposed to leave the grave at night and suck the blood of sleeping persons; a living person imagined to have similar habits; a person who preys upon others; a small bat of the genera *Desmodus*, and *Diphylla* that lives by sucking blood from animals; in the theatre, a small double spring-door used for sudden entrances and exits. (F. *vampire*.)

The vampire or vampire-bat (*n.*) lives in Central and South America. Its teeth and certain organs are adapted for blood-sucking. There are only two species of vampire, each forming a genus. They attack sleeping cattle, horses, and, sometimes, men. A man or woman who extorts money or support from others to which he or she is not entitled may be called a vampire. Belief in and ideas associated with the existence of the demons known as vampires are both called vampirism (*väm' pír izm*, *n.*). Anything of the nature of a vampire is vampirish (*väm' pír ish*, *adj.*) or vampiric (*väm pír' ik*, *adj.*).

F., from Magyar *vampir*.

van [*i*] (*vän*), *n.* The vanguard of an army, fleet, or other force; the forefront: the leaders of any movement collectively. (F. *avant-garde*.)

The van, or vanguard, as it was in front, was the place of greatest danger, and therefore the place of honour. For many centuries now England has maintained her place in the van of commercial enterprise. Garibaldi was in the van of the movement for the freedom of Italy.

Shortened from *vanguard*. O.F. *avant-garde*. SYN.: Forefront, front. ANT.: Rear, rearguard, tail.

van [2] (văn), *n.* A large vehicle, usually covered, for carrying heavy goods; a lighter vehicle used by tradesmen for delivering goods; a railway coach for luggage, or for the guard. *v.t.* To carry in a van. (F. *fourgon, voiture; transporter.*)

Shortened from *caravan*; cp. (*periwig*, (*omni*)*buis*, etc.

van [3] (văn), *n.* A rough test of the quality of ore by washing on a shovel, etc.; in poetry, a wing; the sail of a windmill. *v.t.* To test (ore) in this manner. (F. *van, vanner.*)

In making a van the vanner (văn' èr, *n.*) rocks his shovel and so separates the powdered ore into little heaps of varying gravity.

L. *vannus* winnowing-fan. See fan.

vanadium (vã nã' di ùm), *n.* A rare silver-white metallic element (first discovered in 1801) used in the dyeing industry and to give tensile strength to steel. (F. *vanadium.*)

Vanadium occurs in a few minerals, including vanadinite (vã nãd' i nít, *n.*), which is composed of lead chloride and lead vanadate (vãn' à dàt, *n.*), a vanadate being a salt of vanadic (vã nãd' ik, *adj.*) acid. The word *vanadious* (vã nã' di ùs, *adj.*) means relating to or derived from vanadium in its lower valency as opposed to vanadic.

From *Vana-dis*, a name of the Norse goddess Freyja, and L. suffix *-ium*.

Vandal (vãn' dâl), *n.* One of a Teutonic race from the shores of the Baltic, who in the fifth century overran Gaul, Spain, and North Africa destroying many works of art and libraries, etc.; any person who wilfully destroys or damages a work of art or other thing of beauty. (F. *Vandale.*)

The Vandals sacked Rome in A.D. 455 and, after destroying many of its monuments, carried off much of its treasure. Numerous *vandalic* (vãn dâl' ik, *adj.*) acts, or acts of *vandalism* (vãn' dâl izm, *n.*), were committed during the World War (1914-18), when many beautiful buildings in France and Belgium were damaged or destroyed.

L. *Vandali* pl.; the Spanish province of Andalusia (Vandalusia) derives its name from the Vandal settlers.

vandyke (vãn dik'), *n.* A painting by Sir Anthony Van Dyck; one of a series of large points forming an ornamental border to lace or linen; a collar or cape with such points. *adj.* Of or relating to the style of dress worn by the figures in Van Dyck's

paintings. *v.t.* To cut the edges of (linen, etc.) into vandykes. (F. *à la van Dyck; denteler.*)

Sir Anthony Van Dyck, or Vandyke (1599-1641), was a Flemish painter who settled in England and became court painter to Charles I. Valuable Vandykes are found in the National Gallery and other art collections in England. They are mainly portraits, and many of the figures therein are shown wearing the kind of collar or cape known as a vandyke, or, in full, as a vandyke collar (*n.*) or vandyke cape (*n.*). A vandyke beard (*n.*) is a trimmed and pointed beard such as Charles I wore. Vandyke brown (*n.*) is a rich reddish-brown colour or pigment, very common in the paintings of Van Dyck.

vane (vãn), *n.* A weather-cock or other device pointing in the direction of the wind; a similar contrivance exposed to a current of water; an arm or blade of a windmill, screw-propeller, or steam-turbine; the broad part of a feather on either side of the quill; the horizontal sliding part of a surveyor's levelling-staff; the sight on a quadrant, compass, etc. (F. *girouette, bras, aube, barbe, voyant, pinnule.*)

Most church steeples carry a vane in the shape of a cock whose head turns in the direction of the wind. A vane of an aerial bomb is one of the metal fins at the tail which tend to make the bomb fall vertically. A vane in the tail of a paravane holds the apparatus steady as it passes through the water.

A device or apparatus fitted with a vane is *vaned* (vând, *adj.*). A steam-turbine is many-vaned, in some cases having thousands of vanes. Anything without vanes is *vaneless* (vãn' lès, *adj.*).

Southern form of A.-S. *fana* small flag; cp. Dutch *vaan*, G. *fahne*, Icel. *fáni*; akin to L. *pannus* a cloth.

Vanessa (vã nes' à), *n.* A genus of brilliantly coloured butterflies with notched wings which includes the red admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*) and the Camberwell beauty (*V. antiopa*). (F. *vanesse.*)

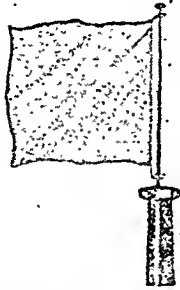
Modern L.; why the name has been bestowed on this butterfly is not ascertained.

vang (vãng), *n.* One of a pair of guy-ropes which run from the peak of a gaff to a ship's deck. (F. *palan de retenue.*)

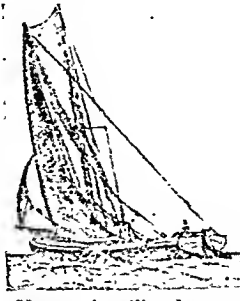
Dutch, = catch, curb. See fang.



Vane.—A weather-vane, pointing north-east.



Vane.—A ship's vane on the top of a mast.



Vang.—A sailing barge, having the windward vang taut.

vangee (văn' jē), *n.* A mechanism consisting of a barrel and crank-brakes for working a ship's pumps.

Possibly connected with vang.

vanguard (văn' gard), *n.* The troops that march in front of an army: an advance-guard. (F. *avant-garde*.)

The vanguard usually act as scouts, and guard against the risk of a surprise attack on the main body of the army.

F. *avant-garde*, from *avant* before, *garde* guard. ANT.: Rearguard.

vanilla (vā nil' à), *n.* A member of a genus of tall climbing orchids bearing sweet-smelling flowers and native of tropical North America; the dry pods of this used in commerce. (F. *vanillier*, *vanille*.)

The beans of the vanillas, especially *Vanilla planifolia*, contain a volatile oil valuable for perfumery and for flavouring liqueurs, syrups, chocolates, and iccs. It was used by the old Mexicans. The fragrance-bearing principle, vanillin (vā nil' in, *n.*) or vanilline (vā nil' in, *n.*), which contains vanillic (vā nil' ik, *adj.*) acid, is extracted from the pods, but is also prepared from oil of cloves and other substances. Those who handle the vanilla pods sometimes suffer from vanillism (vā nil' izm, *n.*), an eruptive, itching skin disease, caused by insects found thereon, or by some irritant substance with which the pods are coated. A vanillate (vā nil' at, *n.*) is a salt of vanillic acid.

Span. *vainilla* little pod, dim. of *vaina* (F. *gaine*), L. *vagina* sheath.

vanish (văn' ish), *v.i.* To disappear suddenly or mysteriously; to dissolve or pass away; to be lost to sight; in mathematics, to become zero. (F. *s'évanouir*, *disparaître*.)

A fog is said to vanish when it disappears as the sun comes out. Conjurors make articles vanish, that is, disappear inexplicably from the sight of the spectator. A vanishing fraction (*n.*) is a fraction that reduces to zero for a particular value of the variable which enters it. Vanishing point (*n.*) is the point at which all the parallel lines on the same plane seem to meet.

M.E. *vanissen*, short for *evanishsen*, O.F. *evaniss-*, L. *evānescere* to die away, vanish, fade out, inceptive *v.* from *vānus* empty. SYN.: Disappear. ANT.: Appear.

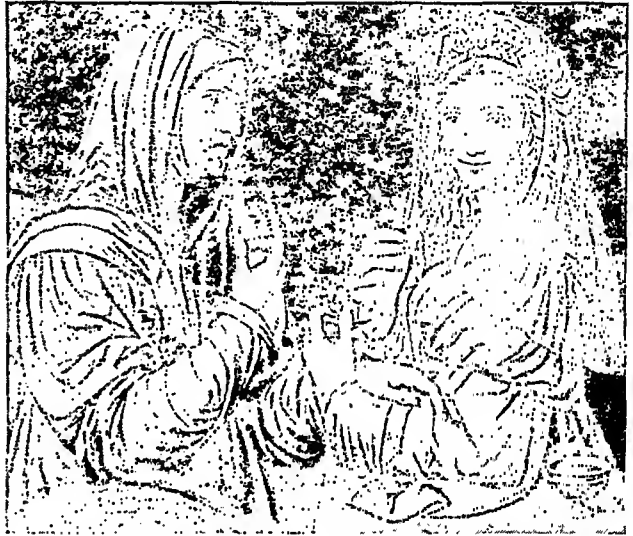
vanity (văn' i ti), *n.* The quality or state of being vain; false pride in personal appearance, achievements, etc.; anything which is frivolous, trifling, deceptive, or unreal; showiness; futility. (F. *vanité*, *fatuité*, *suffisance*, *futilité*.)

Vanity in its worst form is often displayed by a family which inherits or acquires an

unexpected large fortune. Ambition is often a vanity, or vain pursuit, giving no real joy to those who sacrifice to it the ordinary pleasures of life. The term Vanity Fair (*n.*), which symbolizes the pleasures and temptations of the world, was first used by Bunyan in "The Pilgrim's Progress."

A small ornamental hand-bag, usually made of gold or silver filigree, and carried by a lady to hold her powder-puff, mirror, and other little vanities, is known as a vanity-bag (*n.*).

From F. *vanité*, L. *vānitās* (acc. -*tāt-em*) from *vānus* empty, idle. SYN.: Conceit, futility, ostentation, unreality. ANT.: Humility, modesty, reality.



Vanity.—"Modesty and Vanity," a study in temperaments. From the painting by the great Florentine artist, Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519).

vanner (văn' ér). For this word see under van [3].

vanquish (vǎng' kwish), *v.t.* To defeat; to overpower; to get the better of; to confute. (F. *vaincre*, *subjuguer*, *l'emporter sur*, *réfuter*.)

Medical science has been able to vanquish many serious diseases, such as the plague and smallpox. Diseases are said to be vanquishable (vǎng' kwish ábl, *adj.*) if they can be cured. A doctor fighting and curing disease, a soldier on the winning side, and anyone who vanquishes or refutes the arguments of another may be called a vanquisher (vǎng' kwish ér, *n.*).

From O.F. *veinguir* (pres. p. *veinguiant*), L. *vincere* to conquer, overcome. For the form see under finish. SYN.: Conquer, defeat, overcome, refute, subdue.

vantage (van' tij), *n.* Advantage; a favourable opportunity; a condition favouring success; in tennis, the point won by either side after a score of deuce. *v.t.* To profit or advantage. (F. *avantage*, *occasion favorable*; *servir*.)

This term is seldom used now except in scoring at tennis. A child holding the castle in the game of King of the Castle occupies vantage-ground (*n.*), which makes it easier for him to repel the attacks of his playmates than it is for them to dislodge him and gain his place.

Aphetic form of *advantage*.



Vantage.—Officers' Training Corps scouts benefiting by the vantage provided by a tree-stump.

vapid (vāp' id), *adj.* Flat; insipid; spiritless. (*F. fade, plat, insipide, inepte.*)

Distilled water is vapid or flat, and not a pleasant drink. Its vapidity (vā pid' i ti, *n.*), or vapidness (vāp' id nēs, *n.*), can be removed by aeration, that is, by pumping air through the water. A dull speaker speaks vapidly (vāp' id li, *adv.*), or insipidly.

From *L. vapidus* (from *vapor*) literally, that has given off steam, hence flat, spiritless. *SYN.*: Dull, lifeless, stale, tame. *ANT.*: Animated, spirited, trenchant, vivid.

vaporable (vā' pōr ābl). For this word, vaporific, vaporize, etc., see under vapour.

vapour (vā' pōr), *n.* Particles of water suspended in the air; the gaseous form of a usually solid or liquid substance; haze; a vain thing; an unreal fancy; (*pl.*) melancholy, low spirits. *v.i.* To boast. (*F. vapeur, fantaisie, chose vaine, spleen; fan-farouner.*)

Vapour makes the atmosphere hot and oppressive before a storm. Unhealthy vapours often rise from the depths of a stagnant pool. Poets often speak of vain imaginations as vapour. The young ladies in Jane Austen's novels suffered from the vapours, a kind of hysteria common before girls led an active life.

A vapour-bath (*n.*) is a steam bath taken by sitting in a room or apparatus filled with hot vapour and also spoken of as a

vapour-bath. A blow-lamp or Primus stove is a vapour-burner (*n.*), that is, an apparatus which burns an inflammable vapour. A vapour-engine (*n.*) is one driven by some elastic fluid under pressure.

Camphor and naphthalene are vaporiferous (vā pōr if' ēr ūs, *adj.*), or vaporific (vā pōr if' ik, *adj.*), that is, they give off vapour. Steam is a vaporiform (vā' pōr i fōrm, *adj.*), that is, gas-like, state of water. A vaporimeter (vā pōr im' ē tēr, *n.*) is used for measuring the volume or pressure of a vapour. We can vaporize (vā' pōr iz, *v.t.*) mercury, that is, change it into vapour, by heating it. Petrol and benzoline vaporize (*v.i.*), that is, turn into vapour, easily, whether heated or not. A vaporizer (vā' pōr iz ēr, *n.*) is a heated chamber or other device for vaporizing any liquid which is vaporizable (vā' pōr iz ābl, *adj.*), or vaporable (vā' pōr ābl, *adj.*), that is, capable of being vaporized easily by heat or spraying.

The vaporization (vā pōr i zā' shūn, *n.*) of a liquid, which is the process of turning into vapour, is accompanied by loss of heat in the vessel containing it. The vaporability (vā pōr ā bil' i ti, *n.*), that is, the capacity for vaporizing, of certain liquids, is a useful factor in cold storage.

A thin glass shell filled with a volatile liquid for inhaling or fumigation is called a vaporole (vā' pō rōl, *n.*). Mists are due to a vaporous (vā' pōr ūs, *adj.*), or vapoury (vā' pō ri, *adj.*), that is, vapour-charged, state of the air. We often see spray rising vapourously (vā' pōr ūs li, *adv.*), that is, like vapour, from the foot of a waterfall.

Vapourer (vā' pōr ēr, *n.*) is a term meaning braggart or boaster, that is, one who talks vapouringly (vā' pōr ing li, *adv.*), or in a swaggering way. The vapourer moth (*n.*)—*Orgyia*—is very destructive to trees. The female has no wings. In one sense vapourish (vā' pōr ish, *adj.*) has the same meaning as vapoury, but a vapourish person is one subject to the vapours. The state of being vapourish in either sense is vapourishness (vā' pōr ish nēs, *n.*).

O.F., from *L. vapor* (acc. -ōr-em) steam. *SYN.*: Fume, mist, steam.

vaquero (va kār' ō), *n.* A Mexican herdsman. (*F. vacher, vaquero.*)

Span. = cowboy, from *vaca* (*L. vacca*) cow, *ox*.

Varangian (vā ran' ji ān), *n.* A Norse sea-rover. (*F. Varangien.*)

From the ninth to the eleventh centuries the coasts of the Baltic suffered from the attacks of the fierce Varangians, who sailed up the rivers in their fighting ships and harried the surrounding country far and wide. The Varangian Guard (*n.*) was the name given to the bodyguard of the Byzantine emperors. It was composed partly of hired Varangians.

From *L.L. Varangus*, Late Gr. *Baranggos* from *O. Norse Væringi* sworn men (*vārar* oaths, akin to *L. vērus* true).

Varanus (văr' à nùs), *n.* A genus of large lizards popularly called the monitors. (F. *varan*.)

These lizards are often of great size. They have a small head, a very long forked tongue, a strong neck, a large tail flattened from side to side for swimming, and very small scales.

Modern L., from Arabic *waran* lizard.

varec (văr' èk), *n.* Seaweed; an impure carbonate of soda made in France by burning seaweed. (F. *varech*, *fucus*.)

F., earlier *warec*, *werek*, from Scand.; akin to E. *wrack*, *wreck*. SYN.: Kelp.

variable (văr' i àbl), *adj.* Changeable; liable to alter. *n.* That which varies; (*pl.*) the belt between the north and south trade-winds. (F. *variable*, *volage*, *changeant*; *variabilité*.)

People whose opinions change from day to day are variable. A country like England, in which the weather is constantly changing, is said to have a variable climate.

Certain cross-breeds of dogs, such as Sealyhams, are said by biologists to be variable, because from time to time individuals are born which do not conform to the recognized type, but resemble a remote ancestor.

In mathematics, a quantity that can have a series of different values is a variable, and sailors use the same name for a shifting wind. Variability (văr i à bil' i ti, *n.*), and variableness (văr' i àbl nès, *n.*) are terms used for the state of being changeable. Anything that keeps on changing acts variably (văr' i àbl *n.*, *adv.*).

F., from L.L. *variabilis*, from L. *variare* to diversify, alter; also to differ, change. SYN.: *adj.* Fickle, inconstant, mutable, shifting, vacillating. ANT.: *adj.* Constant, firm, invariable, steady, unalterable.

variance (văr' i àns), *n.* Disagreement; dissension; discord; the state of being different. (F. *dissidence*, *discorde*, *différence*.)

People are said to be at variance when they differ among themselves, and a story is at variance with the facts when it does not agree with them. Something exhibiting variance in form or detail but essentially the same as another is variant (văr' i ànt, *adj.*). Goethe's dramatic poem, "Faust," is a variant (*n.*) of the mediaeval legend, Doctor Faustus, used by Christopher Marlowe (1564-93) for his play of that name.

O.F., from L. *variantia* from *varians* (acc. -ant-em) pres. p. of *variare* to vary. SYN.: Controversy, difference, diversity, variation. ANT.: Accord, agreement, concord, harmony, union.

variation (văr i à' shùn), *n.* Partial change in form, position, quality, or state of anything; deviation; modification; the extent to which a thing varies. (F. *variation*, *déviation*, *modification*.)

All living things are subject to variation to such an extent that no two of them are ever exactly alike. Thus closely related plants and animals vary in form, size, colour, and many other respects, under the influence of differences in food, climate, and other factors. During long ages, variational (văr i à' shùn àl, *adj.*) distinctions in individuals have produced numbers of new types and species.

In grammar, variation in words to indicate number, sex, time, and so on, is called inflexion or

modification. The variation of a planet or other heavenly body is a deviation from its course caused by another body moving near it. The magnetic needle shows variation in the amount by which it deviates from a true north- and -south direction. Mathematical variation is a relation between the changes that take place in quantities that vary as each other. In music, variation is the repetition of the air or theme in a changed or a more elaborate form.

F., from L. *variatio* (acc. -ōn-em) difference from *variatus* p.p. of *variare* (*varius*) variegated diverse, varying. SYN.: Alteration, disagreement, diversity, mutation. ANT.: Conformity, homogeneity.

varicella (văr i sel' à), *n.* Another name for chicken-pox. (F. *varicelle*.)

Modern L. dim. of *variola*. See *variola*.

varices (văr' i sēz). This is the plural form of *varix*. See *varix*.

varicoloured (văr' i kül èrd), *adj.* Of various colours; diverse. (F. *bigarré*, *multicolore*.)

From L. *varius* various, and E. *coloured*.

varicose (văr' i kōs), *adj.* Of veins, etc., affected with permanent abnormal swellings; designed for the treatment of varices or varicose veins. (F. *variqueux*.)

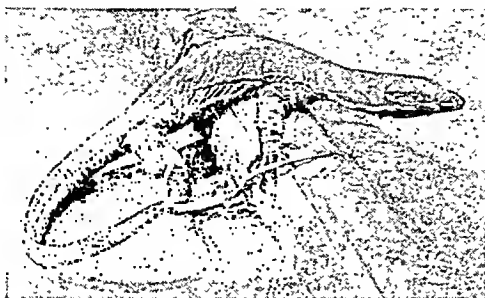
The state or condition of being varicose is termed **varicosity** (văr i kos' i ti, *n.*).

From L. *varix* (acc. -ic-em) swollen vein, and -ose.

varied (văr' id). For this word see *under vary*.

variegate (văr' i è gāt), *v.t.* To mark with irregular patches of different colours; to diversify in colour. (F. *bigarrer*, *barioler*.)

This word is used chiefly in its past participle. In botany, leaves, petals, or other parts of plants having two or more colours are said to be variegated. The



Varanus.—A lizard of the genus Varanus. These lizards are often of great size.

variegated geranium, for instance, is so called from its variegated leaves, which are pale in places owing to lack of chlorophyll. This condition or quality is termed **variegation** (vār i é gā' shùn, *n.*). In a general sense we may say that brightly coloured fungi variegates the trunks of trees, or that tropical birds have wonderfully variegated plumage, their diversity of colouring being termed **variegation**.

From *L. variegātus* p.p. of *variegāre* to diversify (in colour, pattern etc.), from *varius* parti-coloured, *agere* to render. **SYN.**: Chequer, dapple, diversify.



Variegate.—Specimens of variegated leaves—leaves which are not of the same colour all over.

variety (vā ri' é ti), *n.* The state or quality of being various; absence of uniformity or monotony; diversity; a collection of diverse things; variety entertainment; a minor class or group differing in some common qualities from the class to which it belongs; a specimen or member of such a class; a kind; a sort; in biology, an individual or group differing from the type of its species in some minor but transmissible quality; a subspecies. (*F. variété.*)

We are impressed by the variety, or many-sidedness, of the abilities of a versatile man. Some people have a love of variety. They make frequent changes in their surroundings, their acquaintances, and their interests. A well-chosen anthology of verse has the charm of variety. In stamp-collecting, varieties are specimens of postage-stamps varying in some detail from the rest of the issue to which they belong.

In botany and biology, varieties, or varietal (vā ri' é tál, *adj.*) forms, of plants and animals possess some small permanent or transmissible characteristic which distinguishes them from others of their species. They differ **variety** (vā ri' é tál li, *adv.*), or as distinct varieties, from the species, and are said to form a subspecies.

A variety theatre (*n.*) is a place of amusement where the programme consists of a number of varied and distinct items, such as dances, songs, acrobatics, and comedy numbers, by a succession of performers. A variety entertainment (*n.*), or variety show

(*n.*), is a performance of this nature, sometimes described colloquially as variety.

F. variété, *L. variētās* (acc. -āl-em) from *varius*. **SYN.**: Diversity, many-sidedness, versatility. **ANT.**: Monotony, sameness, uniformity.

variola (vā ri' ó là), *n.* Another name for smallpox. (*F. variole, petite vérole.*)

The virus of smallpox is called **variolo** (vā ri' ó lūs, *adj.*) matter or fluid, especially when used for the purpose of inoculation, or **variolation** (vār i ó là' shùn, *n.*). **Vario** (vār' i ó loid, *n.*) is the modified form of smallpox which occurs in people who have been vaccinated. The word **varioid** (*adj.*) means resembling or pertaining to smallpox. **Variolite** (vār' i ó lit, *n.*) is a dark green variety of orthoclase, in which small pale spherules are embedded, having the appearance of the marks of smallpox.

L.L. fem. dim. of varius variegated, speckled.

variometer (vār i om' é tēr), *n.* An instrument used for measuring the variations of magnetic force at different times or places; in wireless, a tuner consisting of two coils, one rotating inside the other. (*F. variomètre.*)

From *vario-* combining form of *L. varius* various, and *E. -meter*.

variorum (vār i ór' ūm), *adj.* Of a book, with the notes of the various commentators or editors inserted. (*F. variorum.*)

Variorum editions of Shakespeare and other classical works are published for the use of students.

L. masc. gen. pl. of varius varied, different, meaning (with the comments) of diverse (critics, editors, etc.).

various (vār' i ūs), *adj.* Different; diverse; several; many-sided; variable; not uniform. (*F. varié, divers, plusieurs, variable.*)

Most school teachers give instruction in various subjects, that is, subjects of different kinds or sorts, besides the particular subject in which they specialize. The holiday resorts of England are various in character. Some are quiet health-resorts; others provide various popular amusements. When we do something for various reasons, we have more than one reason for doing it. The word **variousness** (vār' i ūs nēs, *n.*) means variety of nature or character, or else a varied state or quality. The age of the earth has been estimated variously (vār' i ūs li, *adv.*), or in various ways, at from twenty-five million to sixteen hundred million years. Various may also mean diversely, differently, with variation, or in a various manner.

From *L. varius* diverse and -ous. **SYN.**: Different, diverse, manifold, sundry, variable. **ANT.**: Identical, uniform.

varix (vār' iks), *n.* An abnormal swelling of a vein or artery; a swelling or ridge crossing the whorls of a univalve shell. *pl. varices* (vār' i sēz). (*F. varice.*)

The varices, or ribs, on the surface of a shell, such as that of the Triton, mark the position of former lips of the shell, left behind by the periodical growth.

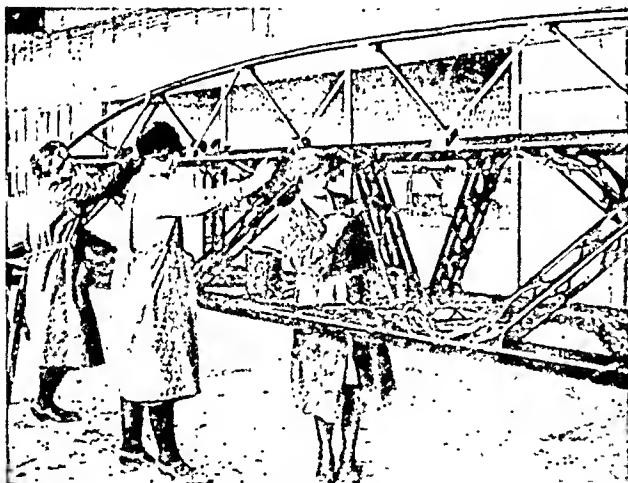
L. = congested vein.

varlet (var' lèt), *n.* In the Middle Ages, a page preparing to be a squire; a knave; a rascal; a scoundrel. (F. *varlet*, *coquin*.)

This archaic word is now used only in a facetious sense.

M.E. and O.F.; an earlier F. form is *castel* dim. of *vasal* vassal. See *valet*.

varnish (var' nish), *n.* A thin resinous solution used to give a hard, transparent, shiny coating to wood, metal, etc.; the lustrous glaze on pottery; a glossy appearance on the surface of leaves, etc.; any superficial polish; a superficially favourable appearance given to conduct; a palliation. *v.t.* To cover with varnish; to give an improved appearance to; to gloss over. (F. *vernir*, *lustre*, *palliation*; *vernir*, *lustrer*, *embellir*.)



Varnish.—Girls applying varnish to a girder used in the construction of a British airship.

The walls of rooms, after being papered, are sometimes varnished to give them a hard and shining surface. In a figurative sense, an action is said to be varnished over when an attempt is made to excuse it, or to make it appear less unpleasant or harmful than it really is. Thus we speak of a person hiding his natural vulgarity under a thin varnish of culture.

Various trees that yield the material for varnish are given the name of *varnish-tree* (*n.*), especially the large East Indian tree scientifically named *Melanorrhoea usitatissima*. The day before the opening of an exhibition of pictures is called *varnishing day* (*n.*), because the exhibiting artists are then allowed to varnish or else retouch their pictures as they hang on the walls.

O.F. *vernir*, *vernisser*; cp. Ital. *vernice*, Port. *verniz*, Span. *bernis*, L.L. *vernix*, *lenux*, of doubtful origin.

'varsity (var' si ti), *n.* University.

This familiar abbreviation is sometimes used by undergraduates.

varsovienné (var sō vyen'), *n.* A dance resembling the Polish mazurka; the music for this. (F. *varsoviana*, *varso-vienne*.)

The dance called the varsovienné is not a national dance, like the mazurka, but is an imitation of that dance. It is probably of Parisian origin. The music should be played at a moderate speed in triple time with a decided accent at the beginning of each second measure.

F., from *Varsovie* Warsaw, capital of Poland.

vartabed (var' tâ bed), *n.* A member of an order of teaching clergy in the Armenian Church, ranking between bishops and priests. Another spelling is *vartabet* (var' tâ bet).

Armenian term.

varus (vâr' üs), *n.* A deformity characterized by the feet being turned inward. (F. *varus*, *cagneux*.)

L. *vārus* knock-kneed.

vary (vâr' i), *v.t.* To change; to alter in appearance, form, or substance; to modify; to diversify; in music, to make variations of (a tune, etc.). *v.i.* To be altered in any way; to differ, or be of different kinds; to undergo change; in mathematics, to increase or decrease proportionately with, or inversely to, the increase or decrease of another quantity. *p.t.* and *p.p.* *varied* (vâr' id). (F. *varier*, *changer*, *diversifier*; *varier*, *changer*, *se modifier*.)

A writer must necessarily vary his style to suit the subject about which he is writing. Doctors sometimes advise patients to vary, or make changes in, their diet. A varied scene is one having variety. The moods of

a temperamental person appear to vary from hour to hour.

From F. *varier*, L. *variāre*. *SYN.*: Change, deviate, diversify, modify, transform. *ANT.*: Conform, harmonize, stereotype.

vas (väs), *n.* In anatomy, a vessel, duct, or tube. *pl.* *vasa* (vâ' sä). (F. *vaisseau*, *conduit*.)

L. = vessel. See *vase*.

vascular (väs' kü lâr), *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing vessels for conveying blood, sap, etc.; richly supplied with blood-vessels. (F. *vasculaire*, *vasculeux*.)

The vascular system of man consists of the heart, arteries, veins, capillaries, and the lymphatic vessels and glands, which perform the work of circulating blood and lymph throughout the body. The chief constituent of the walls of the vessels of



British Museum.

Vase.—1. Prehistoric vases, from Cyprus. 2. Dipylon geometric vases and other ware, representing very early Greek art. 3. Panathenaic amphorae, jars given as prizes in the Panathenaic games at Athens. 4. A red-figured stamnos, or jar, of the fifth century B.C. 5. A Greek krater, or mixing-bowl, of the latter half of the fifth century B.C. 6. Two decorated pottery vases of British manufacture.

vascular plants is called *vasculose* (väs' kū lōs, *n.*).

L. *vasculārius* from *vasculum* dim. of *vās* vessel, jar.

vasculum (väs' kū lūm), *n.* A botanist's collecting-case. *pl.* *vascula* (väs' kū lā) and *vasculums* (väs' kū lūmz).

L. dim. of *vās*. See *vas*.

vase (vaz; *archaic*, vawz; *archaic ana U.S.A.*, vās and vāz), *n.* A vessel of pottery, alabaster, metal, etc., of various forms but usually circular and greater in depth than width, used for various, chiefly ornamental, purposes; an ornament having the form of a vase. (*F. vase*.)

Vases were used by the ancient Greeks as utensils, as prizes in public games, and for various religious purposes. Many fine examples of Greek vases are preserved in museums. The later specimens have generally been decorated with pigments—a form of art known as *vase-painting* (*n.*)—and often record the life of the people of their time. A *vaseful* (vaz' fūl, *n.*) of water is as much water as a particular vase will contain. A *vaseful* of flowers is a vase filled with flowers.

F., from L. *vās* vessel.

vasi-. This is a prefix meaning of or pertaining to vessels or ducts. Another form is *vaso-*. (*F. vasi-, vaso-*.)

In anatomy and botany, tubes or parts having the form of ducts are said to be *vasiform* (vā' si fōrm, *adj.*). The flow of blood along the blood-vessels of the body is regulated by the action of the *vaso-motor* (vā sō mō' tōr, *adj.*) system upon their walls. This system of nerves controls the expansion and contraction of the vessels, the former effect being produced by the *vaso-dilator* (vā sō dī lā' tōr, *adj.*) nerves, and the latter by the *vaso-constrictor* (vā sō kōn strik' tōr, *adj.*) nerves.

Combining form of L. *vās* vessel, conduit.

vassal (väs' āl), *n.* One holding land from a superior lord by feudal tenure; one having a position resembling that of a feudal vassal; a humble dependant; a servant or subordinate. *adj.* Having the standing or character of a vassal; of or pertaining to a vassal. (*F. vassal.*)

The state or condition of a vassal in feudal times was termed *vassalage* (väs' āl ij, *n.*). Various forms of service were rendered by vassals to their lords in return for the fields they held, and many grades of vassals were recognized. In an extended sense, subjection to some person or influence may be described as *vassalage*.

O.F., from L.L. *vassallus* from Celtic *vassus*; cp. Breton *goaz*, Welsh *gwas* servant. *SYN.*: *n.* Dependant, feudatory, subject, subordinate. *ANT.*: *n.* Lord, master, sovereign.

vast (vast), *adj.* Of great extent: enormous; huge; boundless; very great in number, quantity, amount, range, degree, etc. *n.* In poetry, a boundless or

immense space. (F. *vaste, immense, énorme; immensité.*)

The Pacific Ocean is a vast expanse of water. It might be described poetically as the vast of ocean. A vast scheme is one of immense scope. Wise administration vastly (*vast' li, adv.*), or to an extent or degree not easily grasped, increases the confidence of a nation in its government. In a colloquial sense we say that a matter is of vast importance or vastly important when it is of very great importance. A vast thing or task has the quality of vastness (*vast' nēs, n.*). A vast space is sometimes described as a vastness, or said to be *vasty* (*vas' ti, adj.*), especially in poetry and poetical prose.

From L. *vastus* huge, enormous. SYN.: *adj.* Enormous, gigantic, huge, immense, stupendous. ANT.: *adj.* Little, minute, small, tiny.

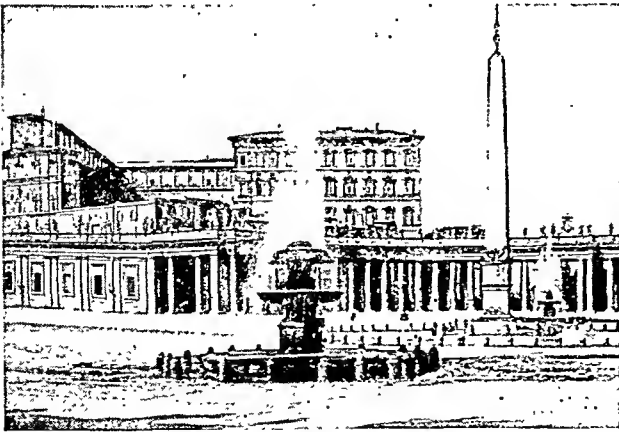
vastus (*vās'tūs, n.* In anatomy, the large muscular mass on the outer or inner surface of the thigh. *pl.* *vasti* (*vās' tī*). (F. *vaste.*)

L. = *vast*.

vat (*vāt, n.* A large tub, tank, or other vessel for holding liquids. *v.t.* To put into a vat; to treat in a vat. (F. *cuve; encuver.*)

Vats are used in brewing, tanning, jam-making, and chemical processes. A *vatful* (*vāt' fūl, n.*) of liquid is as much as a vat will hold.

Southern form from A.-S. *faet*; cp. Dutch *vat*, G. *fass*, O. Norse *fat*; akin to Dutch *vatten*, G. *fassen* to grip, to hold.



Vatican.—The Vatican, the official residence of the Pope and the seat of the papal government.

Vatican (*vāt' i kàn, n.* The official residence of the Pope on the Vatican hill at Rome; the papal government. (F. *Vatican.*)

The Vatican consists of a huge group of palaces, courts, chapels, and other buildings, and is said to contain about seven thousand rooms, some of which were decorated by Raphael, Michelangelo, Perugino, and other great Italian artists. The Basilica of St. Peter, the largest church in the world, is

a part of the Vatican. The anathemas and denunciations of earlier Popes are sometimes described figuratively as the thunders of the Vatican.

The Vatican Council (*n.*) is a general council of the Roman Catholic Church, which met in 1869 and was adjourned in the following year. It proclaimed the doctrine of papal infallibility. The ecclesiastical system based on the findings of this council in regard to the supremacy and infallibility of the Pope is termed Vaticanism (*vāt' i kàn izm, n.*). A person who adheres to or supports these tenets is termed a Vaticanist (*vāt' i kàn ist, n.*).

L. *Vaticānus*, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which the papal palace stands.

vaticinate (*vā tis' i nāt, v.t.* and *i.* To prophesy. (F. *vaticiner, prophétiser, prédire.*)

A prophecy is sometimes called a vaticination (*vā tis i nā' shūn, n.*), which also means the act or fact of vaticinating.

From L. *vāticinātus* p.p. of *vāticināri* from *vātes* prophet, soothsayer, *canere* to sing.

vaudeville (*vōd' vil, n.* A light, amusing play in which the dialogue is interspersed with songs and dances; a variety entertainment; a French topical song sung in couplets, often to a well-known refrain. (F. *vaudeville.*)

A vaudeville was originally a convivial song, of the kind written by the French poet Oliver Basselin (d. 1418), who was born in the Val de Vire, formerly called Vau de Vire, in Normandy. Songs resembling those written by Basselin, the first vaudevillist (*vōd' vil ist, n.*) or writer of vaudeville, were introduced into light entertainments, and musical comedies, which came to be known as vaudevilles, a name also given to a music-hall variety entertainment.

F., from (*chanson du*) *Vau de Vire* (song of) the valley of Vire, said to have been used by Basselin as a name for his popular songs.

Vaudois [1] (*vō dwa', adj.* Of or relating to the canton of Vaud in Switzerland. *n.* An inhabitant of this canton; the Vaudois dialect. *pl.* Vaudois (*vō dwa'.*) (F. *vaudois.*)

F., from L.L. *valdensis* belonging to Vaud, G. *Waadt*.

Vaudois [2] (*vō dwa', adj.* Of or relating to the Waldenses. *n.* One of the Waldenses. *pl.* Vaudois (*vō dwa'.*) See Waldenses. (F. *vaudois.*)

F. form of L.L. *Waldensis* = a partisan of Peter Waldo, the founder of this sect.

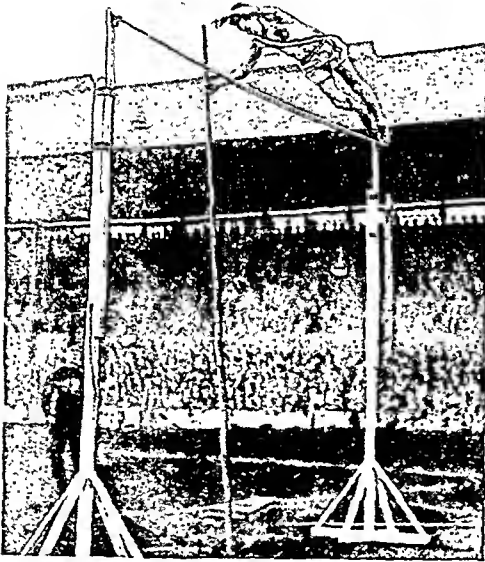
vault [1] (*vawlt, n.* An arched roof of masonry; a continuous arch; a structure consisting of a series of stone arches connected by masonry at their sides; an arched underground chamber; a cellar;

a burial-chamber of masonry under a church or in a cemetery; any vault-like covering or canopy; in anatomy, an arched body or surface. *v.t.* To cover with or as if with a vault or vaults; to build in the form of a vault. (F. *voûte*, *cave*, *caveau*; *voûter*, *former en voûte*.)

The ancient Persians and, later, the Romans made use of the vault, which, however, was greatly improved and elaborated by the Gothic builders, whose ribbed vaults finally developed into the famous fan-tracery vaulting (*vawlt' ing*, *n.*), or vaulted construction. The process of roofing with vaults or constructing vaults is also termed vaulting.

Wine and beer are stored in underground vaults, where the temperature remains very even all the year round. In many churchyards there are family vaults, in which successive members of a family are buried. The sky is sometimes described poetically as the vault of heaven.

O.F. *voulte*, from assumed L.L. *volta*, L. *volūt* a fem. p.p. of *volvere* to turn.



Vault.—A competitor vaulting cleanly over a high cross-bar.

vault [2] (*vawlt*), *v.i.* To leap, bound, or spring, especially with the hand or hands resting on something, or with the aid of a pole. *v.t.* To leap over in this manner. *n.* A leap performed thus. (F. *sauter*, *volliger*; *franchir*; *saut*.)

Gymnasts practise vaulting with a vaulting-horse (*vawlt' ing hörs*, *n.*). This is a gymnastic apparatus consisting of a wooden figure of a horse with a padded top. Towards this the vaulter (*vawlt' ér*, *n.*) takes a short run, and then vaults over it, usually with the aid of a spring-board.

O.F. *volter*; same as *vault* [1]. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Bound, jump, leap, spring.

vaunt (*vawnt*), *v.i.* To boast; to brag. *v.t.* To boast of. *n.* A boast. (F. *se vanter*, *se glorifier*, *fanfaronner*; *vanter*; *vantardise*, *gasconnade*.)

This word is more or less archaic and is chiefly confined to rhetorical language. A much vaunted feat is one that has been boasted of, or praised highly. A vaunter (*vawnt' ér*, *n.*) is a braggart or a boaster—a person who talks vauntingly (*vawnt' ing li*, *adv.*), that is, vaingloriously or ostentatiously, of his own merits or achievements.

F. *vanter*, assumed L.L. *vānitāre* from L. *vānitās* (*vānus*, empty, vain) emptiness, vanity. SYN.: *v.* Advertise, boast, brag, parade. ANT.: *v.* Conceal, hide, repress, suppress.

vavasour (*vāv' á sör*; *vāv' á soor*), *n.* A feudal vassal of various kinds, especially one of a class of tenants above knights, holding land from a great vassal. Other forms are *valvassor* (*vāl' vā sör*) and *vavassor* (*vāv' á sör*). (F. *vavassal*, *vavasseur*.)

From L.L. *vassus* *vassorum* vassal of vassals. **veal** (*vēl*), *n.* The flesh of the calf as food. (F. *veau*.)

Veal is pale in colour, with close firm flesh. A flavour resembling that of cooked veal is said to be *vealy* (*vēl' i*, *adj.*).

From O.F. *veēl*, L. *vitellus* dim. of *vitulus* calf, properly yearling; cp. Gr. (*wētos* year.

vector (*vek' tōr*), *n.* In mathematics, a line conceived as having a fixed length and direction in space, but no fixed position; a quantity determining the position of a point in space relatively to another, conceived as a line from one to the other. (F. *vecteur*.)

A knowledge of the properties of vectors is of practical use in physics, especially in connexion with the electro-magnetic theory.

L. = bearer, from *vectus* p.p. of *vehere* to carry.

Veda (*vā' dā*), *n.* The ancient Hindu scriptures written in old Sanskrit. (F. *véda*.)

The Veda consists of the Rig-Veda and three other books forming a collection of Vedic (*vā' dik*, *adj.*) literature often termed the Vedas. It contains the earliest examples of Indo-European literature, and includes hymns to nature gods, sacrificial hymns, and prayers. The Hindus also recognize certain ancient sacred works as auxiliary to the Veda. Each of these is called a Vedanga (*vā dang' gā*, *n.*).

The Vedanta (*vā dan' tā*, *n.*) is an important system of Hindu philosophy founded on the Vedas. A scholar or exponent of this Vedantic (*vā dan' tik*, *adj.*) philosophy is termed a Vedantist (*vā dan' tist*, *n.*).

Sansk. = knowledge, learning.

vedette (*vē det'*), *n.* A mounted sentinel stationed in advance of an outpost. (F. *vedette*.)

A small vessel used for scouting purposes, etc., in naval warfare is sometimes called a vedette-boat (*n.*).

F., from Ital. *vedetta*, perhaps from *veduta* fem. p.p. of *vedere*, L. *vidēre* to see.

veer [1] (vēr), *v.i.* Of the wind, to pass more or less gradually from one point to another, especially in the direction of the sun; to change direction; of a ship, to be steered round with the head away from the wind, especially in order to sail on a fresh tack; to be changeable or variable in opinions, conduct, etc.; of conditions, opinions, etc., to change or alter. *v.t.* To bring (a ship) round with the head away from the wind by putting the helm down. (F. *tourner*, *changer de direction*, *virev*, *changer de bord*, *changer l'opinion*.)

At the International Meteorological Conference held at Innsbruck in 1905, it was agreed that the old nautical term to veer should be adopted in meteorology. When the wind follows the sun's course it is said by meteorologists to veer. It backs when it passes from point to point in the opposite direction—west, south, east, north. A weathercock veers about in a changing wind, and, in a figurative sense, a man veers about when he vacillates in opinion. The fortunes of war sometimes veer round and place an almost vanquished country in a favourable position.

A helmsman veers, or wears, a ship when he causes it to swing round, away from the wind, through two-thirds of the compass, so that the stern is temporarily to windward, preparatory to sailing on another tack. This process, called veering (vēr'ing, *n.*), is mainly confined to large sailing-ships, which are too unwieldy to tack. The sails have to be trimmed all the way round when a ship veers.

F. *virev*, L.L. *virāre* to turn about; cp. *virola* ring, L. *viriola* bracelet. SYN.: Alter, change, shift, turn, vacillate.

veer [2] (vēr), *v.t.* To let out (a cable, etc.); to allow (a rope, etc.) to run (out). (F. *filer*.)

This is a nautical word. A boatman allows his boat to drift in a desired direction by veering out the tether holding it to the bank or landing-stage. To veer and haul on a rope is to slacken and tauten it alternately. In a figurative sense, a political party may be said to veer and haul on some government matter when its attitude vacillates.

M. Dutch *vieren* to slacken; cp. O.H.G. *fieren* to give direction to.

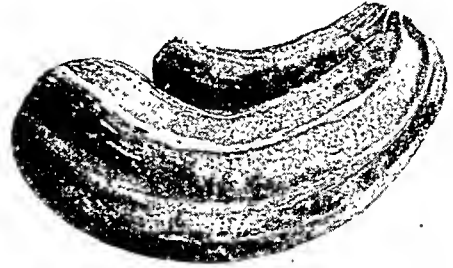
vega (vā' gā), *n.* In Spain and Spanish America, a fertile, grass-covered plain; in the West Indies, a tobacco field or sugar plantation. (F. *véga*.)

vegetable (vej' è tābl), *n.* A plant, especially a herb used for culinary purposes or for feeding cattle, etc. *adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling, a plant; derived from or comprising plants; made of or pertaining to culinary vegetables. (F. *plante*, *légume*; *végétal*, *légumineux*.)

Potatoes, cabbages, beans, onions, carrots, parsnips, and other vegetables grown in kitchen-gardens are a very important part

of human food. Root crops, such as swedes and mangel-wurzels, are equally valuable as vegetables for feeding live stock.

The substance called vegetable ivory (*n.*) consists of the hardened seeds of the corozo nut. It is used in the manufacture of umbrella handles and other small objects. All living organisms that are not animals are included in the great division of organic nature named the vegetable kingdom (*n.*). The vegetable marrow (*n.*)—*Cucurbita ovifera*—is a trailing plant related to the gourd. Its large, elliptic or globular fruit, also called vegetable marrow, is used as a vegetable.



Vegetable marrow.—The vegetable marrow is usually straight; the above specimens were deformed by pressure together during growth.

Gardeners make considerable use of vegetable mould (*n.*), which is soil containing a large proportion of decayed or decaying vegetable matter, especially leaves and small roots. In a general sense the word vegetal (vej' è tál, *adj.*) has the same meaning as vegetable, and implies a contrast with animal. Scientists, however, also use the word in the sense of common to both plants and animals, when speaking of the functions of growth, nutrition, circulation, and secretion, which they term the vegetal functions.

The substitute for ivory or coral called vegetaline (vej' è tā lin, *n.*) is obtained by treating wood fibre with sulphuric acid. A vegetarian (vej' è tār' i ān, *n.*) is a person who lives wholly or largely on vegetable food. A strictly vegetarian (*adj.*) diet excludes milk and eggs, besides all animal foods involving the destruction of life. Vegetarian cookery is concerned with the preparation of foods eaten by vegetarians. Vegetarianism (vej' è tār' i ā nizm, *n.*) is the practice or doctrine of vegetarians.

To vegetate (vej' è tāt, *v.i.*) is to grow in the manner of a plant. A man is said to vegetate if he leads a dull, monotonous life, without social interests or mental activity. His existence is regarded as being similar to that of a vegetable, and is described figuratively as vegetation (vej' è tā' shùn, *n.*). In a literal sense, vegetation denotes the action of growing as a vegetable, and, also, plants collectively, or plant life. When we say that a hill is covered with vegetation we mean that it is overgrown

with trees, bushes, and other plants. In a general sense the word vegetative (*vej' è tā tiv, adj.*) means having the power of growth: in botany and physiology it has the special meaning of concerned with growth and development. Vegetative cells have the quality of vegetativeness (*vej' è tā tiv nēs, n.*).

O.F. *végétale* capable of growing, L.L. *vegetabilis*, from L. *vegetus* animated, lively, from *vegere* to quicken, arouse; cp. *vigour*.

vehement (*vē' è mēnt*), *adj.* Caused by, or exhibiting, impetuous, strong feeling or excitement; fervent; passionate; acting with great force or violence. (F. *véhément, fervent, ardent, passionné, violent*.)

A vehement protest is one uttered in forcible or impassioned language. It shows that the speaker is influenced by strong emotions, and it displays vehemence (*vē' è mēns, n.*), that is, passionate force or excitement. We speak also of the vehemence, or great violence, of a storm, and of chemical reactions that take place with more or less vehemence, or vehemency (*vē' è mēn si, n.*)—a rare word. Some revivalists preach vehemently (*vē' è mēnt li, adv.*), that is, ardently, or with violent language, displaying great emotion.

F., from L. *vehemens* (acc. *-ent-em*); probably from *vehe* = *vē-* apart, and *mens* (acc. *ment-em*) mind, hence = out of one's mind. SYN.: Ardent, eager, fervid, impetuous, violent. ANT.: Calm, indifferent, mild, restrained, weak.

vehicle (*vē' è ikł*), *n.* Any kind of a carriage or conveyance used on land; a means of conveyance or transmission; a liquid that serves as a medium for a pigment or medicine; any person or thing used as a medium for conveying thoughts, feelings, etc. (F. *voiture, véhicule*.)

To-day there are more vehicles on the roads than ever before, and in busy towns the regulation of vehicular (*vē hik' ū lār, adj.*) traffic, or that carried on by vehicles, is a most difficult matter. Prose is the usual vehicle for the expression of one's thoughts; the sculptor, however, chooses stone as a vehicle, or medium, of expression. Artists' pigments are reduced to a proper working state by mixing them with some vehicle, such as oil or water.

From L. *vehiculum* conveyance, dim. from *vehere* to carry. SYN.: Conveyance, medium.

Vehmgericht (*fām' gē rikht*), *n.* A kind of secret tribunal which was held in Germany during the Middle Ages and later. *pl.* *Vehmgerichte* (*fām' gē rikht tè*). (F. *Vehme, cour vehmique, tribunal des francs-juges*.)

The Vehmgericht prevailed especially in Westphalia, and exercised a powerful influence. The more serious criminal cases were tried in the Vehmic (*fā' mik, adj.*) court by night in secret sessions.

G., from *vehme* (now *fehme, fehmi*) judgment, doom, *gericht* court, tribunal.

veil (*vāl*), *n.* A piece of more or less transparent fabric worn to hide or protect the face; a piece of linen, etc., forming part of a nun's head-dress; a covering, curtain, or screen; a mask or disguise; a pretext; in anatomy, etc., a veil-like membrane; in music, a slight want of clearness in the voice. *v.t.* To cover with or as if with a veil; to hide or disguise; in music, to obscure (the voice) slightly. (F. *voile, déguisement, prétexte; voiler, déguiser, sombrer*.)

In many Mohammedan countries the women are still required to be veiled in public. Turkish women, until recently, wore the *yashmak*, a veil concealing the face



Veil.—A bride, wearing a long veil, leaving home for her wedding.

below the eyes. They now go about veiless (*vāl' lēs, adj.*), or without veils. In the Roman Catholic Church the veils of most orders of nuns are black, but a few are distinguished by white veils. A woman is said to take the veil when she becomes a nun.

During Lent veils, or coverings, are placed over crucifixes, images, and pictures in Roman Catholic and other churches, and in former times a veil or curtain was hung between the altar and the choir. A similar veil, of precious cloth, separated the sanctuary of the Jewish temple from the main part of the building. When Christ was crucified this veil was "rent in twain" (Mark xv, 38). Since a veil serves as a covering or concealment, we are said to draw or throw a veil over some event when we hush it up, or refrain from talking about it. Veiled resentment is a partly hidden emotion, which, however, is still apparent to other people.

Many of the finest dramatic singers have possessed what is called a veiled voice,

that is, a voice sounding as if it had passed through some interposed medium. When the veil is slight, as in the case of Jenny Lind, it gives richness to the voice, but when pronounced, it is regarded as a defect.

Anything serving as a veil or curtain is a veiling (*vāl' ing, n.*). In photography this word denotes indistinctness or blurring in a film or plate. The material of which veils for the face are made is also known as veiling.

O.F. *veile*, L. *velum* covering, veil. See *velum*.
SYN.: *n.* Cover, curtain, mask. *v.* Conceal, hide, screen. ANT.: *v.* Disclose, reveal, uncover, unveil.

vein (*vān*), *n.* One of the blood-vessels that carry the blood back to the heart; any blood-vessel; one of the ribs in a leaf or insect's wing; in geology, a fissure or crack in rock filled with deposited matter; a streak or stripe of a different shade or colour in wood, marble, etc.; any distinctive trait, tendency, or cast of mind; a particular mood or disposition. *v.t.* To fill, cover, or mark with, or as with, veins. (F. *veine*, *humeur*, *disposition*; *veiner*.)

In a loose sense, the arteries and capillaries are described as veins. Of the latter, only those which carry the blood directly into the veins on its return journey to the heart can be so described. A special name for a minute vein of this kind is veinlet (*vān' lét, n.*). The delicate wings of insects are supported by horny tubular thickenings called veins or nervures.

Many valuable metals are obtained from veins in rock, which may vary considerably in thickness from a mere thread-like deposit to one hundreds of feet thick. Such a vein may also contain worthless minerals, known as the gangue or veinstone (*vān' stōn, n.*). Some marbles are beautifully veined, but in others the veining (*vān' ing, n.*), or veined appearance, is considered a defect. Sculptors, for instance, require veinless (*vān' lēs, adj.*) Carrara marble, or marble of this kind unmarked by veins, but owing to its usually veiny (*vān' i, adj.*) nature, large blocks entirely free from veins are difficult to procure.

The process of ornamenting with vein-like (*adj.*) markings, or ones resembling veins, is also termed veining. In a figurative sense we speak of a vein, or strain, of satire running through a book, or of its being written in an ironical vein. We are in the vein when in a fit humour for something.

F. *veine*, L. *vēna*, from *vehere* to carry. SYN.: *n.* Mood, nervure, strain, streak.

velamen (*vē lā' mēn*), *n.* A membranous covering or envelope. *pl.* *velamina* (*vē lā' mī nā*). Another form is *velamentum* (*vel ā men' tūm*)—*pl.* *velamenta* (*vel ā men' tā*). (F. *involucre*.)

The membranous, or velamentous (*vel ā men' tūs, adj.*), envelopes enclosing parts of the brain are termed velamina by anatomists.

In botany the sheath of an aerial root, such as that of a tree-orchid, is called a velamen.

L. = covering, from *vēlare* to veil.

velar (*vē' lār*). For this word, and *velarium*, see under *velum*.

velatura (*vel ā toor' ā*), *n.* The glazing of a picture by rubbing on a thin coating of colour with the hand, as in early Italian paintings.

Ital., from *velare*, to veil, cover.

veldt (*felt*), *n.* In South Africa, a tract of open, especially treeless, country suitable for pasturage. Another spelling is *veld* (*felt*). (F. *veld*, *veldt*.)

A *veldt*-shoe (*n.*) or *veldt*-schoen (*felt' shēn, n.*) is a light shoe without heels, made of untanned hide. This name is also given to a kind of shoe for children.

Dutch = field, open country.

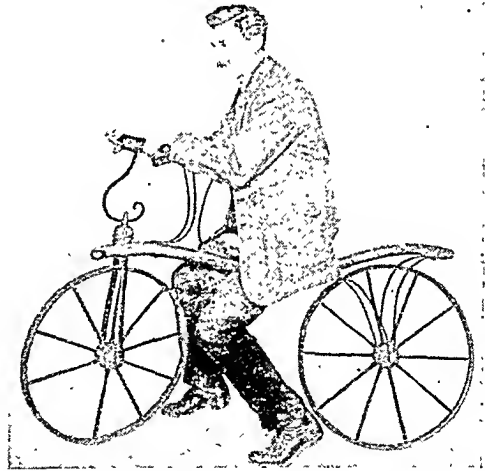
vellum (*vel' ūm*), *n.* A fine parchment, originally made of calf-skin; a manuscript written on material of this kind. (F. *vélin*.)

Paper made to imitate vellum is called *vellum*-paper (*n.*).

O.F. *velin*, from L. *vitulinus* (*vitulus* calf).

veloce (*vē lō' chā*), *adv.* In music, in rapid time, very swiftly. (F. *véloce*.)

Ital., from L. *velox*. See *velocity*.



Velocipede.—A velocipede is a two-wheeled vehicle propelled by the feet.

velocipede (*vē los' i pēd*), *n.* A vehicle propelled by the foot; an early kind of cycle. (F. *vélocipède*.)

The velocipede was in use during the early part of the nineteenth century. It was propelled by thrusting with the feet. The addition of driving mechanism led to the development of the bicycle. The rider of a velocipede was called a velocipedist (*vē los' i pēd ist, n.*).

From L. *velox* (acc. *-ōc-em*) rapid and *pēs* (acc. *ped-em*) foot.

velocity (*vē los' i ti*), *n.* Rapid motion; swiftness; rate of motion, especially of inanimate things. (F. *vélocité*.)

One of the first scientific lessons we learn

at school explains the relative velocity of light and sound, so that we understand how it is that we see the lightning before we hear the thunder, although both take place at the same time. A velocimeter (vel ô sim' é tēr, *n.*) is an apparatus for measuring velocity.

Through F. *vélocité* from L. *vēlōcitās* (acc. -*ti*-em) speed, from *vēlox* swift. SYN.: Celerity, speed, swiftness.

velum (vē' lūm), *n.* A membrane; a membranous veil or partition, especially the soft palate. *pl.* vela (vē' là). (F. *voile*.)

The soft palate is a soft drooping mass forming a velum, or veil, between the mouth and the upper part of the pharynx. Such sounds as gw, and qu are called *velar* (vē' lār, *adj.*) because they are produced by the aid of the velum.

A very different kind of velum was the *velarium* (vē lār' i ūm, *n.*), or awning, which was stretched above the seats in the roofless theatres of ancient Rome, as a protection against rain and sun.

L. *vēlum* veil, sail, from *vehere* to carry.

velure (vel' ūr), *n.* Velvet, or other fabric resembling velvet; a silk or velvet pad for smoothing a silk hat. *v.t.* To brush with this.

A velure may be made of silk, cotton, or jute. *Veloutine* (vel u tēn', *n.*) is a corded fabric made of merino wool. In natural history, anything which has a surface looking or feeling like velvet, such as the leaves of some plants and the bodies of some caterpillars, is said to be *velutinous* (vē lū' ti nūs, *adj.*).

From O.F. *velour* velvet.

velveret (vel' vēr ét). For this word see under velvet.



Velvet.—A veteran East Anglian weaver of velvet busy at his hand-loom.

velvet (vel' vèt), *n.* A closely woven fabric, usually of pure silk, with a pile on one side; anything resembling this; the furry skin on the young antlers of a deer. (F. *velours*.)

Velvet is made by weaving loops of silk

on a silk background and cutting off their tips. **Velveret** (vel' vēr ét, *n.*) is a poor quality of velvet which is usually backed with cotton. This fabric is also called **cotton-velvet** (*n.*), which term is also used for the imitation velvet made entirely of cotton, more often called *velveteen* (vel vè tēn', *n.*). As gamekeepers' often wear clothes of this material, a gamekeeper is sometimes spoken of jokingly as *velveteens* (*n.pl.*).

A **velvet pile** (*n.*) is a soft nap or pile like that of velvet, or a carpet or fabric having such a pile. A material or surface is **velveted** (vel' vèt éd, *adj.*) if covered or trimmed with velvet. Cats have *velvety* (vel' vèt i, *adj.*) paws, that is, soft like velvet. The **velveting** (vel' vèt ing, *n.*) of velvet is the pile. A stock of velveting is a stock of velvet goods.

From L.L. *vellutūm*, ultimately from L. *villus* shag, shock, akin to *vellus*, fleece, fell.

vena (vē' nā), *n.* A vein. *pl.* *venae* (vē' nē). (F. *veine*.)

Among the largest veins of the body are the two *venae cavae*, which together carry all the blood of the body back to the heart. The blood in the veins is called *venous* (vē' nūs, *adj.*). The words *venous* and *venose* (vē' nōs, *adj.*) mean contained in or relating to the veins or having many veins. *Venous* is commonly used of the veins of man and the larger animals, and *venose* of the veins of plants and insects. When the blood in the arteries has not been sufficiently aerated, it retains its dusky venous character, and such *venosity* (vé nos' i ti, *n*) may have serious results.

The arrangement of the veins of leaves and in the wings of insects is called *venation* (vē nā' shùn, *n.*), *venational* (vē nā' shùn àl, *adj.*) differences being used in classifying plants and insects.

L. *vena* vein.

venal (vē' nāl), *adj.* Capable of being bought over for money; capable of sacrificing principles or honour for a money gain; mercenary; sordid. (F. *vénal*.)

A **venal public servant**, that is, one who accepted bribes, would be instantly dismissed from his post if discovered. *Venality* (vē nāl' i ti, *n.*) of this kind is rare in England, but occasionally we read in our newspapers of a civil servant who has acted *venally* (vē' nāl li, *adv.*).

F., from L. *venālis* for sale, from *venus* sale. SYN.: Mercenary, purchasable, sordid. ANT.: Honest, incorruptible, unpurchasable.

venatic (vē nāt' ik), *adj.* Of or relating to or skilled in hunting; fond of or living by hunting. **venatical** (vē nāt' ik àl) and

venatorial (ven à tōr' i àl) have the same meaning. (F. *de vénerie, de chasse.*)

Primitive man was venatic. A trapper to-day may be said to live venatically (vè nāt' ik àl li, *adv.*), as he lives by exchanging the skins of the animals he catches for food and other necessities.

From L. *venaticus* from *venātus* p.p. of *venārī* to hunt.

venation (vè nā' shùn). For this word see under *vena*.

vend (vend), *v.t.* To sell; to offer (wares, usually small wares) for sale. (F. *vendre.*)



Vender.—Muscular and cheery vendors of fish in a street of Tokyo, the capital of Japan.

A person who vends is a vender (vend' èr, *n.*) or a vendor (vend' òr, *n.*), and the person to whom he sells is, in legal language, a vendee (ven dē', *n.*). An article which is capable of being sold is vendible (vend' ibl, *adj.*) and its vendibility (vend i bil' i ti, *n.*) induces the purchaser to buy it.

From O.F. *vendre*, L. *vendere* = *vēnundare* (*vēnum* sale, *dare* to give). SYN.: Hawk, peddle, retail, sell. ANT.: Buy, purchase.

vendace (ven' dās), *n.* A small, delicately flavoured Scottish freshwater fish (*Coregonus vandesius*), somewhat resembling the herring. (F. *vandoise, aubour.*)

The vendace occurs only in two Scottish lakes. It is allied to the gwyniad.

From O.F. *vendese dace*.

Vendéan (ven dē' án), *adj.* Of or belonging to La Vendée, a maritime department of western France. *n.* A native of La Vendée. (F. *vendéen; Vendéen.*)

The Vendean risings (1793-95), which were directed against the revolutionary government, resulted in the defeat of the royalist Vendéans and the extermination of many noble families in the province.

vendee (ven dē'). For this word see under *vend*.

Vendémiaire (van dā myār), *n.* The first month of the French revolutionary calendar. (F. *Vendémiaire.*)

Vendémiaire, which was the vintage month, lasted from September: 22nd to October 21st.

F., from L. *vindemia* vintage, from *vīnum* wine *dēmere* to take away.

vendetta (ven det' à), *n.* A private blood-feud, often hereditary; private warfare or hatred. (F. *vendetta.*)

In certain parts of the world, especially in Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily, a vendetta is often carried on from generation to generation, the murder of one man being avenged by the death of another, whose relatives in turn take up the quarrel.

Ital., from L. *vindicta* revenge. See vindicate, *avenge*. SYN.: Blood-feud.

vendible (vend' ibl). For this word and vendibility see under *vend*.

veneer (vé nēr'), *v.t.* To overlay (an inferior wood) with a wood of a superior quality; to put a thin coating on (pottery); to disguise (character) by an affectation of pleasing manners. *n.* A thin layer of superior wood; superficial polish. (F. *plaque; placage.*)

The use of veneer is a very important feature in furniture manufacture, as a great deal of our furniture consists of an inferior wood, such as deal, covered with a layer of a superior one, such as mahogany. The veneering

(vé nēr' ing, *n.*) is done in the factories, where a machine called the veneer-cutter (*n.*), veneer-mill (*n.*), or veneer-saw (*n.*) is used for the purpose. A person whose education or manners are superficial is said to have a vincer of education or of manners.

G. *furniren*, from F. *fournir* to supply. See furnish. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Coat, disguise, gloss.

venerable (ven' èr àbl), *adj.* Worthy of veneration or deep respect, especially on account of age, personal character, etc.; worthy of reverence by reason of sacred associations. (F. *vénérable.*)

In the Roman and Anglican Churches an archdeacon is described formally as the Venerable Archdeacon. We may say that a white-haired old man has a venerable appearance, or that his beard is venerably (ven' èr àb li, *adv.*) long.

When the venerability (ven èr à bil' i ti, *n.*), or venerableness (ven' èr àbl nès, *n.*), of a person's life has been officially proved by the Roman Catholic Church, he or she receives the title of "venerable." This is the first step in canonization.

From L. *venerābilis* from *venerārī* to revere. ANT.: Aged, respected, revered, sage.

venerate (ven' èr àt), *v.t.* To regard or treat with admiration, respect, or deference; to revere. (F. *vénérer, révéler.*)

We venerate a man or woman, especially an old man or woman, who is carrying on some noble work with great wisdom or dignity. A feeling of veneration (ven'ēr ā' shūn, *n.*) is usually inspired by old institutions and customs. Anyone who venerates is a venerator (ven'ēr ā' tōr, *n.*). A person inclined to venerate others may be said to be venerative (ven'ēr ā' tiv, *adj.*).

From L. *venerātus* p.p. of *venerāri* to revere. SYN.: Admire, honour, reverence, worship. ANT.: Despise, dishonour.

venery (ven'ēr i), *n.* The art or practice of hunting; the chase. (F. *vénérerie*, *chasse*.)

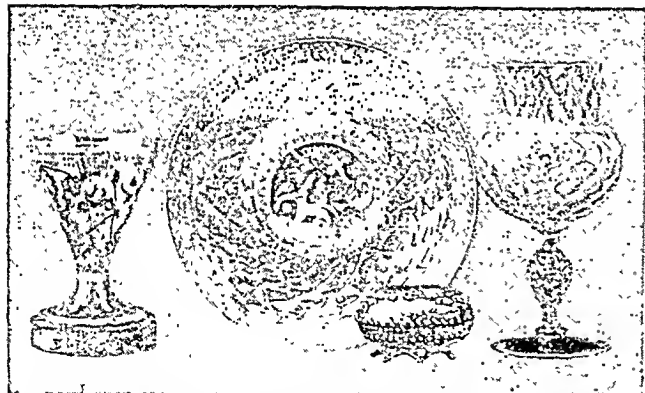
This word is often seen in old books. At one time it meant also the game hunted and a kennel in which hunting-dogs were kept.

O.F. *vénérerie* from L. *vēnārī* to hunt.

venesect (ven'ēs sekt), *v.i.* To let blood by opening a vein. (F. *saigner*.)

In former times surgeons usually venesected by opening a vein in the patient's arm. The operation of venesection (ven'ēs sekt' shūn, *n.*), which allows a quantity of blood to escape, was once a common remedy for many disorders.

From L. *vēna* vein and *sectus* p.p. of *secāre* to cut.



Venetian glass.—Venetian glass, also called Venice glass, Venice being the chief centre of manufacture of this beautiful glass-ware.

Venetian (vē nē' shān), *adj.* Relating to the city or province of Venice, in north Italy. *n.* A native or citizen of Venice; a Venetian blind. (F. *venitien*; *Vénitien*, *jalousie*.)

The city of Venice is built on numbers of small islands in a lagoon. Canals largely take the place of streets, and the gondola is used instead of wheeled vehicles.

A Venetian blind (*n.*) is a window-blind composed of a large number of horizontal wooden slats mounted at each end on a tape ladder. The slats can be drawn up flat against one another into a small space or be let down and turned to shut out or admit light. A venetianed (vē nē' shānd, *adj.*) house is one fitted with Venetian blinds. Powdered talc is called both Venetian chalk (*n.*) and French chalk.

Venice and the country round have long been famous for Venetian glass (*n.*), a very fine and delicate kind, which is made into vases, mirrors, beads, and many other articles. The lace known as Venetian lace (*n.*) is a point-lace worked in high relief. A Venetian window (*n.*) has three separate openings, the arched central portion having a flat-topped part on each side of it.

From L. *Venētia* land of the *Venēti*, E. suffix *-an*.

vengeance (ven'jāns), *n.* Punishment inflicted in return for a personal injury or an offence against others; retribution. (F. *vengeance*, *récompense*.)

The blood of a murdered man is said to cry aloud for vengeance. A vindictive man can be described as vengeful (venj'fūl, *adj.*), and his vengefulness (venj'fūl nēs, *n.*) may cause him to act vengefully (venj'fūl li, *adv.*), or in a revengeful manner, towards the person who has wronged him.

The phrase with a vengeance means to an extreme or excessive degree.

F., from *venger*, L. *vindicāre* to avenge, requite. See vindicate. SYN.: Retribution, revenge. ANT.: Forgiveness, pardon.

venial (vē'ni āl), *adj.* Excusable; not very serious; in the Roman Catholic Church, (of sins) not deadly. (F. *véniel*, *pardonnable*.)

A venial offence is a fault, or folly that may be pardoned. In Roman Catholic theology, venial sins are those which do not endanger the salvation of the soul. The veniality (vē'ni āl' i ti, *n.*) of an action does not mean that it is not blameworthy, but that it is not a deadly wickedness. To act venially (vē'ni āl li, *adv.*) is therefore to commit a small fault.

From L.L. *venialis* from *venia* pardon. SYN.: Pardonable. ANT.: Heinous, inexcusable, mortal, unpardonable.

Venice (ven'is), *adj.* Venetian. (F. *de Venise*.)

The beautiful Venetian glass is sometimes called Venice glass (*n.*).

venison (ven'zōn; ven' i zōn), *n.* The flesh of the deer when used as food. (F. *venaison*.)

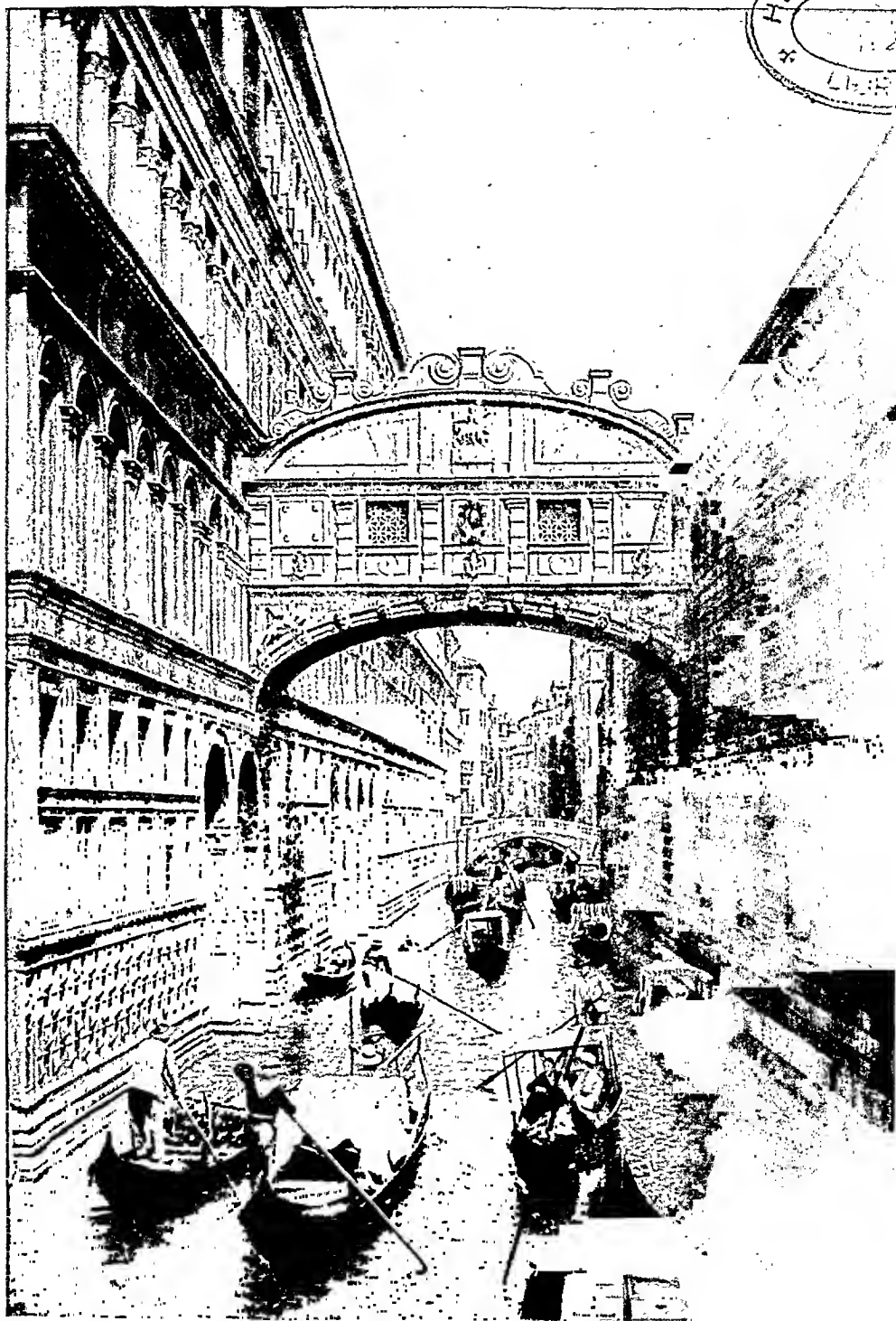
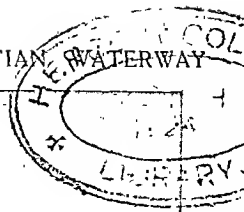
O.F. *venison* from L. *vēnātiō* (acc. *-ōn-em*) from *vēnārī* to hunt.

Venite (vē nī' tē), *n.* Psalm xcv; a musical setting of this.

The Venite, "O come let us sing," is used as a canticle. Its title is the first word of the Latin version.

venom (ven'ōm), *n.* The poison of serpents, scorpions, and other creatures; in poetry, poison generally; spite, malignity; *v.i.* To poison or infect with venom; to embitter; to envenom. (F. *venin*, *rancune*, *malignité*; *empoisonner*, *envenimer*.)

The venom of snakes is secreted in a



Venetian.—Gondolas laden with tourists and goods on a busy Venetian canal. On the left is the Doge's Palace, which dates from the fourteenth century. It is connected with the state prison on the right by the Bridge of Sighs, across which many an unfortunate political offender passed to darkness and death in earlier times. Venice was formerly a republic, then an oligarchy, with a doge or duke at the head of affairs. It became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1866.

gland behind the fangs, through which it is emitted in the act of biting. The only venomous (ven' òm ùs, *adj.*) British snake is the viper, and its venomousness (ven' òm ùs nés, *n.*) is, in the case of some persons, very dangerous, and always quite sufficient to make it a creature to avoid. Venomed (ven' òmd, *adj.*) or venomous words are malevolent or injurious ones. One who speaks venomously (ven' òm ùs li, *adv.*), or spitefully, of other people may do them more harm than would the venom of a viper.

From O.F. *venim*, L. *venenum* venom.

venose (vē' nōs). For this word, *venous*, etc., see *under* *vena*.

From L. *venōsus*, from *vena* vein.

vent [1] (vent), *n.* A hole made to allow the passage of air, liquid, or fumes; the touch-hole of a gun; an outlet. *v.t.* To make a vent in; to give expression to; to utter. (F. *soupirail*, *lumière*, *issue*; *forer*, *percer*, *donner libre cours à*, *exhaler*.)

Children find a vent, or outlet, for their high spirits by shouting and chasing each other; an angry man vents, or gives vent to, his feelings by acts or words.

A vent-hole (*n.*) is a small hole bored in the top of a cask to admit air and so allow the contents to run out through a tap. This hole is closed by a pointed wooden vent-peg (*n.*), or vent-plug (*n.*). The latter word may also mean a plug for stopping a touch-hole. In a wind instrument, such as the flute, each of the holes to be covered by a finger or by a key is called a ventage (vent' ij, *n.*). If the mould for a casting were ventless (vent' lès, *adj.*), that is, without vents, trapped air would prevent the molten metal filling it.

Partly F. *vent*, L. *ventus* wind; partly F. *évent* air-hole, from L. *ē*- out, *ventus* wind. *SYN.*: *n.* Aperture, outlet, utterance.

vent [2] (vent), *n.* A slit in the back of a coat.

Earlier *fent*, F. *fente* cleft, from *fendre*, L. *findere* to split.

vent [3] (vent), *v.t.* Of an otter or other hunted animal, to take breath. *n.* The act of venting.

The otter is said to vent when it comes to the surface to breathe. Hunters track the animal by watching for its vents.

F., from L. *ventus* wind.

ventiduct (ven' ti dūkt), *n.* A passage or conduit, especially a subterranean one, used for ventilation. (F. *ventouse*.)

From L. *ventus* wind, and *duct*.

ventil (ven' til), *n.* A valve in a musical instrument; a shutter for regulating the flow of air to the various groups of stops in an organ.

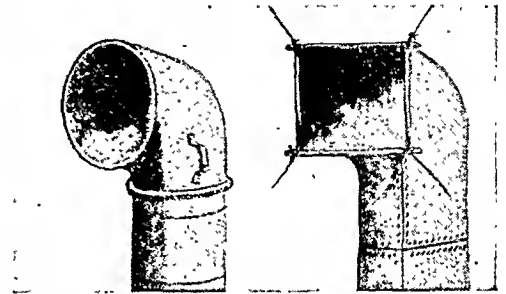
G., from L.L. *ventile* sluice, shutter.

ventilate (ven' ti lāt), *v.t.* To supply with fresh air; to cause (air) to circulate in a room; to oxygenate (the blood); to make public; to submit to examination and discussion. (F. *ventiler*, *aérer*, *publier*.)

There was a time when very little attention was paid to ventilation (ven ti lā' shùn, *n.*) of buildings, but to-day it is very different. Great care is taken to ventilate schools, factories, and houses properly, and these ventilative (ven' ti lā tiv, *adj.*) measures have undoubtedly done a great deal of good.

People with grievances are said to ventilate them when they give them publicity by holding meetings or writing letters to newspapers about them. As a ventilator (ven' ti lā tōr, *n.*) of this kind, the newspaper serves a useful purpose. The term ventilator is commonly applied to any device by which fresh air is admitted to a room or mine.

From L. *ventilāre* (p.p. *ventilātus*) to fan, to blow, to winnow, from *ventus* wind. *SYN.*: Air, discuss, publish. *ANT.*: Repress, stifle.



Ventilator.—The ship's ventilator on the left is of iron; the other is of canvas.

Ventōse (van tōz), *n.* The sixth month of the French revolutionary calendar. (F. *Ventōse*.)

Ventōse, which was the month of wind, lasted from February 19th to March 20th.

F., from L. *ventōsus* windy.

ventral (ven' trāl), *adj.* Of, in, or relating to, the abdomen; on the anterior or lower side or surface. (F. *ventral*.)

In botany and anatomy a ventral surface is distinguished from a dorsal surface. The ventral fins of a fish are placed on the under side of the body, and are, therefore, said to be situated ventrally (ven' trāl li, *adv.*). Corpulent people are ventricose (ven' tri kōs, *adj.*). In botany a corolla or calyx that swells out in the middle is said to be ventricose. A ventricose shell is one similarly shaped.

From L. *ventrālis* from *venter* abdomen.

ventricle (ven' trikl), *n.* In anatomy, a small cavity or hollow, especially in the heart or brain. (F. *ventricule*.)

The two lower chambers of the heart are called ventricles. There are also ventricular (ven trikl' ū lār, *adj.*) spaces, or ones having the nature of ventricles, in the brain. Ventricular meningitis is an inflammation of these cavities. It is the ventricular contraction of the heart that keeps the blood moving round the body.

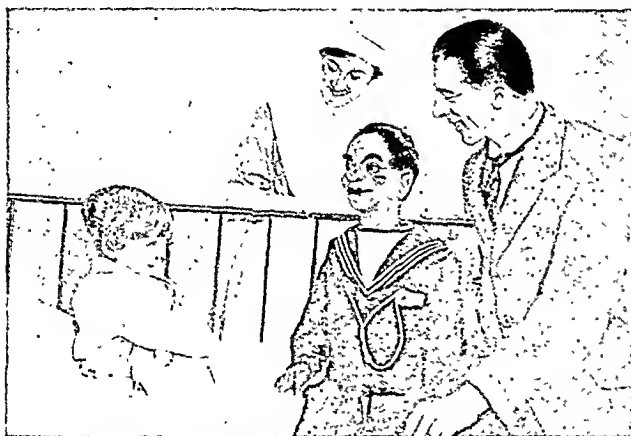
From L. *ventriculus* dim. of *venter* abdomen.

ventricose (ven' tri kōs). For this word see *under* *ventral*.

ventriloquism (ven tril' ó kwizm), *n.* The act or art of speaking in such a manner as to cause the hearers to believe that the sounds come from a source other than the person speaking. Another form is ventriloquy (ven tril' ó kwi, *n.*). (F. *ventriloquie*.)

True ventriloquism depends on the appreciation and imitation of the value of sounds at given distances, but, the ventriloquial (ven tri ló' kwi ál, *adj.*), or ventriloquistic (ven tri ló kwis' tik, *adj.*), art that is practised on the stage with the aid of a marionette is largely a question of suggestion. The ventriloquist (ven tril' ó kwist, *n.*), when he is going to ventriloquize (ven tril' ó kwiz, *v.i.*), takes a deep breath, and then, while speaking, keeps the muscles of the mouth and throat as motionless as possible.

From L. *venter* (acc. *ventr-em*) belly, *loqu* to speak, and *-ism*.



Ventriloquist.—A little patient in a hospital being entertained by a ventriloquist and his marionette, dressed like a sailor.

venture (ven' chûr), *n.* An undertaking involving risk; a commercial speculation; that which is risked; a stake. *v.t.* To expose (oneself, or something) to risk; to dare to stake. *v.i.* To dare; to run a risk; to take chances. (F. *risque*, *hasard*, *speculation*, *enjeu*; *hasarder*, *aventurer*; *oser*, *s'aventurer*.)

A foolhardy young man may be said to be ready for any venture. Old people are wise not to venture out of doors when an east wind is blowing. The senior member of a firm may be annoyed if a junior ventures, or dares, to point out a mistake.

Ahab, King of Israel, was slain (2 Chronicles, xviii, 33) by a Syrian, who drew a bow at a venture, that is, fired at random, against the Israelites. The word venturer (ven' chûr ér, *n.*) is an archaic shortened form of adventurer, meaning one who makes a trading venture.

Some children are very venturesome (ven' chûr sôm, *adj.*), or venturous (ven' chûr ùs,

adj.), that is, ready to take risks, climbing venturesomely (ven' chûr sôm li, *adv.*), or venturously (ven' chûr ùs li, *adv.*), up trees, or showing their venturesomeness (ven' chûr sôm nês, *n.*), or venturousness (ven' chûr ùs nês, *n.*), which means their daring nature, by other dangerous pranks.

Aphetic for *adventure*. SYN.: *n.* Chance, hazard, risk, speculation.

venue (ven' ũ), *n.* The county or place where the jury is summoned for a trial; in extended use, the scene of an event or series of events. (F. *voisinage*.)

This term is used by lawyers to indicate the place where a crime is alleged to have been committed, and where, in accordance with the provisions of the law, a jury must be summoned and the trial held. In exceptional cases change of venue is allowed and the trial takes place elsewhere, in order that the prisoner may not suffer from local prejudice, or to prevent the occurrence of a riot.

F. verbal *n.* from *venir*, L. *venire* to come. SYN.: Locality, position, site, whereabouts.

Venus (vê' nûs), *n.* The Roman goddess of love and beauty; the corresponding Greek goddess Aphrodite; the second planet from the sun. (F. *Vénus*.)

The two most famous statues of Venus are the Venus of Cnidus after Praxiteles, and the Venus of Milo or Melos. After her was named the bright planet which comes between Mercury and the earth.

Among the plants named after the goddess are the wild teasel, Venus's basin (*n.*), so called because of the water which collects in the hollows formed by the opposite pairs of leaves.

The shepherd's needle (*Scandix Pecten-Veneris*) is called also Venus's comb (*n.*) and lady's comb, because of the slender tapering beaks of the seed-vessels, which resemble the teeth of a comb. Venus's looking-glass (*n.*)—*Specularia speculum*—is so called from the resemblance of the flower to an ancient round mirror with a straight handle; and Venus's slipper (*n.*)—*Cypripedium*—also known as lady's slipper, is an orchid with flowers shaped somewhat like a broad slipper. The marine shell-fish of the genus *Venus*, some of which are valued as food, are known as Venus shells (*n.pl.*) because of the beauty of their shells. A kind of sponge is called Venus's flower-basket (*n.*), and a sea-fan, Venus's fan (*n.*).

veracious (vê rā' shûs), *adj.* Habitually truthful; characterized by accuracy or truth. (F. *véridique*.)

The best newspapers give an interesting but veracious account of what is happening, and their reporters write veraciously (vê rā' shûs li, *adv.*) of what they see and hear. The veracity (vê rās' i ti, *n.*) of a statement

by an historian or explorer is sometimes questioned, as in the famous case of Dr. Cook, who claimed to have reached the North Pole.

From L. *vērax* (acc. -āc-em) and -acious. SYN.: Accurate, honest, trustworthy, truthful. ANT.: Evasive, false, mendacious, perjured.

veranda (vē rān' dā), *n.* A light, roofed gallery or portico running along the front or side of a house. Another form is verandah (vē rān' dā). (F. *vérande*.)

From Port. and Span. *varanda* railing, perhaps from *vara* rod.

veratrum (vē rā' trūm), *n.* The hellebore; a genus of plants comprising the hellebore. (F. *vétrate*.)

From the roots of the hellebore is obtained veratrine (vē rā' trin; ver' ā trin, *n.*), an extremely poisonous alkaloid compound, which is sometimes used as a local irritant in neuralgia.

L. *verātrum* hellebore.

verb (vərb), *n.* The part of speech which makes a statement about a person or thing. (F. *verbe*.)

The original meaning of verb was "spoken word." Although it is not now used in this sense, we still mean by verbal (vēr' bāl, *adj.*) instructions, those given by word of mouth, as opposed to written instructions. A verbal translation is a literal one. A verbal prefix is a syllable placed before a verb, as com- in compose. A verbal noun is one derived from a verb; it may be used as the subject of a sentence or the object of a transitive verb. An account of verbs is given in volume I, pages xl to xlv.

A verbalist (vēr' bāl ist, *n.*) is one who examines words very closely, or is concerned with words as words rather than as parts of sentences. Minute attention to words is verbalism (vēr' bāl izm, *n.*). We verbalize (vēr' bāl iz, *v.t.*), or verbify (vērb' i fī, *v.t.*), a noun or adjective when we use it as a verb, as in the phrases "to carpet a floor," "to brown a cake." We verbalize (*v.i.*) if we become wordy. The process of verbalizing a word, or its state of being verbalized, is verbalization (vēr bā lī zā' shūn, *n.*).

A message sent by word of mouth is delivered verbally (vēr' bāl li, *adv.*), that is, in spoken words; and if delivered exactly as given it is verbally correct, that is, correct as regards the repetition of the original words. The game called verbarium (vēr bār' i ūm, *n.*) consists in making as many words as possible out of given letters. A piece of poetry learned as a lesson must be repeated verbatim (vēr bā' tim, *adv.*), that is, word for word, to score full marks.

From L. *verbum* word, akin to E. *word*.

verbena (vēr bē' nā), *n.* A genus of herbs and undershrubs belonging to the order Verbenaceae. (F. *verveine*.)

Most of the known species of verbena are natives of America. The British species, *Verbena officinalis*, also called vervain, which

is found on waste ground and by the roadside, has dense spikes of lilac flowers and a stiff branching stem. The lemon-scented verbena (*Lippia citriodora*), valued in gardens for its fragrant leaves, is a verbenaceous (vēr bē nā' shūs, *adj.*) plant, that is, one belonging to the order Verbenaceae. Many beautiful varieties of the genus Verbena are grown in our garden.

L. = branch of laurel, olive, or myrtle used in religious ceremonies, akin to *verber* a rod.



Verbena.—Blooms of the verbena, most species of which are natives of America.

verbiage (vēr' bi ij), *n.* Wordiness; the use of superfluous words. (F. *verbiage*.)

A public speaker who knows little about his subject or who wishes to impress his hearers with his command of language may indulge in verbiage.

Inexperienced writers often have a verbose (vēr bōs, *adj.*), that is, wordy, style. Verbosity (vēr bōs' i ti, *n.*), or verboseness (vēr bōs' nēs, *n.*), is the quality of being verbose. It is a very serious fault in writing or speaking, for it produces diffuseness and obscurity. Verbose or prolix speakers are usually very dull.

The word verbicide (vēr' bi sid, *n.*) is used facetiously to mean the habit of using words in wrong or perverted senses, or else a person, like Mrs. Malaprop, who does this.

F., from L. *verbum* and -age. SYN.: Circumlocution, periphrasis, tautology, wordiness. ANT.: Brevity, conciseness, succinctness, terseness.

verdant (vēr' dānt), *adj.* Green; fresh or flourishing; covered with growing grass; unsophisticated. (F. *verdoyant*.)

The grass is usually verdant in the spring, but it becomes less so in the summer, especially if the weather is hot and rainless. This verdancy (vēr' dān si, *n.*) is very pleasant to the eye, and fields where the grass grows verdantly (vēr' dānt li, *adv.*) are very refreshing. A simple youth, easily tricked by those with more worldly knowledge, may be called verdant. Verdantique (vēr dān tēk', *n.*) is an ornamental building stone composed chiefly of serpentine, usually green and often mottled or veined.

A green incrustation on old bronze is also called verd-antique. In heraldry a crest charged with flowers is said to be verdée (vē' dā, *adj.*).

Probably O.F. *verdeant*, L. *viridans* (acc. -ant-em) pres. p. of *viridāre* to grow green. SYN.: Fresh, green, innocent, raw. ANT.: Dry, parched, sophisticated, withered.

verderer (vē' dēr ēr), *n.* A former judicial officer having charge of the trees and beasts of chase in royal forests. (F. *verdier*.)

Extended (like *poulterer*, *upholsterer*, etc.) from obsolete E. *verder*, O.F. *verdier*; cp. L.L. *viridarius*. See *vert*.

verdict (vē' dikt), *n.* The decision of a jury after consideration of the facts in the trial of an action in a court of law; decision; judgment. (F. *verdict*, *jugement*, *décision*.)

Many cases in the law courts are decided by a jury, who give a decision or verdict on the facts submitted to them, leaving it to the judge to apply the law in accordance with their finding. An open verdict (*n.*) is one which reports that a crime has been committed, but does not name the guilty person. Such a verdict is usually returned by a coroner's jury, when they are satisfied that murder has been committed, but have no evidence as to the person responsible for the deed. A special verdict (*n.*) is returned when a jury puts certain facts on record, but leaves the judge to decide the application of the law to those facts.

O.F. *verdit*, L. *verē dictum* true pronouncement (*verē* truly, *dictum* p.p. of *dicere* to say). SYN.: Conclusion, decision, finding.

verdigris (vē' di grēs; vē' di gris), *n.* A green or greenish-blue compound formed by acetic acid acting on copper, used in medicine; a green or bluish deposit on copper or brass. (F. *vert-de-gris*.)

Verdigris is an irritant poison, the best antidote being white of egg. It is still used to some extent in dyeing and calico printing, but as a pigment it has been largely replaced by an aniline product.

From O.F. *vert de Grece*, green of Greece.

verditer (vē' di tēr), *n.* A basic carbonate of copper yielding blue and green pigments. (F. *verdet*.)

From O.F. *vert deterre* earth green.

verdure (vē' dyūr), *n.* Greenness; green fresh vegetation. (F. *verdure*.)

Poets often speak of the spring clothing the earth with verdure. English meadows are verdurous (vē' dyūr ūs, *adj.*), verdured (vē' dyūr d, *adj.*), or covered with verdure in May. Deserts with oases are not entirely verdureless (vē' dyūr lēs, *adj.*) or without verdure.

O.F. *verd* (F. *vert*, L. *viridis*) green and -ure.

verein (fè rin'), *n.* In Germany, an organized society of persons or parties; a group.

G., from *ver-* (= E. *for-*), *ein* one.

verge [1] (vērj), *n.* The extreme edge, brink or margin; a narrow strip of grass between a flower-bed and a path; a bounding strip of land; a wand of office; a shaft or spindle in certain mechanisms. (F. *bord*, *lisière*, *verge*.)

A dispute between two states may bring them to the verge of war before an agreement is reached. A *verger* (vērj' ēr, *n.*) is a person who looks after a church, shows people to seats, and does other duties; or an official who carries a staff before a bishop. His post or office is called a *vergership* (vērj' ēr ship, *n.*).

F., from L. *virga* rod.

verge [2] (vērj), *v.i.* To approach; to border (on, upon). (F. *pencher*, *tenir de*.)

In a figurative sense, a boy's reply may be said to verge on insolence when it is rather insolent. The word *vergency* (vē' jēn si, *n.*), formerly meaning the act of verging, is now used only in optics to denote the reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens as a measure of the divergence or convergence of rays.

L. *vergere* to incline. SYN.: Approach, border.

vergee (vēr jē'), *n.* A land measure of about four-ninths of an acre, used in the Channel Islands. (F. *vergee*.)

O.F., from *verge* rod, perch.

veridical (vē rid' i kāl), *adj.* Truthful; veracious; of dreams, phantasms, etc., corresponding to reality. (F. *véridique*.)

In the first sense this word is rare, except in jest. A person accused of exaggeration



Verdure.—A Swiss pastoral: sheep feeding on the verdure of a hillside in the canton of St. Gall.

may declare he is speaking veridically (vē rid' ik āl li, *adv.*).

From L. *veridicus*, from *verus* true and *dicere* to say, with E. suffix -al.

verify (ver' i fī), *v.t.* To prove or test the truthfulness or correctness of; to affirm under oath; to prove by sworn

testimony. (F. *vérifier*, *prouver*, *constater*, *jurver*.)

We verify a boy's account of his doings if we make inquiries to find out if his story is true, and a witness in a court of law verifies a statement when he makes it under oath. A statement which is capable of verification (ver' i fi kâ' shùn, *n.*), or proof, is verifiable (ver' i fi âbl, *adj.*), and its verifiability (ver' i fi â bil' i ti, *n.*) makes it possible for a verifier (ver' i fi èr, *n.*) to discover if it is true.

O.F. *verifier*, L.L. *verificāre* (L. *verus* true, *-ficāre* = *facere* to make. SYN.: Authenticate, confirm, establish, substantiate. ANT.: Contravene, countervail, rebut, subvert, weaken.

verily (ver' i li), *adv.* Certainly; in fact; assuredly. (F. *certes*, *assurément*.)

This archaic word is familiar to us from its frequent occurrence in the Bible.

From *very* and *-ly*. SYN.: Indeed, really, truly, undoubtedly.

verisimilitude (ver i si mil' i tūd), *n.* The appearance of truth or reality; probability; likelihood; a statement, apparently true. (F. *vraisemblance*.)

If we say that a story has verisimilitude we mean that it seems to be true, although we are not absolutely certain about it.

L. *verisimilitūdō*, from *veri* gen. of *verus* true, *similitūdō* likeness.

veritable (ver' i tâbl), *adj.* Real; true; genuine; properly so called. (F. *vrai*, *véritable*.)

A veritable bargain may occasionally be secured out of the second-hand box of a bookseller. Most of the big London stores hold sales every year, and in many cases veritably (ver' i tâb li, *adv.*) reduce prices to below cost.

F., from *veritās* truth, and *-able*. SYN.: Actual, genuine, positive. ANT.: False, sham, untrue.

verity (ver' i ti), *n.* Truth; the correspondence of a statement with fact; a fact. (F. *vérité*, *véracité*, *fait*.)

When we doubt the truth of a statement we may be said to question its verity. Anything which is true or really existent is a verity, and we sometimes find the expression "of a verity" meaning "in truth" or "surely."

F. *vérité*, L. *veritas* (from *verus* true) truth. SYN.: Authenticity, reality, truth, veracity. ANT.: Error, falsehood, falsity, inexactitude, untruth.

verjuice (vēr' joos), *n.* The sour juice of unripe grapes, crab-apples, and other fruits. (F. *verjus*.)

Verjuice is sometimes used in cooking instead of vinegar. In a figurative sense, the word means tartness of disposition, and an ill-tempered person may be said to be verjuiced (vēr' joost, *adj.*).

O.F. *verjus*, from *vert* green, *jus* juice.

vermeil (vēr' mil), *n.* A transparent varnish used to give a lustre to gilt; silver-gilt; in poetry, vermilion. (F. *vermeil*.)

Vermeil was originally a red paint or varnish used as a coat under gilding.

F., from L. *vermiculus* dim. of *vermis* (cochineal) worm.

vermi-. This is a prefix meaning of or relating to worms. (F. *vermi-*.)

Many creatures that are not true worms are vermian (vēr' mi ân, *adj.*), or worm-like. Anything worm-shaped, like the tongue of an ant-eater, is vermiform (vēr' mi fōrm, *adj.*). An apparently useless part of the human intestines which has this shape is called the vermiform appendix (*n.*). Anything which pertains to worms, or resembles a worm in its shape or movements, is said to be vermicular (vēr mik' ū lâr, *adj.*). Botanists use the word of the thick, round winding roots of certain plants. Vermivorous (vēr miv' ōr ūs, *adj.*) animals eat worms and grubs.

Some worms live in the intestines of other animals, and any medicine or drug which drives them out is called a vermifuge (vēr' mi fūj, *n.*), and, if it kills them, a vermicide (vēr' mi sîd, *n.*).

The curious wave-like movement of the small intestines, by which food is kept moving along, is called vermiculation (vēr mik ū lâ' shùn, *n.*), a word also applied to the borings in worm-eaten wood, which is vermiculated (vēr mik' ū lâd éd, *adj.*), although the winding passages in the wood are not the work of worms but of grubs.

Combining form of L. *vermis* worm. See worm.



Vermicelli.—An Italian making vermicelli, long threads of wheaten paste, a staple food in Italy.

vermicelli (vēr mi sel' i; vēr mi chel' i), *n.* Long slender threads of wheaten paste. (F. *vermicelle*, *vermicel*.)

Vermicelli is an Italian food-stuff made of flour, cheese, yolk of egg, sugar, and saffron, formed into long, slender worm-like masses. In England, it is chiefly used in soups and broths.

Ital. = little worms.

vermicular (vēr mik' ū lâr). For this word, vermiform, vermifuge; etc., see under vermi-.

vermillion (vēr mil' yón), *n.* Cinnabar; a bright red pigment obtained by grinding cinnabar, or by the chemical treatment of mercury and sulphur; a red earth resembling this; the colour of this pigment or earth. *adj.* Of this brilliant red or scarlet colour. *v.t.* To colour or paint with vermillion or a similar red. (F. *vermillon*; *rouge vif*; *vermillonner*.)

Large quantities of vermillion are used by painters, and in printing and the manufacture of sealing-wax. A child with a healthily ruddy colour may be said to have vermillion cheeks.

O.F. *vermillon* kermes, from L. *vermiculus* dim. of *vermis* worm. See *vermeil*.

vermin (vēr' min), *n.* Offensive or destructive animals collectively; parasitic insects collectively; repulsive or vile people. (F. *vermine*, *canaille*.)

Foxes, mice, rats, and rabbits, and many insects are labelled vermin because of the damage they do. **Verminous** (vēr' min ūs, *adj.*) people or animals are those infected with vermin or insect parasites of an obnoxious kind, which are due generally to uncleanness. To **verminate** (vēr' min āt, *v.i.*) is to produce vermin. Dwelling-houses found to be verminously (vēr' min ūs li, *adv.*) unclean may be condemned by the health authorities. A **vermin-killer** (*n.*) is a substance or preparation for destroying vermin.

From F. *vermine*, ultimately from L. *vermis* worm.



Vermin.—The brown rat, probably the most destructive of all vermin in the British Isles.

vermouth (vār' moot; vēr' mooth), *n.* A mild cordial taken to promote the appetite. Another spelling is **vermuth** (vār' moot; vēr' mooth). (F. *vermout*.)

Vermouth is made both in France and Italy from white wine flavoured with wormwood and other aromatic herbs.

F., from G. *wermuth*. See *wormwood*.

vernacular (vēr nāk' ū lār), *adj.* Spoken by the natives of a particular country or district; using, writing, or written in the native language of a particular country or district; indigenous. *n.* The native tongue or dialect of a country or district. (F. *du pays*, *natal*; *langue maternelle*.)

The poems of Burns were written in the vernacular, that is, in the language spoken in the part of Scotland where he lived. A

vernacularism (vēr nāk' ū lār izm, *n.*) is a vernacular idiom or word.

To **vernacularize** (vēr nak' ū lār iz, *v.t.*) a Latin work is to translate it into one of the spoken languages, or translate it vernacularly (vēr nāk' ū lār li, *adv.*) This change may also be called an act of vernacularization (vēr nāk ū lār i zā' shūn, *n.*).

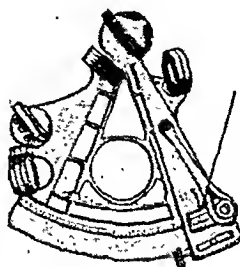
From L. *vernāculus* native, indigenous (from *verna* home-born slave) and E. suffix *-ar*.

vernal (vēr' nāl), *adj.* Of, relating to, occurring in, or suggesting the spring; relating to youth. (F. *printanier*.)

Vernal fancies and vernal hopes are those of young people who are in the springtime of life. Flowers which bloom vernaly (vēr' nāl li, *adv.*) are those which appear in spring.

The scent and flavour of new-mown hay is due to a substance called coumarin, found in vernal grass (*n.*), called by scientists *Anthoxanthum odoratum*. The manner in which leaves or fronds are folded in the bud is called vernation (vēr nā' shūn, *n.*).

O.F., from L. *vernālis* rare form of *vernus* from *vēr* spring.



Vernier.—A sextant, with a vernier, or sliding scale.

vernier (vēr' ni ēr), *n.* A movable scale for measuring fractional distances on measuring instruments, such as barometers and theodolites. (F. *vernier*.)

F., from inventor's name.

veronal (ver' ō nāl), *n.* A drug used to induce sleep.

From the chemical substance *vernin* (from L. *vernus* of the spring), and *alkali*.

Veronese (ver' ō nēz'), *adj.* Of or relating to Verona, a city and province in northern Italy. *n.* A native or inhabitant of Verona. *pl.* Veronese (ver' ō nēz'). (F. *véronais*.)

veronica (vē ron' i kà), *n.* A plant belonging to the figwort family having blue, pink, or white flowers, the speedwell; a cloth bearing the image of Christ, especially the legendary napkin of St. Veronica. (F. *véronique*.)

The best known of the speedwells, or veronics, is the germander speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*), but there are many other British species.

The legendary St. Veronica is chiefly associated with the story of the sudarium or veronica bearing Christ's portrait (see *sudarium*).

From the name of St. *Veronica* a L. form of Gr. *Berenikē*.

versant (vēr' sânt), *n.* The slope or side of a mountain or mountain-chain; the tendency to slope or descend. *adj.* Engaged or skilled (in); conversant (with); concerned (about). (F. *versant*; *versé*, *au courant*.)

F., from *verser*, L. *versare* frequentative of *vertere* to turn.

versatile (vē'r' sà til), *adj.* Able to turn to or apply oneself easily to new tasks or occupations; many-sided; changeable; variable; in botany and zoology, moving freely round or to and fro on its supports. (F. *flexible, complexe, versatile.*)

A versatile man is one who can do several things well. The Earl of Balfour (born 1848), statesman, philosopher, scholar, musician, and lawn-tennis player is a good example of versatility (vē'r sà til' i ti, *n.*). The heads of insects are said to move *versatily* (vē'r sà til li, *adv.*) if they move easily on the body.

L. *versatilis*, from *versare* to turn over, frequentative of *vertere* to turn. SYN.: Adaptable, many-sided.

verse (vērs), *n.* A metrical line; a stanza, or definite group of such lines, as in a hymn; language in metre, as opposed to prose; a division of a chapter in the Bible; a short part for a single voice in a liturgy or an anthem. *v.t.* To put into verse. *v.i.* To write verses. (F. *vers, stance, poésie, verset; versifier.*)

A single line of verse is usually distinguished from one of prose by its rhythm.

A verse of a hymn or ballad means one of a series of short sections of equal length repeating a similar rhythm, each forming a unit composed of several lines.

The form of light witty poetry called society verse is sometimes given the French name *vers de société* (vār dè sò syā tā, *n.*). A *verseman* (vērs' mán, *n.*), or *verse-monger* (*n.*), is a writer of verse, especially of a poor kind, and the act of writing such poetry is *verse-mongering* (*n.*). A *verselet* (vērs' lét, *n.*) is a short line of poetry, or a poem in a few lines; and a *verset* (vē'r sèt, *n.*) is a short piece of music composed for the organ.

The *versicular* (vēr sik' ū lār, *adj.*) division of the chapters of the Bible is the breaking of them up into verses. A *versicle* (vē'r sikl, *n.*) is a sentence spoken by the minister in a religious service and replied to by the congregation.

To *versify* (vē'r' si fi, *v.t.*) prose is to turn it into prose. Poets *versify* (*v.i.*), that is, write verses. The process or practice of writing verses is *versification* (vē'r si fi ká' shùn, *n.*); the versification of an idea is its expression in verse. A *versifier* (vē'r' si fi ér, *n.*), that is, one who writes verses, may not be worthy of the name of poet.

M.E. *fers, vers*, A.-S. *fers*, L. *versus* turning, line of poetry, so called because the line is turned back; from *vers-us*, p.p. of *vertere* to turn, akin to A.-S. *weorðan* to become, G. *werden*. See worth [2]. ANT.: *n.* Prose.

versed (vērst), *adj.* Experienced or familiar; proficient (in); in trigonometry, turned about or reversed (of sines). (F. *ferré, fort, versé, calé.*)

A man who is well versed in English literature is a man who is familiar with the works of the great writers. A *versed sine* is obtained by subtracting the cosine from one.

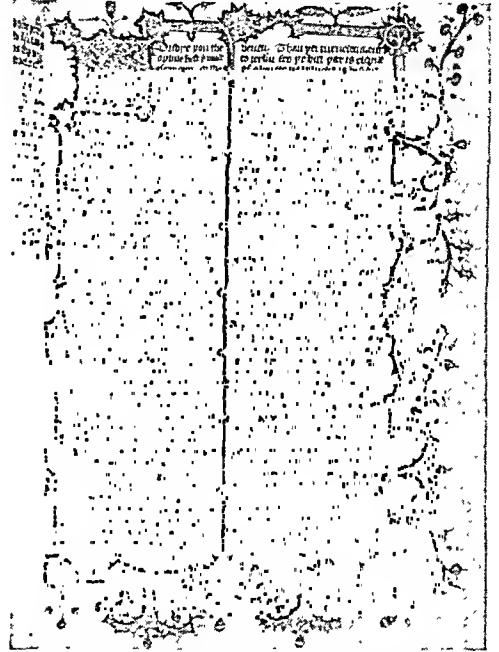
From L. *vers-us*, p.p. of *vertere* to turn, E. p.p. ending *-ed*. SYN.: Conversant, practised, skilled. ANT.: Unskilled, unversed.

verselet (vērs' lét). For this word, *verset*, *versicle*, etc., see *under* verse.

versicoloured (vē'r' si kül érd), *adj.* Variegated; changing from one colour to another according to differences of light. (F. *versicolore.*)

From L. *versicolor* changing colour, from *vertere* to turn, *color* hue.

versify (vē'r' si fi). For this word, etc., see *under* verse.



Version. — A page of the version of the Bible prepared under Wyclif's direction about 1380-82.

version (vē'r' shùn), *n.* That which is translated or rendered from one language into another; a piece of translation; statement or description of something from a particular point of view. (F. *version.*)

The first complete English version of the Bible was the translation from the Latin Vulgate finished under the direction of John Wyclif about 1382.

A translation of a foreign book may be said to be a *versional* (vē'r' shùn ál, *adj.*) rendering of the original.

After knocking a man down, or running over him, a motor driver may perhaps give a *version* of the affair quite different from that of another person who saw exactly how the accident happened. *Verso* (vē'r' sò, *n.*) is a term used for the left-hand page of a book, and also for the reverse or back of a coin or medal.

L. *versio* (acc. -ōn-em) from *versus* p.p. of *vertere* turn, change. SYN.: Account, translation.

verst (vĕrst), *n.* A Russian measure of length equal to 3,500 English feet, or about two-thirds of a mile. (F. *verste*.)

Rus. *versta*, from *vert-iete* to turn.

versus (vĕr' sŭs), *prep.* Against. (F. *contre*.)

This word is used in cause lists (where it may be abbreviated to *v.*) to denote a legal action entered against one party by another, as, for example, "John Doe versus (or *v.*) Richard Roe." It is also used to show the opposition of two teams in a match, as, for example, "Lancashire *v.* Yorkshire."

L. = against, from *vertere* to turn.

vert (vĕrt), *n.* In old forest law, trees and shrubs which bear green leaves in a forest and serve as a cover for deer, the feudal right to cut green or growing wood; in heraldry, the tincture green. (F. *verdure*, *droit de verdure*, *sinople*.)

F. = green, *L. viridis*, from *virĕre*, to be green, probably akin to *vivere* to live.

vertebra (vĕr' tĕ brā), *n.* Each of the segments composing the spinal column in man and other animals.

pl. *vertebrae* (vĕr' tĕ brĕ). (F. *vertèbre*.)

The backbone is called the vertebral (vĕr' tĕ brāl, *adj.*) column because it consists of a number of vertebrae. All the higher animals are vertebrated (vĕr' tĕ brā tĕd, *adj.*), or provided with backbones, the first traces of vertebration (vĕr tĕ brā' shŭn, *n.*), or vertebral formation, being found in the young of the lowly creatures called sea-squirts or ascidians. The rudimentary backbones of these organisms are discarded in later life.

A vertebrate (vĕr' tĕ brāt, *n.*), or vertebrate (*adj.*) animal, is a member of the *Vertebrata*, a great division of the animal kingdom, which includes all animals having a backbone or its equivalent. Mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes are all vertebrates. The combining form *vertebro-*, relating to the vertebrae, is used in the formation of various anatomical terms. The word *vertebro-costal* (vĕr tĕ brō kos' tál, *adj.*), for instance, means of, connecting, or pertaining to the vertebrae, and the ribs.

L. = joint, from *vertere* to turn.

vertex (vĕr' teks), *n.* The highest point; the summit; in astronomy, the zenith; the point of an angle, cone, etc.; each of the angular points of a triangle; the crown of the head. *pl.* *vertices* (vĕr' tisĕz). (F. *sommet*, *cime*, *zénith*, *sommet d'un angle*.)

The vertex of an angle is the point at which the two lines forming it meet.

L. = top, pole of the sky from *vertere* to turn. *SYN.*: Apex, summit, top.

vertical (vĕr' ti kál), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or situated at the vertex or zenith; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; of machinery, operating in an upright position; in anatomy, of, affecting, or situated on, the vertex or crown of the head. *n.* The perpendicular. (F. *zénithal*, *vertical*; *verticale*.)

It is only in the tropics that the sun is vertical, or directly overhead. Its verticality (vĕr ti kál' i ti, *n.*), or fact of being vertical, accounts for the great heat in the torrid zone, due to the concentration of the sun's rays. Butterflies often raise their wings vertically (vĕr' ti kál li, *adv.*), or in a vertical position, when resting on a flower or leaf. The Lombardy poplar grows vertically, or in a vertical direction. An object is vertically under another when it is more or less perpendicularly beneath it.

In astronomy, a vertical plane (*n.*) is a plane passing through the zenith at right angles to the horizon. A vertical circle (*n.*) is an azimuth-circle, or one that passes through the zenith and the nadir, thus cutting the horizon at right angles. The pairs of opposite angles made by two intersecting lines are known as vertical angles (*n.pl.*). The vertical fins (*n.pl.*) of a fish are those placed along the middle line either of the back or the lower parts, namely, the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins.

L.L. verticilis, from *L. vertex* (acc. *-o-em*) summit. *SYN.*: *adj.* Perpendicular, plumb, upright. *ANT.*: *adj.* Horizontal, inclined, slanting, sloping.

verticil (vĕr' ti sil), *n.* In botany, a whorl. (F. *verticille*.)

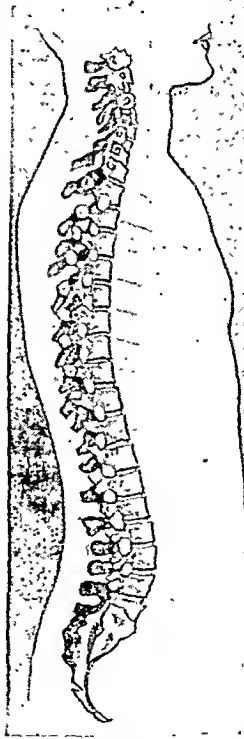
Parts of a plant arranged in a whorl are said to be verticillate (vĕr tis' i lát, *adj.*).

From *L. verticillus*.

vertigo (vĕr' ti gō; vĕr ti' gō), *n.* Giddiness; dizziness. (F. *vertige*.)

There are two kinds of vertigo, the subjective, in which the patient feels as if he were whirling round, and the objective, in which objects surrounding him appear to be rotating. Vertiginous (vĕr tij' i nŭs, *adj.*), feelings, or sensations of vertiginousness (vĕr tij' i nŭs nĕs, *n.*), such as these, sometimes accompany sea-sickness. Some people are affected by vertigo when they look downwards from the tops of high buildings. In a figurative sense, a rapid sequence of events that dazes the mind may be described as a vertiginous succession of events, causing one's mind to react vertiginously (vĕr tij' i nŭs li, *adv.*), or dizzily.

L. = a whirling round, from *vertere* to turn round. *SYN.*: Dizziness, giddiness.



Vertebral.—The vertebral column.

vertu (vēr too'). This is another form of *virtu*. See *virtu*.

vervain (vēr' vān), *n.* A plant of the genus *Verbena*, especially the typical species, *Verbena officinalis*. (F. *verveine*.)

F. *verveine*, L. *verbena*. See *verbena*.

verve (vārv; vērv), *n.* Vigour, enthusiasm or energy, especially when present in literary or artistic work. (F. *verve*, *brio*, *vivacité*.)

A spirited picture is one painted with *verve*. Much of Shelley's poetry has life and *verve*, for it was written in the white heat of inspiration.

F., found as early as the twelfth century, originally = caprice, possibly L. *verba* words. SYN.: Ardour, energy, enthusiasm, spirit, vigour. ANT.: Dullness, flatness, tameness.

vervet (vēr' vēt), *n.* A small South African monkey (*Cercopithecus pygerythrus*) having greyish-green fur and a black or blackish face. (F. *vervet*.)

F., coined by the naturalist Cuvier, but from what source is obscure.

very (ver' i), *adj.* True; real; actual; veritable; being what it appears or is represented to be; self-same. *adv.* In a high degree; to a great extent; in the fullest sense; extremely; exceedingly; greatly. (F. *vrai*, *actuel*, *veritable*, *même*; *très*, *bien*, *fort*.)

In the Nicene Creed, in the Church of England and Communion Service, Christ is called "Very God," which means True God. The word is now archaic in this sense, but when we wish to emphasize a noun denoting time, for instance, we say "this very moment," or "that very morning," etc. A suggestion is described as the very thing when it exactly suits the circumstances, or is just what is needed. The adverb is often used to intensify an adjective, as, a very red sunset, the very last farthing.

M.E. and O.F. *verrai* (F. *vrai*) ultimately from L. *verus* true, akin to Welsh *gwir*, G. *wahr*.

vesicle (ves' ikl), *n.* In anatomy and botany, a little sac, cyst, cell, or other hollow organ; in physics, a spherule of vapour or liquid; in geology, a small cavity caused by a gas bubble in volcanic rock. (F. *vésicule*.)

The air sacs of the lungs are called air vesicles. When a doctor examines a patient with a stethoscope he may detect a vesicular (vē sik' ū lār, *adj.*) murmur, or one sounding as though it were generated in these vesicles. It was formerly thought that fogs were formed of vesicles or vesicular particles of vapour.

In medicine, the act or process of raising a blister or blisters on the skin is termed *vesication* (ves i kā' shùn, *n.*). An application used for this purpose is called a *vesicant* (ves' i kānt, *n.*) or a *vesicatory* (ves' i kā tō ri, *n.*), and is said to have *vesicant* (*adj.*) or *vesicatory* (*adj.*) powers. The word *vesiculated* (vē sik' ū lāt ēd, *adj.*) means having the nature of or containing small cavities or vesicles.

From L. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica* bladder.

Vesper (ves' pēr), *n.* Hesperus, the evening star; (*vesper*) the evening; (*pl.*) in the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches, the sixth of the seven canonical hours of the breviary, said towards the evening. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the evening, or vespers. (F. *Vesper*, *soir*, *vêpres*; *vespéral*.)

A *vesper-bell* (*n.*) is a bell rung to summon worshippers to vespers, a service corresponding to evensong in the Church of England. An office-book containing psalms and anthems, with musical settings, for use at vespers is known as a *vesperal* (ves' pēr āl, *n.*); so also is a collection of antiphons, containing chants for the same service. In the year 1282 the *vesper-bell* gave the signal in Sicily for the massacre known in history as the Sicilian Vespers (*n.pl.*).

Bats, owls, and other creatures that are abroad in the evening are described as *vespertine* (ves' pēr tin; ves' pēr tin, *adj.*) animals. Night-blooming, or *vespertine*, flowers, such as the white lychnis, are visited by *vespertine* moths.

L. = evening, akin to Gr. *hesperos*.

vespiary (ves' pi ā ri), *n.* A nest of wasps or hornets. (F. *guêpier*.)

The rare word *vespine* (ves' pin, *adj.*) means of or relating to wasps.

From L. *vespa* wasp and E. suffix *-(i)ary*.

vessel (ves' ēl), *n.* A hollow receptacle, especially one for holding liquids or food; a ship or craft of any kind, especially one of some size; in anatomy, a tube or duct for containing or conveying blood or other fluids; in botany, a tubular structure consisting of cohering cells carrying sap, etc.; a person regarded as a receiver or container (of grace, etc.). (F. *vase*, *vaisseau*, *vase d'élection*.)

The arteries, veins, and capillaries of the body are its blood-vessels. In a plant, the vascular system consists of vessels carrying sap. In biblical language, people are sometimes spoken of as vessels of honour or



Vervet.—The vervet, a small South African monkey. It has greyish-green fur.

wrath. A vesselful (ves' èl fül, *n.*) of liquid is as much as a vessel will hold.

Anglo-F., from O.F. *vaissel*, from L. *vascellum* dim. of *vās* jar, vessel, vase. SYN.: Canal, duct, tube, utensil.

vest (vest), *n.* A waistcoat; a knitted or woven undergarment for the upper part of the body; a piece of lighter material inserted in the front of a woman's dress. *v.t.* To invest or endow (with authority, etc.); to confer a fixed right of present or future possession of (property or power) in a person; in poetry, to clothe with or as if with a garment. *v.i.* Of property, rights, etc., to become vested or take effect (in a person). (F. *gilet*, *gilet de laine*, *chemisette*; *revêtir*, *investir*, *vêtir*; *être dévolu*.)

The ownership of land is said to be vested in a person when it becomes his by law.

Certain prerogatives, such as the power to pardon a condemned criminal, vest or are vested in the sovereign. Vested (vest' éd, *adj.*) rights are those that are definitely assigned to or fixed in a person and cannot be interfered with. A person appointed to a certain post for life has a vested interest in the salary of that post. Material called vesting (vest' ing, *n.*) is used for making vests or waistcoats. The word vestiture (ves' ti chûr, *n.*) means clothing or covering. In a figurative sense, words may be described as the vestiture of thought.

F. *veste*, L. *vestis* garment, cp. Gr. (w) *esthēs* clothing.

Vesta (ves' tà), *n.* In ancient Roman mythology, the goddess of the hearth and the hearth-fire; in astronomy, the fourth and brightest asteroid; (vesta) a wax match igniting by friction. (F. *vesta*, *allumette-bougie*.)

In the temple of Vesta, in ancient Rome, a sacred fire was kept burning perpetually on the altar. Its maintenance was one of the chief duties of the vestal (ves' täl, *adj.*) virgins, or priestesses in the service of Vesta. A vestal (*n.*), or attendant in this temple, took vows of chastity, and so, in an extended sense, a nun or other chaste woman is sometimes spoken of as a vestal. The adjective vestal also means pertaining to the goddess Vesta, hence virginal.

L. *Vesta*, cp. Gr. *Hestia*, properly hearth.

vestibule (ves' ti bül), *n.* A passage, lobby, small hall, or antechamber next to the outer door of a house, and from which doors open into various rooms; a porch;

a covered passage between two coaches in a corridor train; in anatomy, a chamber, channel, or cavity communicating with others, especially the first division of the labyrinth of the internal ear. (F. *vestibule*, *antichambre*.)

In America a corridor train is called a vestibule train (*n.*). Many houses are vestibuled (ves' ti bül, *adj.*), or provided with a vestibule, in which callers may wait until the master or mistress of the house is ready to receive them. The word vestibular (ves tib' ū lâr, *adj.*) means of, pertaining to, or serving as a vestibule in the anatomical sense of the word.

F., from L. *vestibulum*. There is no apparent connexion with *vestis*; a derivation from *vē*- apart from, and *stabulum* abode has been suggested. See stable [2]. SYN.: Antechamber, entrance-hall, lobby.

vestige (ves' tij), *n.* A sign, mark, trace, or perceptible evidence of something no longer present or existing; an atom; a particle; in biology, a small, degenerated, or more or less useless organ. (F. *signe*, *trace*, *vestige*, *ombre*.)

Vestiges of prehistoric animals and plants are found in the form of fossils. These vestigial (ves tij' i ä, *adj.*) remains have enabled scientists to reconstruct for us the life of by-gone ages. Some of the vestiges of the most ancient cultures amount to no more than a few implements or ornaments. In a colloquial sense, we say that there is not a vestige of truth

in a statement when we mean that it does not contain the least amount of truth.

Biologists have made a careful study of the vestigial or rudimentary organs of animals. In ancestral types these organs were fully developed and were of value to the species. Some whales have vestigial hind legs, reminding us that they are related to land animals.

F., from L. *vestigium* footprint, track; origin obscure. SYN.: Mark, particle, sign, trace.

vesting (vest' ing). For this word and vestiture see under vest.

vestment (vest' mēt), *n.* A garment, especially a robe of state or office; any of the garments of the clergy or choristers used in church ritual, especially a chasuble; an altar-cloth. (F. *vêtement*, *vêtement liturgique*, *chasuble*, *nappe d'autel*.)

O.F. *vestment*, from L. *vestmentum* garment.



Vestal.—"The Vestal Virgin." From the picture painted by Angelica Kauffmann, 1741-1807.

vestry (ves' tri), *n.* A room in, or building attached to, a church, in which vestments are kept and put on by the clergy, choristers, etc.; a room or chapel used for prayer-meetings; a meeting of the ratepayers of a parish or their elected representatives dealing with parochial matters, and formerly with local government. (F. *sacristie, réunion de paroissiens.*)

Local government is no longer in the hands of the vestries, but before 1894 they had many of the responsibilities of modern municipal councils. A member of such a vestry, which usually met in the vestry of the parish church, was known as a **vestryman** (*n.*). The **vestry-clerk** (*n.*) was an officer chosen by the vestry to keep accounts and records of meetings, etc. A common, general, or ordinary vestry consisted of the ratepayers as a body; a select vestry was composed of their elected representatives.

From O.F. *vestiairie*, L. *vestiārium* wardrobe, F. *vestiaire* = cloak-room.

vesture (ves' chūr), *n.* In poetry and rhetoric, dress, clothes, garments; a covering; in law, everything that grows upon and covers land, with the exception of trees. *v.t.* To clothe. (F. *vêtements, habits; vêtir.*)

A church official having charge of the vestments is known as a **vesturer** (ves' tyūr ēr, *n.*). This word also denotes a sub-treasurer of a cathedral or collegiate church.

O.F. *vesteure*, from L.L. *vestitūra* clothing, from L. *vestis* garment.

vet (vet), *n.* A veterinary surgeon. (F. *vétérinaire.*)

Short for *veterinary*. See *veterinary*.

vetch (vech), *n.* A plant of the genus *Vicia*, especially the common vetch or tare (*Vicia sativa*); any of certain related plants, including the kidney-vetch (*Anthyllis vulneraria*). (F. *vesce.*)

The vetches belong to the bean family and are mostly climbing plants. The common vetch is widely used, both wild and cultivated, as a forage plant. The vetchling (vech' ling, *n.*) is a plant allied to the vetches and belonging to the genus *Lathyrus*.

From O.F. *veche*, L. *vicia* vetch.

veteran (vet' ēr ān), *adj.* Grown old or experienced, especially in military service; of or relating to a veteran or veterans; composed of veterans. *n.* One who has had long experience in any service, occupation, or art, especially as a soldier. (F. *aguerri, expérimenté; vétéran.*)

During the last years of his life Thomas Hardy, who died in 1928, at the age of 87 years, was often spoken of as the veteran novelist and poet. Even as an old man he was an active writer. Many veterans of the South African War fought in the British Army during the World War.

From L. *veterānus* seasoned, tried, time-expired, from *vetus* (acc. *vetē-em*) old, long-standing, akin to Gr. (*w*)*etos* year. See *veal*. SYN.: *n.* Adept, expert. ANT.: *n.* Novice, recruit, tyro.

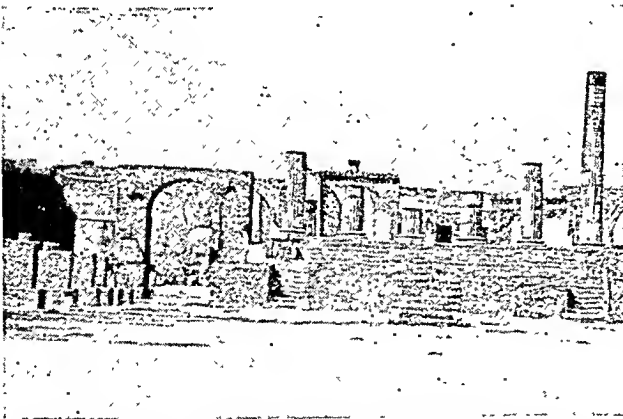
veterinary (vet' ēr i nā ri), *adj.* Of or for the treatment of diseases and injuries of domestic animals. *n.* A veterinary surgeon. (F. *vétérinaire.*)

Cattle, horses, dogs, and other domestic animals sometimes require veterinary treatment. Their owner then obtains the services of a veterinary surgeon—sometimes called a **veterinarian** (vet ēr i nār' i ān, *n.*)—who is qualified to deal with ailments affecting animals.

From L. *veterinārius* pertaining to *veterinae* beasts of burden, draught cattle, akin to *t. wether*, *veal*.

veto (vē' tō), *n.* The power or constitutional right possessed by a sovereign, president, or upper chamber to reject an enactment of another legislative branch; the act of exercising this right; the message conveying such a rejection; any authoritative refusal or prohibition. *v.t.* To refuse to approve (a Bill, etc.); to forbid; to prohibit. (F. *vêto; mettre son veto à, rejeter, défendre, interdire.*)

No British sovereign has exercised his veto, or has vetoed legislation, since 1707. In most Parliaments having an upper and a lower chamber each chamber possesses the right of vetoing the other. A person who supports the exercise of such power or makes



Vesuvius.—A view of Vesuvius, Bay of Naples, Italy. Vesuvius is probably the best-known active volcano.

Vesuvius is

Vesuvian (vē sū' vi ān), *adj.* Pertaining to, or resembling Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples, Italy; like that of Vesuvius. *n.* (vesuvian) A kind of fusee for lighting cigars, etc.; vesuvianite. (F. *vesuvien; allumette tison.*)

The kind of match or fusee known as a vesuvian was designed for use in the open air. A hard, glassy compound of silica and other minerals is named vesuvian or vesuvianite (vē sū' vi ān īt, *n.*) because it was found originally in Vesuvian lava.

use of it is a vetoist (vē' tō ist, *n.*). A suspensive or suspensory veto is one that suspends or delays the operation of a measure, but does not necessarily prevent its completion. In a general sense, a person is said to put his veto on a proposal when he forbids it.

L. vetō I forbid. *SYN.*: *n.* Ban, interdiction, prohibition, refusal. *v.* Forbid, negative, prohibit. *ANT.*: *n.* Authorization, permission, warranty. *v.* Approve, assert, endorse, pass, promulgate.

vettura (vē toor' à), *n.* An Italian four-wheeled carriage. *pl.* **vetture** (vē toor' à). (*F. voiture.*)

The man who drives a vettura, or lets out vetture for hire, is known as a vetturino (vē too rē' nō, *n.*)—*pl.* vetturini (vē too rē' nō).

Ital., from *L. vectura* transport, conveyance, from *vechus* p.p. of *vehere* to carry; cp. *F. voiture.*

vex (veks), *v.t.* To make somewhat angry or annoyed by little or slight provocations; to affect with a sense of dissatisfaction; to irritate; to afflict; in poetry, to agitate (the sea, etc.). (*F. vexer, irriter, tourmenter, agacer, agiter.*)

When Petruchio, in Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew," (iii, 2), is late for his marriage, Baptista assures Katharina that "such an injury would vex a saint." It is, however, part of Petruchio's plan to "tame" his shrewish lady-love by acting in a vexatious (vek sã' shūs, *adj.*), or provoking, way. A vexed question is one that has been much discussed without being finally settled.

The verb is now archaic in the sense of to afflict, but in poetry the sea, for example, is said to be vexed, or thrown into a commotion, by a violent wind. The act of vexing or the state of being vexed is vexation (vek sã' shùn, *n.*). Annoying or irritating things are often said to be vexations. We experience vexation, that is, irritation, when events do not turn out as we had hoped.

When children behave vexatiously (vek sã' shūs li, *adv.*)—so as to cause annoyance—we try to make them realize the vexatiousness (vek sã' shūs nēs, *n.*), or vexing nature, of their conduct. We need not necessarily speak vexedly (vek' sēd li, *adv.*), or in a manner showing vexation.

F. vexer from *L. vexāre* to jolt, molest, plague. *SYN.*: Annoy, bother, harass, tease, worry. *ANT.*: Calm, pacify, placate, soothe.

vexillum (vek sil' ūm), *n.* In ancient Rome, a square flag, especially that of a maniple, or subdivision of a legion; a body of troops under a single vexillum; in botany, the large upper petal of a butterfly-shaped flower; the web of a feather; a small piece of fabric on a bishop's staff; a

banner or cross carried in church processions, *pl.* **vexilla** (vek sil' à). A shortened form, used in botany, is **vexil** (veks' il). (*F. vexille.*)

In the Roman army the vexillum was carried by a standard-bearer termed a **vexillary** (vek' sil à ri, *n.*). A vexillum of troops usually corresponded to a maniple. The vexillum, or large upper petal, of the pea flower and other papilionaceous flowers encloses the other petals when in the bud. The vexillum of a bishop's crozier is attached to and usually wound round the upper part.

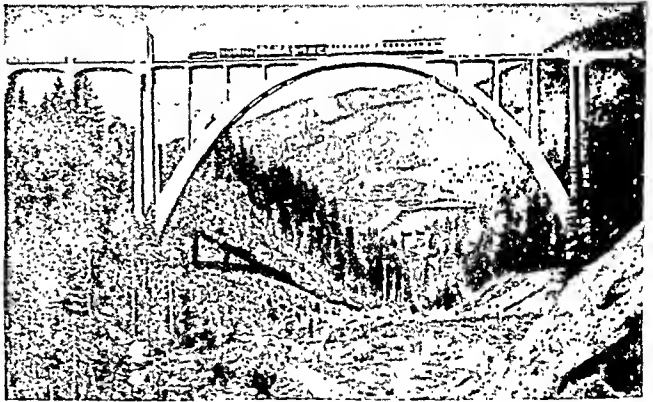
L. = banner, dim. from *vehere* to carry.

via (vī' à), *prep.* By way of; through. (*F. via, par la voie de.*)

Travellers to Australia can sail via Suez or via the Cape of Good Hope. The Latin phrase, *via media* (vī' à mē' di à, *n.*), means a middle way or course of action.

L. ablative of *via* way, road.

viaduct (vī' à dūkt), *n.* A bridge-like structure, especially a series of arches of masonry carrying a road or railway across a valley, etc. (*F. viaduc.*)



Viaduct.—Langwies viaduct, which carries the Chur-Arosa railway across a valley in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland.

From *L. via ducta*, from *via* way, *ducta* fem. p.p. of *dūcere* to lead.

vial (vī' àl), *n.* A small vessel, usually made of glass and cylindrical in shape, for holding liquid medicines, etc. (*F. fiole.*)

To pour out vials of wrath on or upon a person's head means to vent one's anger upon him. This colloquialism originated in the biblical phrase (Revelation xvi, 1): "Go your ways and pour out the vials of the wrath of God upon the earth."

M.E. viole, fiole, O.F. fiole, L. phiala, Gr. phialē. See *phial*. *SYN.*: *Phial*.

viands (vī' àndz), *n.pl.* Articles of food, especially when ready for eating; provisions; victuals. (*F. mets, viures, comestibles.*)

F. viande from assumed popular *L. vivanda* food, for *L. vivenda* neuter pl. gerundive of *vivere* to live. *SYN.*: Food, provisions, victuals.

viaticum (vī āt' i kŭm), *n.* Money given to a person for travelling expenses; provisions for a journey; a comfort or help in a person's journey through life; the Eucharist when brought and administered to a dying person. (F. *viatique*.)

L. = travelling allowance, rations or ration-money, from *via* way. *Voyage* is a doublet.

vibraculum (vī brāk' ū lŭm), *n.* In zoology, a flagellum. *pl.* vibracula (vī brāk' ū lā). (F. *flagellum*.)

Vibracula are slender and whip-like in shape. They are regarded as modified zooids, whose function is either to defend, or to lash particles of food within reach of, the colony of polyzoa to which they belong. The word vibracular (vī brāk' ū lār, *adj.*) means of, resembling, or furnished with vibracula.

Modern *L.*, from *L. vibrare* to quiver, to set in motion.

vibrate (vī brāt'; vī' brāt), *v.i.* To move to and fro; to swing; to oscillate; in physics, to move to and fro ceaselessly, especially with great rapidity. *v.i.* To cause to swing or oscillate; to measure (seconds, etc.) by vibrations or oscillations; to shake (wings) rapidly. (F. *vibrer*, *osciller*; *balancer*, *secoier*, *battre*.)

A violin string vibrates when set in motion by the bow. Some houses vibrate, that is, quiver or tremble, when heavy vehicles pass near them. A pendulum just over thirty-nine inches long vibrates seconds, or swings once per second.

The voice of an actor in melodrama becomes vibrant (vī brāt, *adj.*); that is, tremulous or resonant, with assumed emotion when he has to make a pathetic speech. The tones of his voice then have the quality of vibrancy (vī' brān si, *n.*). The cilia of infusoria are vibratile (vī' brā til; vī' brā til, *adj.*), that is, capable of being vibrated.

Sound is caused by the vibration (vī brā' shŭn, *n.*), or vibrating, of air. When the vibrations, or movements forwards and backwards, of an air column exceed 4,224 per second, the sound is shrill and painful to the ear. In physics, the term amplitude of vibration denotes the greatest departure of a vibrating body, such as a violin string, from its position when at rest.

A vibrational (vī brā' shŭn āl, *adj.*), or vibratory (vī' brā tō ri, *adj.*), movement is one having the nature of or consisting of vibrations. Unskilful singers make frequent use of vibrato (vē brā' tō, *n.*)—a tremulous undulating effect in the voice that should be used only in the expression of great emotion, as in dramatic passages in opera. When used continuously its effect is monotonous and inartistic. On the violin, viola,

and violoncello, a vibrato is obtained by moving the finger quickly to and fro on the string so that the pitch of the note wavers slightly and very rapidly. When used with discretion it is effective on long notes.

Anything that vibrates or causes something to vibrate is a vibrator (vī brā' tōr, *n.*). This word is used especially to denote a part made to vibrate electrically, such as the hammer of an electric bell, or the disk in an electric motor-horn. A free reed, as used in a harmonium, is also known as a vibrator. The vibrator in a printing-press is a roller which moves to and fro as it revolves. Its function is to spread the ink evenly on the other rollers.

The combining form *vibro-* means vibrating or relating to vibrations. *Vibromassage* (vī brō ma sazh', *n.*) is a form of massage in which a vibrating appliance is used.

From *L. vibrātus* p.p. of *vibrare*, to shake, quiver. *SYN.*: Oscillate, quiver, shake, tremble.

viburnum (vī bĕr' nŭm), *n.* A genus of small trees or shrubs containing the guelder rose; a plant of this genus. (F. *viorne*.)

L. viburnum wayfaring tree.



Vicarage.—The vicarage at Westerham, Kent, famous as the birthplace of General Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec.

vicar (vik' ār), *n.* In the Church of England, the priest of a parish of which the tithes belong to a chapter or other body, or a layman; in the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop's deputy; a deputy or substitute. (F. *ministre*, *vicaire*.)

A vicar, in the Church of England, is distinguished from a rector, whose tithes are not inappropriate. A vicarage (vik' ār ij, *n.*) is the benefice of a vicar, or else his house or residence. Sometimes the vicar and his family are spoken of as the vicarage. A lay vicar (*n.*) is a lay officer who sings portions of the divine service in an Anglican cathedral. He is sometimes called a vicar choral (*n.*), a term also denoting a clerical assistant having similar duties.

The vicar-general (*n.*) of an archbishop or bishop is a lay officer who acts as an assistant or deputy in certain ecclesiastical matters. In the Roman Catholic Church, a vicar-general is a church officer, usually a cleric, who assists his bishop in matters of jurisdiction; and a vicar forane (*vik'är för'än, n.*) is a dignitary or a parish priest in charge of a town or district in a diocese. His powers are limited and are chiefly confined to matters of church discipline.

One of the titles of the Pope is Vicar of Christ. A papal delegate acting as bishop of the diocese of Rome is known as a cardinal vicar (*n.*) and a missionary or titular bishop appointed where no episcopate has been established is termed a vicar apostolic (*n.*). A district under such a bishop is known as a vicariate (*vi kär' i ät; vi kär' i ät, n.*). This word also denotes the authority or office of a vicar, especially that of the Pope considered as the representative of God on earth.

The period during which a vicar of the Church of England is in charge of a parish is sometimes termed his vicariate. In a general sense, a political office held by, or authority exercised by, a deputy official may be described as a vicariate.

The authority of a deputy is vicarious (*vi kär' i üs; vi kär' i üs, adj.*), that is, delegated. The bees when collecting honey from flowers perform a vicarious service, or one done for another, by fertilizing many of the plants they visit with pollen from others. In theology, the sufferings of Christ are said to be vicarious, that is, endured by Him for others. We do some act vicariously (*vi kär' i üs li; vi kär' i üs li, adv.*) when we delegate some other person to perform it for us.

From O.F. *vicaire*, L. *vicarius* deputy, proxy, from *vic-* change, succession. See vice [3].

vice [1] (*vis*), *n.* An evil practice or habit; evil conduct; depravity; a serious moral fault; a blemish or failing; a defect; a bad habit or trick in a horse, etc. (F. *défaüt, dépravation, vice*.)

F., from L. *vitium* fault, defect, failing. SYN.: Fault, immorality, iniquity, sin, wickedness. ANT.: Goodness, purity, righteousness, uprightness, virtue.

vice [2] (*vis*) *n.* An instrument with two jaws between which an object can be gripped while being operated on. (F. *étau*.)

Carpenters and metal workers make considerable use of vices, which are generally

clamped to the ends of benches. The jaws of a vice are usually closed and opened by means of a screw or a lever. A very strong person is said to have a grip like a vice.

From O.F. *vis, vitz* screw, from L. *vitis* vine (alluding to its spiral tendrils).

vice [3] (*vi' sè*), *prep.* In the place of; instead of. (F. *au lieu de*.)

The announcement that "Lieutenant Brown is gazetted captain, vice Captain Smith promoted," means that Brown will now act as captain in the position vacated by Smith.

L., ablative form from stem *vic-* change, succession; akin to E. *weak*, G. *weichen* to yield.

vice [4] (*vis*), *n.* A person acting in the place of, or next in rank to, another.

This word is often used as a colloquial abbreviation of such titles as vice-chairman, vice-president, etc. In "Bleak House" Dickens wrote of "Chancellors and Vices," meaning, of course, vice-chancellors.

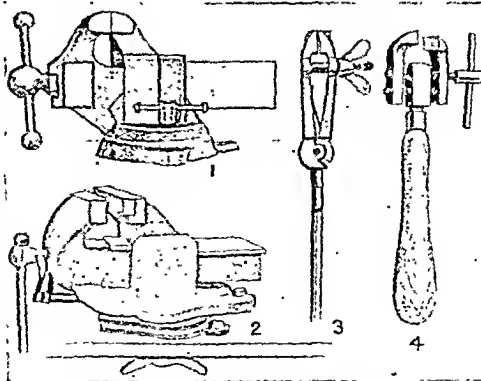
vice-. This is a prefix meaning acting or qualified to act in the place of, or next in rank to. (F. *vice-*.)

Many of the words formed with this prefix are self-explanatory. A vice-admiral (*n.*), for instance, is a naval officer of the rank next below that of an admiral and next above that of a rear-admiral. The vice-chair (*n.*) at a meeting is the chair occupied by the vice-chairman (*n.*), that is, the person qualified to act as chairman in the chairman's absence. A vice-chairman and his office, known as the vice-chairmanship (*n.*), are sometimes spoken of as the vice-chair.

The vice-chamberlain (*n.*) of the Royal Household acts as deputy for the Lord Chamberlain. A vice-chancellor (*n.*) is a deputy of a chancellor. In English law, the title survives as that of the judge of the court of the Duchy of Lancaster. Formerly a Lord Chancellor had his vice-chancellor, or legal assistant. The vice-chancellor of a

university is responsible for most of the administration of the university. The chancellor in this case is merely a titular head. The vice-chancellor of the Roman Catholic Church is a cardinal in the Roman Chancery who deals with Papal bulls and briefs. The office held by a vice-chancellor is a vice-chancellorship (*n.*).

A vice-consul (*n.*) is an official in the consular service ranking next below a consul, and acting for a consul in one of his districts. His office is a vice-consulship (*n.*). A vice-dean (*n.*) is a sub-dean. In certain exceptional circumstances, a king or other



Vice.—Types of bench vice (1) and (2); jeweller's vice (3); hand vice (4).

ruler, may appoint a vicegerent (*vīs jer' ent*, *n.*) to act in his place, or take over certain duties of administration. The Pope, regarded as a delegate or representative of God on earth, is sometimes described as the vicegerent of God, his office or rule being termed a vicegerency (*vis' jer' en si*, *n.*). An official acting under, or as a substitute for, a governor is known as a vice-governor (*n.*).

One who acts as the deputy or representative of a president, in various senses of that word, usually holds the title of vice-president (*n.*). The Vice-President of the United States is elected at the same time as the President. He presides over the Senate, but does not vote unless a casting vote is required.

In practice, the holder of the Vice-Presidency (*n.*), or office of Vice-President, of the United States has little administrative influence, but in the event of the President's death, resignation, or removal, he becomes President. Theodore Roosevelt and Calvin Coolidge are among the six Vice-Presidents in American history who have thus become President.

A vice-principal (*n.*) of a college is an assistant next below the principal. For viceregal (*adj.*) see under Viceroy. A vice-regent (*n.*) acts in the place of a regent.

See vice [3].

viceroy (*vīs' roi*), *n.* A ruler acting with royal authority in a colony, dependency, etc. (F. *vice-roi*.)

A viceroy governs a colony or province in the name of its supreme ruler. An example is the Viceroy of India. The office or authority of a ruler who exercises viceregal (*vīs rē' gal*, *adj.*), or viceroial (*vīs roi' al*, *adj.*), powers is known as the viceroialty (*vīs roi' al ti*, *n.*) or viceroyship (*vis' roi ship*, *n.*); so also are the country administered by him and the period during which he holds office.

O.F., from L. *vice* in lieu of, O.F. *roy* king.

vice versa (*vi' sē vēr' sâ*), *adv.* With the persons or relations between the main persons or things mentioned reversed; conversely; the other way round. (F. *vice versa*.)

Music is often compared to architecture and vice versa, that is, architecture is often compared to music. Sometimes the intended meaning is stated in full after the adverb.

L. = literally the place or order being turned, hence conversely, the other way about. See vice [3]. SYN.: Contrariwise, conversely, reversely.

vicinity (*vi sin' i ti*), *n.* The neighbourhood; the surrounding or adjoining district; the state or quality of being near; proximity. (F. *voisinage*, *environs*, *alentours*, *proximité*.)

People living in the vicinity of an aerodrome, that is, near or close to one, become accustomed to the noise of arriving and departing aeroplanes. Wireless experts warn us against the vicinity of aerials to one another. The word *vicinage* (*vis' i nij*, *n.*) has much the same meanings as vicinity, but is less often used.

M.F. *vicinitē*, L. *vicinitās* (acc. -*tāt-em*), from *vicinus* near, in the same street, from *vicus* street. SYN.: Environs, neighbourhood, propinquity, proximity, surroundings.

vicious (*vish' ūs*), *adj.* Of the nature of a vice; characterized by or addicted to some vice; corrupt; faulty; reprehensible; malignant; spiteful; of a horse, having bad habits or tricks. (F. *vicieux*, *dépravé*, *plein de dépit*.)

Habitual drunkenness is a vicious habit, or vice. Reading by insufficient light is a vicious practice in a much milder sense of the word, that is, blameworthy. A horse is said to be vicious when it bites or kicks without provocation. Ill-tempered people sometimes speak viciously (*vish' ūs li*, *adv.*), that is, in a vicious way, full of spite or malice, about persons they dislike. They are actuated by a natural viciousness (*vish' ūs nēs*, *n.*), or maliciousness of temper. We speak also of the viciousness of refractory animals. Addiction to vice, and corruptness

of conduct, are also known as viciousness.

O.F., from L. *vitiōsus* from *vitium* defect, flaw. SYN.: Corrupt, depraved, immoral, spiteful, wicked. ANT.: Good, kind, moral, pure, virtuous.

vicissitude (*vi sis' i tūd*; *vi sis' i tūd*), *n.* A change of fortune, condition, or circumstances. (F. *vicissitude*.)

The vicissitudes of life are its changes, especially the ups and downs of fortune. A wealthy man who became bankrupt and afterwards won back something of his former position, might be said to have led a vicissitudinous (*vi sis i tūd' i nūs*; *vi sis i tūd' i nūs*, *adj.*) life, that is, one marked by vicissitudes.

From L. *vicissitūdō* interchange, from *vicissim* by turns, *vic-* meaning change, exchange. See vice [3].



Photo: Bourne & Shepherd, India.

Viceroy.—Rufus Daniel Isaacs, first Marquess of Reading, Viceroy and Governor-General of India from 1921 to 1926.

victim (vik' tim), *n.* A living creature sacrificed to some deity or in the performance of some religious rite; a person or thing destroyed or injured as a result of some event or in the pursuit of some object; a dupe. (F. *victime d'expiation, victime, dupe*.)

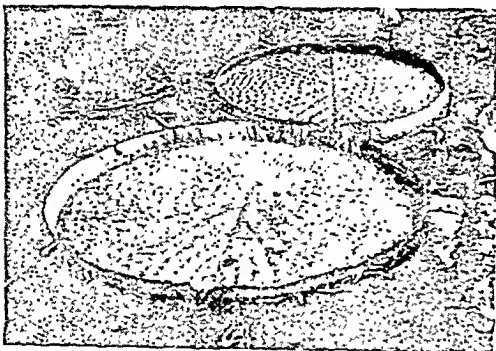
People killed in a railway accident are described as the victims of the accident. The victims of a bank failure are, however, those who suffer financial loss from it. A man who sacrifices the happiness, the welfare, or even the lives of others, in the pursuit of his ambitions is said to victimize (vik' tim iz, *v.t.*) the people who suffer by his unscrupulousness or dishonesty. The confidence trick has been used by many swindlers in the victimization (vik tim i zā' shūn, *n.*), or victimizing, of people.

From L. *victima*, cognate with G. *weihe* consecration, Goth. *weihs* holy, *weihan* to consecrate. SYN.: Dupe, gull, prey.

victor (vik' tōr), *n.* One who conquers in battle or wins in some contest; a conquering army or nation. (F. *vainqueur*.)

This is a more or less rhetorical word. In ordinary language we do not usually describe the winner and loser in, say, a boxing match, as victor and vanquished. The word victress (vik' trēs, *n.*), denoting a woman who is a victor, is rarely used.

L., from *victus* p.p. of *vincere* to overcome; cp. A.-S. *wig* war. SYN.: Conqueror, vanquisher, winner. ANT.: Loser.



Victoria.—The huge water lily, *Victoria regia*, a native of tropical South America.

victoria (vik tōr' i ā), *n.* A low, light kind of four-wheeled carriage; a genus of South American water-lilies with gigantic leaves; a variety of domestic pigeon. (F. *victoria*.)

The vehicle called a victoria has a raised seat for the driver, and a low seat for two passengers over the rear axle, protected by a light collapsible hood. It was much used in the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901). The huge water-lily, having the scientific name *Victoria regia*, grows in the backwater of the Amazon. Its floating leaves are sometimes twelve feet across, and have upturned edges. The natives of Guiana roast its seeds for food.

The Victoria Cross (*n.*)—often abbreviated

to V.C.—is a decoration for valour instituted by Queen Victoria in 1856. It is the highest award of this kind open to officers and men of the British Navy, Army, and Air Force. In form, the Victoria Cross is a bronze Maltese cross attached to a red ribbon. It is worn on the left breast. Formerly, naval V.C.'s, or recipients of this decoration, were distinguished by a blue ribbon.

The word Victorian (vik tōr' i ān, *adj.*) means of, pertaining to, characteristic of flourishing or living in, the reign of Queen Victoria. Victorian conventions are those observed by people of that period. Victorian furniture is a heavy type of furniture that was then fashionable. A person, especially a writer, who lived during this reign is known as a Victorian (*n.*). The Royal Victorian Order is an order of knighthood founded by Queen Victoria in 1896, and awarded usually for distinguished services rendered to the sovereign.

victorine (vik tō rēn'), *n.* A small fur tippet with long narrow ends in front: a kind of peach. (F. *palatine*.)

Perhaps named after Queen Victoria.

victory (vik' tō ri), *n.* The defeat of an enemy in a battle or of an opponent in a contest; an ancient Roman or Greek goddess of victory; a statue typical of victory. (F. *victoire*.)

An army wins a victory when it overcomes, or is victorious (vik tōr' i ūs, *adj.*) over, the enemy, and a football team gains a victory when it defeats its opponents. In classical times, statues of the goddess Victory were set up to commemorate military and naval successes. One of the most notable of these statues is the winged Victory of Samothrace, preserved in the Louvre, Paris. It celebrated the Macedonian victory over the Egyptian navy off Cyprus (306 B.C.).

A victory bond (*n.*) was a British Government security issued as part of a loan raised in June, 1919, to reduce the floating debt incurred during the World War. It was a four per cent bond redeemable at par by annual drawings, which commenced in September, 1920. In March, 1919, the allied Powers instituted a victory medal (*n.*), to be awarded to officers and men of the military and naval forces who had seen active service during the World War. It is a bronze medal containing a full length figure of Victory on one side, and on the other an inscription "The Great War for Civilization."

Triumphant troops may be said to return victoriously (vik tōr' i ūs li, *adv.*), or in a victorious manner, from a war in which they have been victorious or successful. Victoriousness (vik tōr' i ūs nēs, *n.*) is the state or quality of being victorious.

O.F. *victorie* (F. *victoire*) from L. *victōria* victory, from *victus* p.p. of *vincere* to conquer. SYN.: Ascendancy, conquest, mastery, success, triumph. ANT.: Defeat, failure, subjugation.

victual (vit' l), *n.* Food; provision. *v.t.* To supply or store with provisions. *v.i.* To lay in provisions. (F. *victuailles*, *vivres*, *aliment*; *alimenter*, *approvisionner*, *faire ses vivres*.)

The noun is generally used in the plural, *victuals*. The supplying of provisions to seamen in particular is known as *victualling*. A cruising yacht has to put into ports along her route in order to *victual*, or obtain stores. A *victualler* (vit' lër, *n.*) is one who, or that which, supplies provisions or meals, such as an innkeeper, or a ship for that purpose. A publican with a licence to sell intoxicating liquors is a *licensed victualler*. (*n.*)

A *victualling-bill* (*n.*) is a warrant issued by the custom-house authorities, enabling dutiable goods to be removed from a bonded warehouse without payment of duty for the purpose of *victualling*, or provisioning, a ship for a voyage.

The supply of provisions to the navy is attended to by a department of the Admiralty called the *victualling department* (*n.*). A mercantile shipping line also has its *victualling-office* (*n.*), or *victualling department*, for the supply of *victuals*.

Provisions are put aboard a ship or fleet while at sea by a *victualling-ship* (*n.*), or a *victualler*. Warships are provisioned from the shore at a *victualling-yard* (*n.*), usually adjoining a dockyard. In the navy, a *victualling-note* (*n.*) is an order giving a steward authority to *victual* a new seaman when he joins a ship.

O.F. *vitaile*, L.L. *victualia*, from L. *victus* sustenance, subsistence, food, from *vivere* (p.p. *victus*) to live.

vicuña (vi koo' nyà), *n.* A South American mammal (*Lama vicuña*) allied to and resembling the llama; the wool of the vicuña; a soft fabric made from this or from a mixture of wool and cotton. Another form is *vicugna* (vi koo' nyà). (F. *vigogne*.)

The vicuña is one of the smaller members of the camel family. It has light brown hair and is gracefully built. It is hunted for its wool, from which the expensive cloth also known as *vicuña* is made. The cheaper *vicuña* of commerce is, however, a mixture of sheep's wool and cotton.

Span., from Peruvian.

vide (vi' dē; vi' dè), *v. imperative*. See (F. *voyez*.)

This word is used chiefly in reference to passages in books: *vide supra*, means see above, that is, refer to the preceding matter, and *vide infra* means see below. *Quod*

vide, usually abbreviated to q.v. and meaning, "which see," is a term often used in cross-references.

L. imperative of *vidēre* to see.

videlicet (vi dē' li set), *adv.* That is to say; namely; in other words. (F. *savoir*, à *savoir*.)

This word is frequently shortened to *viz.*, which is usually read aloud "namely."

L. condensed, formed of *vidēre licet* one may see, hence, to wit, in other words.

vidette (vi det'). This is another form of *vedette*. See *vedette*.

vidimus (vi' di mūs; vid' i mūs), *n.* An examination or inspection of accounts; an abstract or summary. *pl.* *vidimuses* (vi' di mūs ēz; vid' i mūs ēz). (F. *vidimus*.)

L. = we have seen.

vie (vi), *v.i.* To compete or strive for superiority (with, in); to be rivals; to be equal or superior (with, in). *pres. p.* *vying* (vi' ing). (F. *rivaliser*, *faire concours*, *égaler*.)

Nature poets may be said to *vie* with one another in singing the praises of rustic simplicity. The act of competing in this manner is known as *vying* (vi' ing, *n.*).

M.E. *vien* shortened from *envien*, O.F. *envier*, from L. *invitare* to challenge. *SYN.*: Compete, contend, rival.

Viennese (vē ē nēz'), *adj.* Of or relating to Vienna or its inhabitants. *n.* A native or inhabitant of Vienna. *pl.* *Viennese* (vē ē nēz'). (F. *viennois*.)

view (vū), *n.* Examination or inspection by the eye; in law, inspection by a jury of a place, etc., connected with a case being tried; range of sight; the power of seeing; that which is seen; a scene; a picture or photograph of a scene; a mental or intellectual survey; a manner of regarding a thing; a mental attitude; an opinion; a judgment; an intention; purpose; design. *v.t.* To inspect or examine with the eye; to survey mentally or intellectually; to consider; to form an opinion or judgment of. (F. *coup d'œil*, *vue*, *panorama*, *tableau*, *point de vue*, *manière de voir*, *examen*, *exposé*, *dessein*; *examiner*, *voir*, *contempler*.)

An object is said to be in *view* when it is in sight. In a figurative sense, a person has no work in *view* when he has no prospect of getting work. The owners of ships insure them in *view of*, that is, out of regard for, the risks to which vessels and their cargoes are exposed.

Exhibitions of pictures are said to be on *view* when they are open to public inspection. A private *view* of an exhibition



Vicuña.—The vicuña, hunted for its wool, is fast disappearing from the Andes.

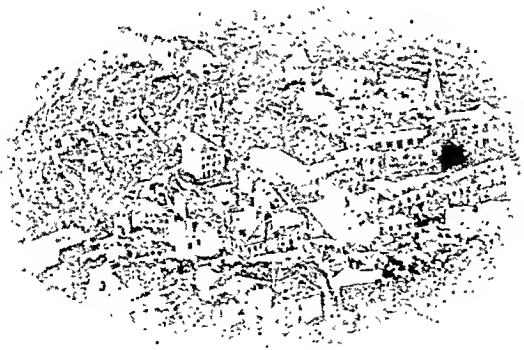
of this kind is one available only to persons invited by the exhibitors, such as friends, connoisseurs, and critics.

To consider a matter or thing from every point of view is to look at it from all sides. An object is exposed to view, or to the view, when everybody can see it.

A huntsman gives the shout called the *view-hallo* (*n.*) when he sights the fox. To use a colloquial phrase, he does this with a view to, that is, with the purpose of, letting everyone in hearing know that the animal is in sight. The *view-finder* (*n.*) of a camera is an apparatus which shows, on a very small mirror, the view or scene towards which the camera is directed.

A house is *viewable* (*vũ' ábl, adj.*) if it may be viewed or looked over by anyone wishing to inspect it. The word *viewless* (*vũ' lès, adj.*) means incapable of being seen, invisible. It is used chiefly in poetry. For example, in "Measure for Measure" (iii, 1) Shakespeare wrote of the "viewless winds." A window screened by trees is *viewless*, or without a view, in another sense of the word, and a person who lacks views or opinions regarding some matter is *viewless* in that connexion. A *viewy* (*vũ' i, adj.*) person, on the other hand, is one who is inclined to adopt speculative or fanciful views about things. His opinions have the quality of *viewiness* (*vũ' i nès, n.*).

From O.F. *veue* fem. p.p. of *voir*, L. *vidēre* to see. SYN.: *n.* Design, intention, prospect, sight, vista. *v.* Contemplate, regard, scan, see, survey.



View and Vignette.—This picture—a view of Cintra, Portugal—is also a vignette, because its background is shaded away.

vigil (*vij' il, n.*) Keeping awake during the usual hours of rest; watchfulness or alertness; the eve of a festival, especially that preceding a fast; (*pl.*) nocturnal prayers. (F. *veillée, veille, vigile.*)

In the Middle Ages, a man about to be knighted with full ceremony kept vigil before an altar or shrine, passing the night in earnest prayer. Policemen are *vigilant* (*vij' i lant, adj.*), that is, awake and on the alert, when on duty whether by night or

day. As a result of their vigilance (*vij' i lants, n.*), or watchfulness, many crimes are prevented. A vigilance committee (*n.*) is a self-organized body of persons maintaining order, etc., in districts where there is no regular or reliable police force, or dealing with some special form of crime. Such committees were once common in newly settled towns in the United States. A sentry keeps watch vigilantly (*vij' i lant li, adv.*), or in a vigilant manner.

F. *vigile*, from L. *vigilia* insomnia, watch, from *vigil* wakeful.

vignette (*vin yet', n.*) In architecture, an ornament of vine-leaves and tendrils; an ornamental flourish round a capital letter in a manuscript; an engraved illustration or embellishment not enclosed in a definite border, especially one on a title-page; a photograph or portrait showing the head and shoulders, or other picture, with the background gradually shaded away. *v.t.* To shade off the background of (a portrait) in the style of a vignette; to make a portrait of in this style. (F. *vignette.*)

The architectural vignette was often employed in the Tudor period as an ornament. An engraver of the vignettes formerly much used in the illustration and decoration of books, is known as a *vignettist* (*vin yet' ist, n.*). A *vignetter* (*vin yet' ér, n.*), however, is an apparatus for producing photographic vignettes.

F. dim. of *vigne*, L. *vinea* vineyard, because originally applied to a decorative border containing vine-leaves and tendrils.

vigoroso (*vig ó rō' sō, adv.*) In music, vigorously; with energy. (F. *vif.*)

Ital.

vigour (*vig' ór, n.*) Active physical strength or energy; mental strength or activity; capacity for intellectual or physical exertion; vitality; robustness; force; trenchancy. (F. *vigueur, force.*)

A healthy person has strength and vigour, and his actions are characterized by vigour. A trenchant, forcible, literary style is said to have vigour or vigorousness (*vig' ór ús nès, n.*)—a word also denoting a robust or energetic condition.

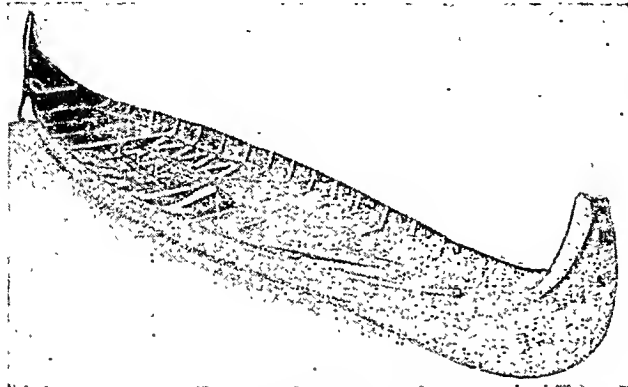
During warm wet weather plants grow vigorously (*vig' ór ús li, adv.*), but long exposure to such conditions may sap their vigour. Good food, fresh air, and exercise are all essential if a child is to grow into a strong, or vigorous (*vig' ór ús, adj.*) adult. Unless a boy's heart is in his work, his efforts tend to be *vigourless* (*vig' ór lès, adj.*), or lacking in energy.

F. *vigueur*, from L. *vigor*, from *vigēre* to flourish, be vigorous. SYN.: *n.* Energy, force, strength. ANT.: *n.* Feebleness, inactivity, weakness.

Viking (vik' ing; vī' king), *n.* A Scandinavian sea-rover and pirate of the eighth to the tenth centuries (F. *viking*.)

Swarms of Vikings ravaged the coasts of England and other parts of northern Europe. They were daring seamen, and a few Vikings even reached and settled in the New World. **Vikingism** (vik' ing izm; vī' king izm, *n.*) is the spirit or practice of Vikings.

From O. Norse *viking-r*, possibly = warrior (*vig* war and *-ingr*), cp. A.-S. *wicing*.



Viking.—A model of the Oseberg Viking ship presented to Rouen, France, by the city of Oslo, Norway.

vilayet (vil ā yet'), *n.* A province in the former Turkish empire, governed by a vali, or governor-general; a similar unit of administration in the republic of Turkey. (F. *vilayet*.)

Turkish term, from Arabic.

vile (vil), *adj.* Morally depraved; wicked; despicable; odious; abject; shameful; worthless. (F. *vil*, *infâme*, *odieux*, *sans valeur*.)

Fagin, in Dickens's "Oliver Twist," was a vile old man who sought to deprave children and make them vile, by training them to be thieves.

The slave trade was a vile or wicked one, and many vile or odious practices attended it. One who for gain betrays his fellows to shame or punishment may be said to act vilely (vil' li, *adv.*) or with vileness (vil' nēs, *n.*).

We are disgusted when anyone attempts to vilify (vil' i fi, *v.t.*) the character of a worthy person or of one who is dead. Such an act is termed vilification (vil i fi kā' shūn, *n.*); the person who vilifies is a vilifier (vil' i fi ēr, *n.*) or defamer.

F., from L. *vilis* cheap, common, worthless, paltry. SYN.: Abject, corrupt, depraved, infamous, odious. ANT.: Good, honourable, upright, worthy.

villa (vil' ā), *n.* A country house; a detached house or mansion in a suburb. (F. *villa*.)

Formerly it was only a residence of some size and pretension which was called a villa, but the name is now loosely applied

to quite small suburban houses or cottages. Occasionally the term villadom (vil' ā dōm, *n.*) is used of suburban villas collectively, and sometimes of the people or class living in them.

L. = country-seat, perhaps dim. of *vīcus* village. **village** (vil' ij), *n.* A group or assemblage of houses smaller than a town and larger than a hamlet. *adj.* Belonging to a village or concerning a village; rustic. (F. *village*; *villageois*, *rustique*.)

In the past the village was a more or less self-contained and self-centred unit, with its houses and cottages along the high road, or clustered about the parish church. Modern motor transport has linked villages with towns, and the villager (vil' ij ēr, *n.*) now enjoys many of the amenities of town life.

In a village centre (*n.*), which is a village for disabled ex-service men, the men are given medical attention and trained to earn their own living.

A village-community (*n.*) is a group of families which is self-governing and owns and tills land in common. Many centuries ago village-communities existed in England and Germany. They are still to be found in India.

F., from L. *villāticum* something pertaining to a villa. See villa.

villain (vil' ān), *n.* A person guilty or capable of crime or great wickedness; a scoundrel; a rogue; a rascal; a serf; a bondsman attached to a feudal lord or to a manor or estate. *adj.* Of or relating to or done by a villain. (F. *miserable*, *gredin*, *scélérat*, *villain*; *villain*.)

In feudal times the villain, or villein (vil' ēn, *n.*), was one who held land by doing menial service for his lord, this kind of tenure being known as villainage (vil' ān ij, *n.*), or villeinage (vil' ēn ij, *n.*)—words denoting also the condition of a feudal serf. Later the word villain meant a low-born person, or one having the attributes of this class, then a person of base or ignoble instincts. In this way the word acquired its present meaning, that of a depraved scoundrel or a person of great wickedness.

The term villainy (vil' ān i, *n.*) denotes the qualities or characteristics of extremely wicked people, who are said to act villainously (vil' ān ūs li, *adv.*). Writers sometimes describe either a man's conduct or his appearance as villainous (vil' ān ūs, *adj.*). Villainousness (vil' ān ūs nēs, *n.*) is the quality or state of being villainous.

M.E. and O.F. *vilein*, from L.L. *villānus* farm servant, properly *adj.* from villa. See villa. SYN.: *n.* Knave, rascal, rogue, scoundrel.

villanelle (vil ā nel'), *n.* A form of verse of nineteen lines based on two rhymes. (F. *villanelle*.)

The villanelle is a French form of composition, and consists of six stanzas—five of three lines and one of four.

F., from L. *villanella* fem. of *villanello* rustic, **villeggiatura** (vi lej a toor' à), *n.* A stay or retirement in the country. (F. *villégiature*.)

Ital., from *villegiare* to stay in a villa or country-seat, hence to take a country holiday.

villain (vil' èn). For this word and villinage see under villain.

villus (vil' ùs), *n.* In anatomy, a short, hair-like outgrowth; (*pl.*) in botany, long soft hair. *pl.* villi (vil' i). (F. *villosité*.)

The villi of the small intestine are hollow tongue-like outgrowths from the surface of the mucous membrane, containing blood-vessels and lymph-vessels, whose function it is to absorb the liquefied food as it passes along the intestine.

L. = shock of hair, hairy growth.

vim (vim), *n.* A colloquial term for vigour or energy.

Apparently L. *vim*, acc. of *vis* force, vigour.

vinaceous (vī nā' shùs; vi nā' shùs), *adj.* Of or relating to wine or grapes; of the colour or nature of wine. (F. *vineux*.)

From L. *vinaceus* (*vinum* wine) winy and E. -ous.

vinaigrette (vin ā gret'), *n.* An ornamental bottle or case for holding aromatic vinegar or smelling-salts. (F. *flacon de sels*.)

F. dim. of *vinaigre* vinegar, properly applied to a kind of pickle or sauce.

vinasse (vi nas'), *n.* The liquid remaining from the distillation of alcoholic liquors, especially that from the distillation of fermented beet molasses. (F. *vinasse*.)

F. in same sense.

vincible (vin' sibl), *adj.* Capable of being conquered or subdued; not invincible. (F. *qui peut être vaincu*.)

This is a rare word, used in theology.

L. *vincibilis* conquerable, from *vincere* to overcome.

vinculum (ving' kū lùm), *n.* In algebra, a straight line drawn over several terms to show they are to be treated as a whole in relation to that which follows or precedes; in printing, a brace; in anatomy, a fraenum. *pl.* vincula (ving' kū là). (F. *parenthèse, accolade, frein*.)

In such an expression as $\overline{a+b} \times c$, the straight line is a vinculum tying together *a* and *b*, which have to be added together and the sum multiplied by *c*; whereas $a + b \times c$ (without the vinculum) means that the product of *b* and *c* has to be added to *a*.

L. = bond, from *vincire* to bind.

vindicate (vin' di kât), *v.t.* To maintain (a claim, etc.); to defend against a charge; to justify; to establish the justice, validity, or merits of; to uphold. (F. *soutenir, justifier, appuyer*.)

A person who wishes to patent an invention must vindicate his claim to originality. One unjustly accused of a crime is vindicated

when his innocence is established. His vindication (vin di kâ' shùn, *n.*) may result from the action of someone who comes forward to act as a vindicator (vin' di kâ tôr, *n.*), by giving evidence of a vindicatory (vin' di kâ tò ri, *adj.*) nature.

In old times a person accused of a crime was vindicable (vin' di kâbl, *adj.*) through successfully surviving an ordeal by combat. A claim may have vindicability (vin di kâ bil' i ti, *n.*) or capacity for being upheld. Anything which tends to justify it is vindicative (vin' di kâ tiv; vin dik' á tiv, *adj.*). A woman who vindicates might be called a vindicatrix (vin' di kâ trës, *n.*).

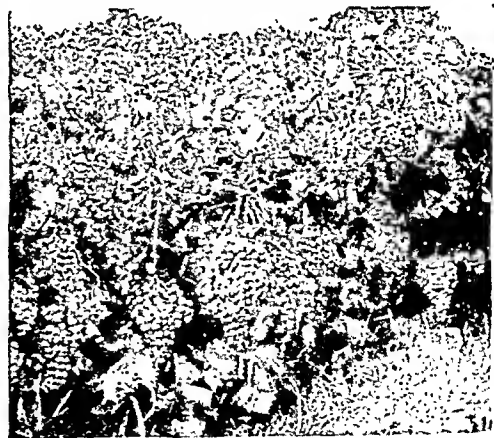
From L. *vindicatus*, p.p. of *vindicare* to lay claim to, from *vim* force, *dicere* to say. SYN.: Establish, justify, maintain, uphold.

vindictive (vin dik' tiv), *adj.* Revengeful; characterized by or addicted to revenge. (F. *vindicatif, rancunier*.)

A vindictive man is one who is inclined to be revengeful and to return evil for evil. A vindictive action—one done vindictively (vin dik' tiv li, *adv.*) and characterized by vindictiveness (vin dik' tiv nës, *n.*)—has behind it motives of revenge.

Vindictive damages have been sometimes awarded to a plaintiff in a court of law when it was desired not merely to compensate him for the wrong he had suffered, but to punish the defendant for inflicting that wrong.

Shortened from *vindicative* (from *vindicatus*, p.p. of *vindicare* to avenge), as if from L. *vindicta* vengeance, with E. suffix -ive. SYN.: Avenging, retaliatory, revengeful. ANT.: Conciliatory, forgiving, placable.



Vine. — Wonderful clusters of South Australian grapes in a vineyard near the Murray River.

vine (vin), *n.* A climbing plant of the genus *Vitis*, especially that which produces grapes, *V. vinifera*; any plant with a slender trailing or climbing stem. (F. *vigne*.)

The grape-vine was probably introduced into Britain by the Romans. The industry of viniculture (vin' i kül chûr, *n.*), or

the cultivation of vines for producing wine, is very ancient. A field of vines is called a vineyard (vin' yărd, *n.*). In our climate grapes are cultivated usually under glass—a glass-house for vines being called a vinery (vin' ěr i, *n.*). A vinedresser (*n.*) is one who tends vines; a viniculturist (vin i kŭl' chŭr ist, *n.*) is a grower of vines.

The trailing stem of the melon, and the climbing stem of the hop are called vines.

A vinifacteur (vin' i făk tĕr, *n.*) is an apparatus for making wine; a vinificator (vin' i fi kă tŏr, *n.*) is one for condensing the alcoholic vapours in wine-making. A vinometer (vĭ nom' ě tĕr, *n.*) is an instrument for measuring the alcoholic strength of wine. A vine-clad (*adj.*) or viny (vi' ni, *adj.*) hillside is one clothed with vines. Land which bears vines is viniferous (vĭ nif' ěr ũs, *adj.*). Liquids with a wine-like taste are vinous (vin' ũs, *adj.*); they are characterized by vinosity (vĭ nos' i ti, *n.*). The speech of an intoxicated person may be described as vinous, since it is affected by indulgence in wine. Vine-disease (*n.*) is generally due to the attacks of aphides, especially the phylloxera.

O.F. *vigne*, L. *vineā*, from *vinum* wine. See wine.

vinegar (vin' ě găr), *n.* An acid liquid obtained by acetous fermentation from alcoholic liquids, used for pickling and as a condiment; anything sour or soured. *v.t.* To treat with or make sour like vinegar; to apply vinegar to. (F. *vinaigre*; *vinaigrier*.)

Vinegar is made from a special kind of beer, and also from wine and cider. The vinegar fermentation is carried out by a bacterium called the vinegar-plant (*n.*) and also mother of vinegar. Ordinary malt vinegar, obtained from beer, is brown; white vinegar is made from a low grade of wine. Ordinary vinegar is distilled with various plants and other substances in order to make aromatic vinegars. The characteristic vinegar (vin' ě găr i, *adj.*) or vinegarish (vin' ě găr ish, *adj.*) taste of the liquid is due to acetic acid, of which ordinary malt vinegar contains from six per cent to seven per cent. The vinegar-eel (*n.*) is a minute worm which is sometimes found in great numbers in vinegar and other fermenting substances.

F. *vinaigre*, from *vin* wine, *aigre* sour.

vinery (vin' ěr i). For this word, vineyard, etc., see under vine.

vingt-et-un (vant ā ěn), *n.* A card game, played by two or more persons with the entire pack, the object of the players being to make a total of twenty-one points. (F. *vingt-et-un*.)

In *vingt-et-un* the cards have the usual values for purposes of scoring. The king,

queen, and jack count ten each, and the ace either one or eleven, as the holder chooses.

F. = twenty-one.

viniculture (vin' i kŭl chŭr). For this word, vinometer, vinosity, etc., see under vine.

vinous (vin' ũs), *adj.* Of or relating to, or having the characteristics of wine; produced by wine. See under vine.

vintage (vin' tij), *n.* The season for gathering grapes; the yield of a vineyard or vine-growing district in a particular season; the wine produced from this. (F. *cru*, *vendange*, *vin*.)

A vintage year (*n.*) is one in which the vintage or produce has qualities that fit it to be retained as what is called a vintage wine (*n.*), one not used merely for blending with other wines of earlier vintages but matured separately as a wine of superior merit.

The old name for a wine merchant is vintner (vint' nĕr, *n.*), and vintnery (vint' nĕ ri, *n.*) the name of his trade. A gatherer of grapes is a vintager (vin' tij ěr, *n.*) and to make wine is to vint (vint, *v.t.*) it.

M.E. *vindage*, *vendage*, F. *vendange*, L. *vin-dĕmia*, from *vinum* wine, *dĕmere* to take away.

viol (vi' òl; vĕ' òl), *n.* An ancient type of stringed instrument resembling the violin, but with sloping shoulders, played with a bow, and having a fretted keyboard. (F. *viola*.)

The viol in its different sizes was the forerunner of the modern violin, viola (vĕ ò' là, *n.*), which is the large or alto violin, violoncello, and double-bass, which comprise what is still termed the viol class (*n.*) of instruments. The frets on the keyboard of the viol were usually cut off when the player became proficient.

The viola da gamba (vĕ ò' là da găm' ba, *n.*), or bass viol of mediaeval musicians, developed into the violoncello, which is also sometimes called the bass viol. A violist (vi' ò list; vĕ ò' list, *n.*) is a player on either the viol, or the viola, the four strings of which are tuned a fifth lower than those of the violin. The viola d'amore (vĕ ò là dà mŏ' rā, *n.*) is a kind of viol having additional strings, running beneath the finger-board and bridge, to give extra resonance.

F. (Prov. *viola*), Ital. *viola* from L.L. *vītula* a word of doubtful origin, akin to *fiddle*.

viola [1] (vĕ ò' là). For this word see under viol.

Viola [2] (vi' ò là), *n.* A genus of plants containing the violet and pansy. (F. *violacée*.)

The pansy or heartsease so often found in English gardens is *Viola tricolor*. The dog-violet and sweet violet also belong to this genus. Violaceous (vi ò là' shŭs, *adj.*)



Viola.—Blooms of the viola.

flowers belong to the violet family. The word violaceous also means having a violet colour.

By nurserymen, the name of viola is given especially to tufted pansies, garden hybrids which are produced in many colours and varieties.

L. = *viola*, a dim. form; cp. Gr. (*w*)*ion*.
violate (vī' ô lât), *v.t.* To disobey; to break; to infringe; to transgress; to desecrate; to outrage; to treat irreverently or profanely; to disturb. (F. *violer*, *enfreindre*, *profaner*, *outrager*.)

The majority of people obey the laws, but there are some who transgress or violate them. To be false to one's allegiance is to violate it. An oath or vow is violated when it is broken. In olden days a fugitive from violence might seek sanctuary in a church, and few pursuers dared to violate the sacred building by entering it in order to capture the fugitive.

The violation (vī ô lâ' shùn, *n.*) of one's conscience is the act of behaving contrary to its dictates, as when the violator (vī' ô lâ tôr, *n.*) does something he knows to be wrong. Violable (vī' ô lâbl, *adj.*) means capable of being transgressed or violated.

From L. *violātus*, p.p. of *violāre* to profane, outrage, from *vīs* force. SYN.: Desecrate, infringe, profane, transgress. ANT.: Honour, obey, reverence.



Violence.—A scene of violence: the murder of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, in his cathedral.

violence (vī' ô lēns), *n.* The quality or state of being violent; violent conduct or treatment; outrage; vehemence; intensity; the wrongful use of physical force or threats of force. (F. *violence*.)

Winds blow with great violence, or strength, hurling waves against breakwaters and groynes with such violence as to shatter these structures. Robbery with violence is robbery accompanied by physical injury to the person robbed, so as to overcome or prevent

resistance. Violence in this sense also means intimidation or compulsion by the threat of such physical injury. We do violence to—that is, injure—our better nature by committing acts of which we are ashamed. A theory not compatible with reason is said to do violence to reason.

A violent (vī' ô lēnt, *adj.*) blow is one delivered with great force. In a collision between two vehicles there is a violent impact, and the contents are hurled violently (vī' ô lēnt li, *adv.*) in all directions. A violent dislike is an intense dislike. A violent speaker uses unrestrained or even outrageous language. Death by accident, or as the result of violence, is called violent death. In Scots law a violent suspicion or presumption is one that is extremely strong or severe.

F., from L. *violentia*. See violate. SYN.: Brutality, fierceness, injury, intensity, vehemence. ANT.: Gentleness, weakness.

violet (vī' ô lēt), *n.* Each of several kinds of plant, mainly of the genus *Viola*, with blue, purple, or white flowers; the colour, blue tinged with red, seen at the end of the spectrum opposite to red. *adj.* Of the colour of violet. (F. *violette*; *violet*.)

Shakespeare, in "Love's Labour's Lost" (v, 2), wrote of "daisies pied and violets blue"; but most violets are purplish rather than blue. Violet, the colour of the violet, is a

mixture of blue with a small proportion of red. Of the true violets the most familiar are the sweet violet (*Viola odorata*), and the paler dog-violet (*V. canina*) also known as the scentless wild violet. The water violet (*Hottonia palustris*) belongs to a different family. It has lilac flowers. A violet (vī ô les' ēnt, *adj.*) colour is one tending towards violet.

The toilet powder called violet powder (*n.*) consists of starch perfumed with orris-root and other substances. Violet-wood (*n.*) is the timber of a number of trees, including kingwood, and myall, a species of Australian acacia.

F. *violette* dim. of O.F. *viola*, L. *viola*. See viola.

violin [1] (vī ô līn'), *n.* A small four-stringed musical instrument of the viol class, held in a horizontal position by the chin, and usually played with a bow; a player of this instrument. (F. *violon*.)

The violins are the most important instruments in a full orchestra. They have greater expressiveness and more variety of tone than any other solo instrument. A player on a violin is called a violinist (vī ô līn' ist, *n.*). In an orchestra, the leader of

the violins is called the principal violin. The viola, violoncello, and contra-bass are other instruments of the violin family (*n.*).

Ital. *violino*, dim. of *viola*, L.L. *vidula*, *vitula*. See fiddle, viol.

violin [2] (*vī' ò lin*), *n.* An emetic found in the common violet. Another spelling is *violine* (*vī' ò lin*). (F. *violine*.)

From L. *viola* violet, and E.-*m.*

violinist (*vī ò lin' ist*). For this word see *under* violin [1].

violist (*vī' ò list*; *vē ò' list*). For this word see *under* viol.

violoncello (*vē ò lon chel' lō*), *n.* A large instrument of the violin family, rested on the ground between the knees when being played. (F. *violoncelle*.)



Violoncello.—The 'cello, the full name of which is violoncello.

In England and America, the familiar abbreviation 'cello, is commonly used as a name for this instrument, a violoncellist (*vē ò lon chel' list*, *n.*) or player on it being called a 'cellist, or, in an orchestra, a 'cello. The violoncello developed from the *viola da gamba*, or bass viol, just as the modern contra-

bass, sounding an octave lower, is an improved form of *violone* (*vē ò lō' nā*, *n.*), the deepest instrument of the viol class.

Ital., dim. of *violone* contra-bass viol, augmentative of *viola* viol.

viper (*vī' pēr*), *n.* A venomous snake, belonging to the genus *Vipera* or an allied genus, especially the adder or European viper, the only poisonous snake found in Britain; a treacherous person. (F. *vipère*.)

The British viper, or adder, as it is more often called, may be recognized by its broad head, sharply tapering tail, and the row of dark markings on its back. An illustration will be found on page 50. *Viperiform* (*vī' pēr i fōrm*, *adj.*) and *viperine* (*vī' pēr in*, *adj.*) mean resembling a viper; the latter word and *viperish* (*vī' pēr ish*, *adj.*) are both applied to malignant or treacherous persons, and conduct. The plant viper's bugloss (*n.*)—*Echium vulgare*—has bright blue flowers, and grows on waste ground.

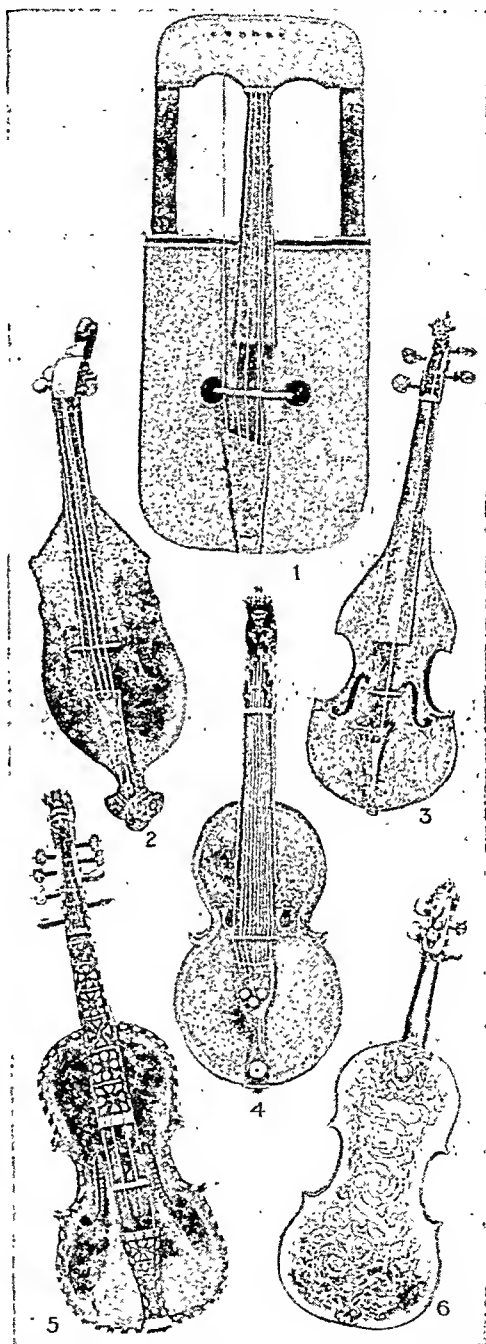
From F. *vipère*, L. *vipera* viper.

virago (*vi rā' gō*), *n.* A bold, noisy, violent woman. (F. *virago*.)

L. *virāgo* a man-like woman, from *vir* man. *Virgo* virgin is perhaps a contraction of *virāgo*. SYN.: Scold, shrew, termagant.

virelay (*vir' è lā*), *n.* An old French form of verse having two rhymes to a stanza, usually with a refrain. (F. *virelai*.)

From O.F. *virelai*, *virer* to turn, *lai* lay, ballad.



Violin.—Some steps in its development. (1) A late example of the *crwth*, an old Welsh instrument related to the lyre, and regarded by some as an ancestor of the violin. (2) A mediaeval forerunner of the violin, with additions made in the sixteenth century. (3) The smallest type of viol, seventeenth century. (5) A nineteenth century Norwegian violin with sympathetic strings, as in the seventeenth century *viola d'amore* (4). (6) English violin, said to have belonged to James I.

vireo (vir' é ò), *n.* An insectivorous American song-bird which makes hanging cup-shaped nests. (F. *mouchervolle*.)

L. = a kind of small bird, possibly the greenfinch.

virescence (vi res' éns), *n.* The normal greenness of plants. (F. *verdure*.)

The virescence of plants is due to a substance called chlorophyll, or leaf-green. Light is necessary for the formation of chlorophyll, so that plants kept in the dark do not become virescent (vi res' ént, *adj.*). The petals of flowers, such as tulips, sometimes tend to be virescent, becoming greenish in colour instead of the normal hue.

From *L. virescens* pres. p. of *virescere* to grow green.

virgate (vēr' gât), *adj.* Straight, slender, and erect; like a rod. *n.* An ancient measure of land; a quarter of a hide. (F. *en verge*: *vergee*.)

From *L. virga* rod, switch and *E. -ale*.

Virgilian (vēr jil' i án), *adj.* Of or relating to Virgil (Publius Vergilius Maro), the Latin poet (about B.C. 70-19); in the style of Virgil. (F. *virgilien*.)

virgin (vēr' jin), *n.* A maiden; an innocent girl. *adj.* Maidenly; modest; chaste; of land, not yet brought into cultivation. (F. *filie, vierge; de jeune fille, modeste, chaste, vierge*.)

To plough grass-land, or any other which has not hitherto been cultivated, is to till virgin soil. One who enters upon a new venture is said to cultivate virgin territory, or to break new ground.

Dress or conduct is virginal (vēr' jin ál, *adj.*) if maidenly, or befitting a virgin. The word virginally (vēr' jin ál li, *adv.*) means in a maidenly manner. A virginal (*n.*) was a small kind of harpsichord, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, having a rectangular or five-sided case. Virginhood (vēr' jin hud, *n.*), or virginity (vēr jin' i ti, *n.*), is the state or quality of being a virgin.

From *L. virgō* (acc. -in-em) maiden, girl.

Virginia (vir jin' yá), *n.* Tobacco from Virginia, a middle Atlantic state of the U.S.A. (F. *tabac de la Virginie*.)

The colony of Virginia took its name from Elizabeth, the virgin queen of England. Thence the first tobacco was brought to England, and the name has ever since been used for tobacco grown there. Other Virginian (vēr jin' yán, *adj.*) products are cotton and corn. A Virginian (*n.*) is a native of Virginia.

The Virginia creeper (*n.*)—*Vitis* or *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*—is a climbing plant much grown in gardens. In autumn its leaves change colour very beautifully.

The Virginian deer (*n.*)—*Odocoileus virginianus*—is a kind of deer found in North America. The coat is reddish-brown in summer and greyish in winter. For the Virginian grosbeak (*n.*) or Virginian nightingale (*n.*) see cardinal-bird.

Modern *L.*, from *virgō* (acc. -gin-em) virgin.

Virgō (vēr' gō), *n.* One of the twelve zodiacal constellations; the sixth sign of the zodiac. (F. *la Vierge*.)

L. = virgin, maid.

viridescent (vir i des' ént), *adj.* Greenish; tending to become green. (F. *verdâtre*.)

The pigment viridian (vi rid' i án, *n.*) is a bluish green.

From *L.L. virescens* (acc. -ent-em) pres. p. of *virescere* to grow green.

virile (vir' il; vir' il), *adj.* Of or relating to the male sex; manly; masculine; forceful; vigorous. (F. *viril, mâle, nerveux*.)

A virile person is distinguished from one who is childish or effeminate. A literary style which has vigour and forcefulness is said to be virile. Virility (vi ril' i ti, *n.*) is the quality or state of being virile.

From *O.F. viril, L.*

virilis masculine, from *vir* man as distinguished from woman. *SYN.*: Manly, masculine, vigorous. *ANT.*: Childish, decadent, effeminate, effete, womanish.

virose (vīr' ōs), *adj.* Poisonous; emitting a fetid smell, or one suggestive of poisonous qualities. (F. *vénéneux, infect*.)

This word is seldom used.

From *L. virōsus* from *virus* poison.

virtu (vēr too'), *n.* A knowledge or love of the fine arts; a taste for objects of art or curios; works of art or curios, collectively. Another spelling is vertu (vēr too'). (F. *goût des arts, virtuosité*.)

Articles or objects of virtu are works of art regarded as valuable because of their beauty, workmanship, age, or rarity. A person who loves and understands such works of art, or certain classes of them, is called a virtuoso (vēr tū ō' sō, *n.*)—*pl.* virtuosos (vēr tū ō' sōz) or virtuosi (vēr too ō' si).

In another sense, an exceptionally brilliant musician who excels as an executant is termed a virtuoso. The name is also used of one who is proficient in the technique of any art. Such technical mastery is



Virile.—The tense expression and vigorous action of a virile jumper.

virtuosity (věř tū os' i ti, *n.*), which also means the interests or pursuits of a dilettante or virtuoso.

Ital. *virtù*, L. *virtus* virtue.

virtue (věř' tū), *n.* Moral excellence, worth, or goodness; uprightness; a particular excellence of nature or character; chastity; inherent power, efficacy, or goodness; (*pl.*) the seventh order of angels. (F. *vertu*, *probité*, *pureté*.)

The cardinal virtues (*n.pl.*) are the most important moral virtues, by the practice of which one attains to true virtue, or moral goodness. The ancients regarded them as being justice, temperance, prudence, and fortitude. To these have been added the Christian virtues of faith, hope, and charity, making up seven in all.

The alchemists tried to discover the philosophers' stone, which was reputed to have the virtue, or power, of turning base metals into gold. Many substances obtained from plants have healing virtues, and are used as salves, medicines, etc. Virtue, or efficacy, of one sort or another was once imputed superstitiously to other natural objects, which in a wiser age we know to be quite virtueless (věř' tū lès, *adj.*), or devoid of such power.

A judge passes sentence by virtue of, or in virtue of, the office which he holds, that is, through its authority.

People are virtuous (věř' tū ūs, *adj.*) if they are morally good, and acts are virtuous if they are a proof of, or display, virtue. There are many ways of behaving virtuously (věř' tū ūs li, *adv.*), or morally, and of displaying virtuousness (věř' tū ūs nès, *n.*), the quality or state of being virtuous.

A virtual (věř' tū āl, *adj.*) victory is a result which has the real effect of a victory, though it may not be a victory in name. It has virtuality (věř tū āl' i ti, *n.*), that is, the state or quality of being virtual, or equivalent for all practical purposes. In the prolonged absence from a business of its proprietor, his manager may virtually exercise control and be its head in all but name. A document is signed virtually (věř' tū āl li, *adv.*), that is, in effect, by a person, if it is signed by his proxy or attorney, to whom he has delegated the necessary powers.

From F. *vertu*, from L. *virtus* manliness, moral worth. SYN.: Excellence, goodness, uprightness, value, worth. ANT.: Defect, demerit, vice, worthlessness.

virtuosity (věř tū os' i ti). For this word, virtuoso, etc., see under *virtu*.

virulent (vir' ū lènt), *adj.* Extremely poisonous; deadly; bitter; malignant. (F. *virulent*.)

The virulence (vir' ū lèns, *n.*) of an infectious disease depends upon the amount or strength of the virus (vir' ūs, *n.*), or poison, produced by the germs of the disease and

absorbed into the body. The name of virus is given also to a preparation made from disease germs and used as a preventive of the particular disease. Some diseases, such as cholera or rabies, act more virulently (vir' ū lènt li, *adv.*) than others.

Figuratively, bitterness or acrimony is described as virus, and a newspaper or a politician, for example, that attacks another in bitter or scathing terms is said to do so virulently, or with virulence. A moral taint, or any influence of a corrupt nature is sometimes called a virus.

From L. *virulentus* from *virus* poison, venom. SYN.: Bitter, malignant, poisonous.

virus (vir' ūs). For this word see under *virulent*.

vis (vis), *n.* Force; energy; power. (F. *force*.)

This Latin word, in combination with other Latin words, forms various terms used in mechanics. Perhaps the best-known of these is *vis inertiae* (see under *inert*), an expression also used figuratively for a tendency to remain unprogressive or inactive.

visa (vě' zá). This is another form of visé. See visé.

visage (viz' ij), *n.* The face; the countenance. (F. *visage*, *figure*.)

This is a more or less literary word. Visaged (viz' ájd, *adj.*)—having a visage—is used in such combinations as stern-visaged and sour-visaged.

F., from L. *visus* (cp. Ital. *viso* face) from *videre* to see. SYN.: Countenance, face.

visard (viz' árd). This is another form of visor. See under visor.

vis-à-vis (vě za vě), *adv.* Face to face; opposite. *n.* A person facing another; a carriage or seat for two persons sitting vis-à-vis. (F. *vis-à-vis*, *en face*; *vis-à-vis*.)

F. = face to face (O.F. *vis* face). See visage.



Viscacha.—The viscacha, a burrowing rodent, very numerous on the plains of South America.

viscacha (vis kach' à), *n.* A small South American burrowing rodent, *Lagostomus trichodactylus*, related to the chinchilla. (F. *viscache*, *vizchaca*.)

These animals are found in great numbers on the pampas of South America. They are somewhat like rabbits in appearance and live in warrens containing about a dozen burrows. The viscachas have a queer habit of dragging all sorts of hard and apparently useless objects, such as bones, sticks, and stones, to the mouths of their burrows. Their fur is grey above, with dark markings, and whitish beneath.

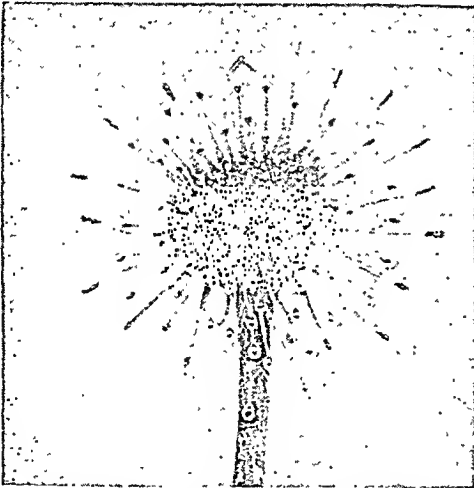
South American native.

viscera (vis' èr à), *n.pl.* The internal organs in the great cavities of the body. *sing.* viscus (vis' kùs). (F. *viscères*.)

The brain or the heart is as correctly called a viscus as the stomach or the liver; but usually it is the intestines or organs of the abdomen which are regarded as viscera. Visceral (vis' èr àl, *adj.*) means of or relating to a viscus or to viscera.

L. pl. = entrails. SYN.: Entrails.

viscid (vis' id), *adj.* Sticky; adhesive; semifluid in consistency; of a surface, coated with such a secretion. (F. *visqueux*.)



Viscid.—A magnified view of the sundew, which catches insects by means of viscid threads.

Gums and resins are viscid or viscous (vis' kùs, *adj.*) substances which ooze from trees. In the sundew the leaves are studded with crimson threads, and these secrete a viscid substance. Insects which alight on the leaves are held captive. Owing to the viscosity (vi sid' i ti, *n.*) of its leaves a similar plant is said to be used in parts of Portugal as a substitute for fly-paper. Viscin (vis' in, *n.*) is a viscid liquid obtained from the mistletoe and other plants. Viscosity (vis kos' i ti, *n.*) is the quality or state of being viscous, that is, the property in fluids and semifluids by which they resist change in the arrangement of the molecules. A viscosimeter (vis kò sim' è ter, *n.*) is an apparatus for determining the viscosity of liquids.

L.L. *viscidus*, from L. *viscum* mistletoe, birdlime. SYN.: Adhesive, glutinous, gummy, sticky.

viscount (vi' kount), *n.* A noble ranking next below an earl, and above a baron. (F. *vicomte*.)

Originally a viscount was an officer who acted in place of the count, or in England the earl, of a county, and those who held the viscounty (vi' konnt·si, *n.*), viscountship (vi' kount ship, *n.*), or viscounty (vi' kount i, *n.*), as the office was variously called, were afterwards known as sheriffs. Viscount is now the fourth degree of nobility in Great Britain and, as a courtesy title, is borne by the eldest son of an earl. The wife of a viscount is known as a viscountess (vi' kount ès, *n.*).

O.F. *viscomte*, L.L. *vicecomēs*. See vice-count [2].

viscous (vis' kùs), *adj.* Sticky; glutinous; having viscosity. See under viscid.

viscum (vis' kùm), *n.* A genus of parasitic shrubs comprising the mistletoe. (*V. album*). (F. *gui*.)

L. = mistletoe.

viscus (vis' kùs), *n.* Any one of the internal organs of the body, generally used in the plural. See viscera.

visé (vè' zā), *n.* An official endorsement upon a passport, denoting that it has been examined. *v.t.* To mark with a visé. (F. *visa*; *viser*.)

F., p.p. of *viser* to examine, from L. *visere* to view, behold.

visible (viz' ibl), *adj.* Capable of being seen, perceived, or ascertained; in sight; apparent. (F. *visible*, *sensible*, *manifeste*.)

Smoke and mist are visible, but air and most other gases are invisible. A person who is apparently destitute is said to be without visible means of support. Protestants distinguish between the visible Church (*n.*), which is the apparent Church of Christ on earth, made up of all people professing to be Christians, and the invisible, or real, Church, which consists of persons who are Christians at heart and in deed. To a sailor in mid-ocean the view is bounded on all sides by the visible horizon, the line in which sea and sky seem to meet. A system of printed signs representing all speech-sounds in use, is known as visible speech (*n.*).

A thing can be seen if it possesses visibility (viz i bil' i ti, *n.*), or visibleness (viz' ibl nès, *n.*), the state or quality of being visible. We say that the visibility is bad if moisture or fog obscures the view. People are visibly (viz' ib li, *adv.*) affected by sights or words if affected in a way obvious to the eye.

F., from L.L. *visibilis*, from *visus* p.p. of *videre* to see. SYN.: Discernible, noticeable, obvious, open, perceptible. ANT.: Imperceptible, invisible, unseen.

Visigoth (viz' i goth), *n.* One of the western branch of the Goths. (F. *Visigoth*.)

This name is applied to members of that branch of the Gothic tribes which settled in Dacia. Those Goths who remained on the

northern shores of the Black Sea are known in history as the Ostrogoths or Eastern Goths.

The Visigoths overran most of Europe in the fourth and fifth centuries and settled in France and Spain. Anything relating to the Visigoths or the monarchy founded by them may be described as Visigothic (*viz i goth' ik, adj.*).

L.L. *Visigothus* western Goth.

vision (*vizh' ün*), *n.* The act or faculty of seeing; sight; a thing supernaturally or mystically seen; an apparition; a phantom; a creation of the fancy; insight. *v.t.* To see as in a vision; to present to the mind; to imagine. (F. *vue, vision, spectre, perspicacité; se figurer, s'imaginer.*)

Spectacles or eyeglasses are aids to vision, used by those in whom the natural vision, or power of sight, is not so good as it might be. A telescope brings distant objects within range of vision, so that we can see them; but its field of vision, or the area which can be seen by its aid without moving the instrument, is somewhat small.

To most young people the mention of Christmastide conjures up visions of mince-pies and plum-pudding, and hungry people sometimes are tormented by visions of good things they very much desire to eat.

Many visions, or supernatural appearances, are mentioned in the Bible. They either were prophetic or conveyed some message from God.

Joan of Arc is said to have had many experiences which were visional (*vizh' ün ä*, *adj.*), that is, of the nature of visions. She believed herself to be urged visionally (*vizh' ün ä* *li, adv.*), or in visions, to deliver France from the English.

Some people regarded Joan's experiences as visionary (*vizh' ün ä* *ri, adj.*), or existing only in her imagination; they described her schemes as visionary, or unpractical, ones; and considered Joan herself to be a visionary (*n.*), or day-dreamer, one given to flights of fancy.

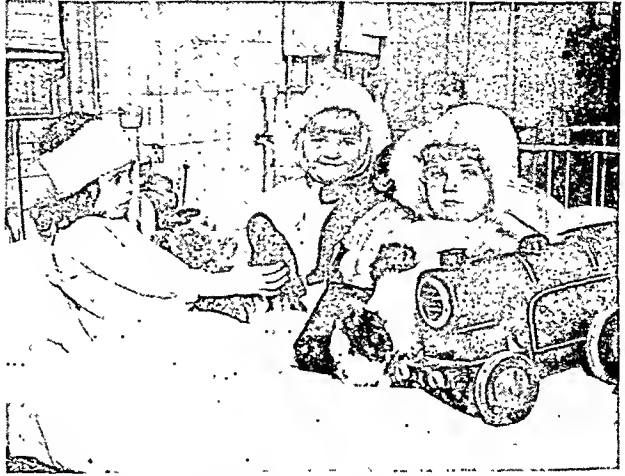
The state of being visionary is visionariness (*vizh' ün ä* *ri nēs, n.*). A visionless (*vizh' ün lēs, adj.*) person is one without the faculty of sight, or one who lacks imagination or insight.

From L. *visiō* (acc. -*ōn-em*) from *visus* p.p. of *videre* to see. SYN.: Insight, phantom, sight, spectre. ANT.: Blindness, sightlessness.

visit (*viz' it*), *v.t.* To go or come to see (a person, etc.) as an act of friendship or ceremony, on business, or out of curiosity; to make a short stay at; to come or go to for the purpose of inspection, supervision, etc.; to come upon; to overtake; to afflict; to comfort. *v.i.* To call on or

maintain friendly intercourse with people. *n.* An act of visiting; a temporary stay at a place or with a person; an official call for purposes of inspection, etc. (F. *visiter, affliger; faire des visites, aller en visite, visite.*)

Friends and relatives keep touch with



Visit.—A little girl in hospital is made happy by a visit from her young companions, who bring her enchanting toys.

one another by means of visits, visiting each other from time to time. Town children look forward to visiting the seaside or country, and country residents like to visit London. Schools are visited by inspectors who test the proficiency of the pupils; doctors visit their patients to see how they are getting on, and to give professional advice. God visited, or afflicted, the Egyptians with ten plagues because Pharaoh would not let the Israelites depart.

Poets sometimes use *visitant* (*viz' i tānt, adj.*) in the sense of visiting, and describe a guest or visitor as a *visitant* (*n.*). A migratory bird is a *visitant* staying in a country for part only of the year. A nun is called a *Visitant* if she belongs to the Order of the Visitation of Our Lady, a body devoted to the education of young girls. The word *visitation* (*viz i tā' shùn, n.*), used in their title, means an act of visiting, and refers to the visit paid to Elizabeth by the Virgin Mary (Luke i, 39-56), which is commemorated by a festival of the Roman Catholic Church.

A bishop's *visitation* is a formal visit of inspection made to the churches of his diocese, which are *visitable* (*viz' it äbl, adj.*), or liable to be visited, periodically for this purpose. Visitations are also made by archdeacons. International law allows the visitation of a foreign ship by a nation engaged in war, this being the act of boarding the vessel, to learn her nationality and the nature of her cargo. Countries are sometimes plagued by a *visitation*, or invasion, of mammals or insects, such as lemmings and

locusts, which sometimes migrate in enormously large numbers. A plague of locusts was one of the plagues sent upon the Egyptians as a visitation, or judgment, of God. People sometimes regard a calamity as a visitation, or divine punishment, sent upon them.

The Book of Common Prayer contains an office which is called the Order for the Visitation of the Sick, to be used by the clergy when they visit sick people.

A **visitorial** (viz i tã tŏr' i àl, *adj.*) right is one of making an official visitation. Details about calls received and made are kept in a visiting-book (*n.*). A visiting-card (*n.*) is a small card, printed with his name and address, left by a visitor (viz' i tŏr, *n.*)—that is, one who pays a call—at the time of calling. A visitor to the seaside is one who goes there for a short stay; the visitor of an institution is an official appointed to inspect it. The visitors' book (*n.*) at a house, hotel, or institution is one in which callers enter their names.

From F. *visiter*, L. *visitare* frequentative of *visere* to view, survey (*videre* to see). SYN.: *v.* Afflict, call, inspect, overtake. *n.* Call, inspection, stay.

visor (viz' ōr), *n.* A movable part at the front of a helmet to protect the face; a projecting part of a cap to shield the eyes. (F. *visière*.)

In mediaeval armour the face of the wearer was protected by a visor, a perforated part of the helmet which could be dropped down over the face at will. One who availed himself of this protection could be described as visored (viz' ōrd, *adj.*), and one who had no visor as visorless (viz' ōr lès, *adj.*). Many uniform caps are now protected with a peak, or visor, to shade and shield the wearer's eyes.

Anglo-F. *viser* (F. *visière*) from O.F. *vis* face. See visage.

vista (vis' tà), *n.* A long, narrow view, confined at the sides, as between rows of trees; a mental view far into the future or the past. (F. *échappée de vue*, *perspective*.)

In some of our ancient parks an avenue of noble elms or beeches stretches for a long distance from the entrance of the mansion, affording a pleasing leafy vista in summer. Originally, the view at the end was the vista. A wood or forest with vistas may be described as vistaed (vis' tãd, *adj.*).

Sometimes we look back in retrospect upon a series of past events, or try and look forward in anticipation to those we expect in future. Each of these sets of mental images may be called a vista.

Ital. = view, from L. *vis-us* seen.

visual (vizh' ū àl; viz' ū àl), *adj.* Concerned with, or used in vision. (F. *visuel*.)

Our eyes are visual organs, and the sensitiveness of the retina of the eye depends largely on the presence in its rods of a substance known as visual purple (*n.*) or rhodopsin. This is a purple pigment which fades temporarily when exposed to light.

To make a thing visible is to **visualize** (vizh' ū à liz; viz' ū à liz, *v.t.*) it; we also visualize a thing when we form an idea or image of it in the mind. An architect, for example, visualizes in his mind the building he proposes to erect, and upon his power of visualization (vizh' ū à li zã' shùn; viz' ū à li zã shun, *n.*), much depends. A painter or poet needs to be a visualizer (vizh' ū à li zër; viz' ū à li zer, *n.*), imagining in his mind what he desires to represent.

A telescope makes distant objects perceptible visually (vizh' ū àl li; viz' ū àl li *adv.*) to the user, so that they can be seen.

O.F. from L.L. *visualis*, from L. *visus* sight.

vital (vī' tãl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or supporting, organic life; essential to organic life; affecting life; fatal to life or to the success of something; indispensable. (**vitals**) *n.pl.* The organs most essential to life, as the heart, brain, and lungs; essentials. (F. *vital*, *essentièl*, *indispensable*; *parties vitales*.)

Life is sometimes described as the vital spark. In physiology, those functions of living organisms that are necessary to the continuance of life are known as the vital functions. The heart, brain, lungs, and liver, in particular, are vital organs or parts, and in ordinary language they are loosely termed the vitals.

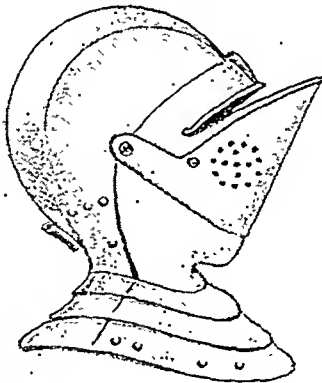
The vital centre (*n.*) of an animal is the part or point in the body at which a wound appears to be immediately fatal, especially the respiratory nerve-centre in the lower part of the brain.

Scientists have tried to account for organic life and its manifestations by

assuming the existence of a force called the vital force (*n.*) or vital principle (*n.*), which is held to be distinct from chemical and physical forces. The doctrine or theory that life originates in such a force is known as vitalism (vī' tãl izm, *n.*). A vitalist (vī' tãl ist, *n.*) is one who supports or endeavours to expound this vitalistic (vī tã lis' tik, *adj.*) theory.

Statistics of births, deaths, marriages, and other facts of life are known as vital statistics (*n.pl.*)

An organism is affected vitally (vī' tãl li, *adv.*) by a change of climate when its power of sustaining life is affected. A



Visor.—A helmet with visor, the movable part which serves to protect the face.

matter is vitally important, or of vital importance, when the success or failure of an enterprise depends upon it. Vital books are those of real importance as contrasted with ephemeral novels or other light literature.

Animation, or the principle of life, is also known as vitality (*vī tāl' i ti, n.*). Some disease germs have remarkable vitality, or power of continuing to exist, or of sustaining life in very unfavourable conditions. A very vigorous person is said to be full of vitality.

We cannot vitalize (*vī' tāl iz, v.t.*), that is, give life to, dead matter, but in a figurative sense an author may be said to vitalize, put life into, or present in a life-like manner, the characters in his books. The action of vitalizing and the state of being vitalized, in a literal or figurative sense, are both termed vitalization (*vī tā lī zā' shùn, n.*). The vitalization of an industry, for instance, is the process of making it more active and prosperous.

F., from L. *vitālis* of life, from *vita* life. SYN.: Essential, indispensable, living, necessary. ANT.: Unessential, unimportant.

vitellus (*vi tel' ūs; vī tel' ūs, n.* Yolk of egg; that portion of this which affords nourishment to the growing bird. *pl. vitelli* (*vi tel' ī; vī tel' ī*). (F. *vitellus*.)

The vitellus is contained within the vitelline (*vi tel' in; vī tel' in, adj.*) membrane, forming the vitellary (*vit' ē lā ri adj.*) sac, or yolk sac, of the egg. It is absorbed into the embryo of the bird during incubation. The substance contained in the yolk is a mixture of albumin and casein, known to scientists as vitellin (*vi tel' in; vī tel' in, n.*).

L. = yolk of egg, literally little calf.

vitiate (*vish' i āt, v.t.* To impair the quality of; to corrupt or make faulty; to render invalid or ineffectual. (F. *vicier, altérer, invalider*.)

The air of a crowded room is vitiated when it is rendered impure through lack of ventilation, and so is injurious to health. A person's character becomes vitiated when it is influenced towards the bad. The failure to observe proper legal form may vitiate a contract, or invalidate it. The act or process of vitiating, and also the state of being vitiated, are known as vitiation (*vish i ā' shùn, n.*).

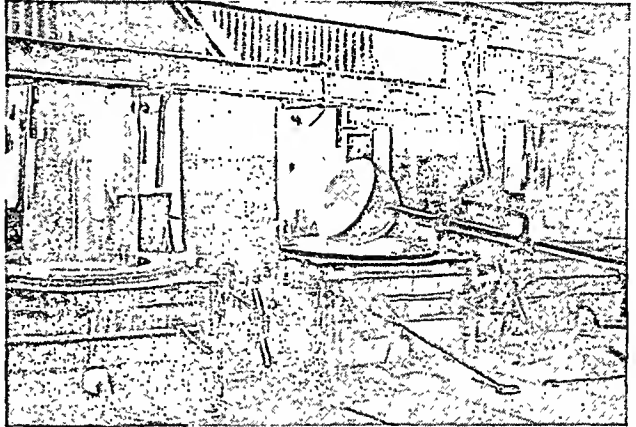
From L. *vitiatūs* p.p. of *vitāre* to mar, from *vitium* vice, defect. SYN.: Contaminate, invalidate, spoil, taint.

viticulture (*vit' i kŭl chŭr; vī' ti kŭl chŭr, n.* The cultivation of the vine. (F. *viticulture*.)

From L. *vitīs* vine, *cultūra* cultivation.

vitreous (*vit' rē ūs, adj.* Consisting of or resembling glass; obtained from glass. (F. *de verre, vitreux*.)

In geology, rocks which resemble glass in lustre, hardness, and brittleness are said to be vitreous. Obsidian is an instance of a lava possessing a vitreous, or glassy, structure. A glass rod rubbed with a silk handkerchief produces what was formerly called vitreous electricity (*n.*), as distinguished from resinous electricity, which is of a lower potential. Nowadays these terms are superseded by the words positive and negative, respectively.



Vitreous.—A scene in a plate-glass factory: the vitreous fluid, that is, molten glass, being poured out by a machine.

A vitrescent (*vi tres' ent, adj.*) substance is either a glass one, or else one that tends to become glassy. It is vitrescible (*vi tres' ibl, adj.*), or vitrifiable (*vit' ri fi ābl, adj.*), if it is capable of being turned into a glassy substance by the application of heat. Vitrescence (*vi tres' ens, n.*) is either the state of becoming vitreous or a vitreous quality or condition. We speak, for instance, of the high vitrescence of Chinese porcelain, meaning that its surface has a high glaze.

Furnaces are used in glass-making to vitrify (*vit' ri fi, v.t.*) sand, soda, and other substances, that is, to change them into glass. Bricks are apt to vitrify (*v.t.*), or become glassy, if overheated in the kiln. The process of vitrifying, that is, converting or being converted into a vitreous substance, or the state produced by the process, is vitrification (*vit ri fi kā' shùn, n.*), or vitrifaction (*vit ri fāk' shùn, n.*).

The ancient form of hill-fort called a vitrified fort (*n.*) found in central Europe, France, and Scotland, is built of rough stones fused together by fire. It is uncertain whether the vitrification of the stones was due to design or accident.

A vitrine (*vit' rin, n.*) is a glass show-case in a shop or museum.

From L. *vitreus* from *vitrum* glass; E. suffix *-ous*. SYN.: Glassy.

vitriol (vit' ri òl), *n.* Sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol; any salt of this; a sulphate; virulence or malignancy in criticism, etc. (F. *vitriol*.)

The sulphates of many metals form clear glassy crystals, and are for this reason called vitriols. Green vitriol is iron sulphate, blue vitriol is copper sulphate, and white vitriol is zinc sulphate, especially the commercial salt. Sulphuric acid was called oil of vitriol because it was first made by the distillation of green vitriol.

The act of throwing oil of vitriol at a person with the object of disfiguring his face is known as vitriol-throwing (*n.*). It is a serious crime and is heavily punished.

An author who writes in a satirical, bitter, or caustic way may be said to wield a vitriolic (vit ri ol' ik, *adj.*) pen.

M.E. and O.F. *vitriole*, from L.L. *vitriolum* dim. from L. *vitrum* glass.

Vitruvian (vi troo' vi àn), *adj.* Of, or in the style of, Vitruvius. (F. *vitruvien*, de *Vitruve*.)

Vitruvius lived in the reign of the Roman Emperor Augustus (27 B.C.—A.D. 14) and dedicated to the Emperor the great treatise on architecture and engineering by which he is chiefly known. The Vitruvian scroll (*n.*) is a form of decoration consisting of a convoluted scroll-pattern.

From M. *Vitruvius* Pollio, Roman architect.

vitta (vit' à), *n.* In zoology, a stripe of colour; in botany, an oil-tube in the fruit of certain plants, especially of the parsley family. *pl. vittae* (vit' è). (F. *raye*.)

L. = chaplet, fillet, head-band.

violent or emphatic language. Abusive language of this kind is known as vituperation (vi tū' pèr à' shùn, *n.*); so also are the act or process of vituperating, and the expression of blame, etc., in vituperation (vi tū' pèr à' tiv, *adj.*), or violently abusive speech. A vituperative letter is one which attacks a person vituperatively (vi tū' pèr à' tiv li, *adv.*), or in a manner accompanied by vituperation. A vituperator (vi tū' pèr à' tór, *n.*) is one who vituperates another.

From L. *vituperātus* p.p. of *vituperāre* to abuse, disparage, find fault, from *vitium* fault, *parāre* to prepare. SYN.: Abuse, rate, revile, upbraid. ANT.: Applaud, eulogize, extol, laud, praise.

viva [1] (vē' va), *inter.* An Italian exclamation of applause or joy; long live (a specified person). *n.* This cry or exclamation; a cheer or hurrah. (F. *vivat*.)

Ital. = long live, L. *vivat*.

viva [2] (vi' vā). For this word see under *viva voce*.

vivace (vē va' chā), *adv.* In music, briskly; somewhat quicker than allegro. *n.* A composition played thus. (F. *vivace*.)

Ital. = lively, L. *vivax*. (acc.-*ac-em*).

vivacious (vi vā' shūs; vi vā' shūs), *adj.* Lively; animated; gay; sprightly. (F. *vivace*, *vif*, *éveillé*.)

A vivacious person is the very opposite of a dull and sluggish one. Vivacity (vi vās' i ti; vi vās' i ti, *n.*) or vivaciousness (vi vā' shūs nēs; vi vā' shūs nēs, *n.*), that is, a vivacious quality, is regarded as a characteristic of French people. Unlike the French, the English do not chatter vivaciously (vi vā' shūs li; vi vā' shūs li, *adv.*), or in a vivacious manner, with their neighbours when travelling. They prefer a peaceful, but sometimes depressing silence.

From L. *vivax* (stem *-āc-i-*) and E. *-ous*. SYN.: Animated, gay, light-hearted, lively, sprightly. ANT.: Dull, glum, spiritless, stolid.

vivandière (vē van dyār), *n.* A woman selling provisions, liquor, etc., formerly attached to French and other Continental regiments. (F. *vivandière*.)

F., fem. of *vivandier* sutler, from L. *vivenda*. See *viand*.

vivarium (vi vār' i ùm), *n.* A pond or pool where fish are preserved alive for food; a place artificially prepared for the purpose of keeping animals in their natural state as objects of study or interest; a glass bowl or box in which small reptiles are kept in similar conditions. *pl. vivaria* (vi vār' i à). (F. *vivier*.)

A vivarium may be a large park or garden, or a small glass-sided box, but in both instances living animals are kept in it, and some attempt is made to reproduce their natural surroundings.

L. = a preserve, from *vivus* alive.



Vituperate.—An incident of the French Revolution: the rabble vituperating the Queen in the Palace of the Tuileries, 1792.

vituperate (vi tū' pèr àt), *v.t.* To abuse; to rail at; to revile. (F. *vitupérer*, *vilipender*, *injurier*.)

A person is said to vituperate another when he blames, or speaks evil of him, in

vivat (vē' vāt), *inter.* Long live (a specified or implied person or thing). *n.* This cry. (F. *vivat*.)

Through F. from L. = long live, third sing pres. subj. of *vivere* to live.

viva voce (vī' vā vō' sē), *adj.* Oral. *adv.* By word of mouth; orally. *n.* An oral examination. (F. *oral*; *de vive voix*, *oralement*; *examen oral*.)

In certain examinations questions have to be answered *viva voce*, that is, verbally, instead of being written down. A *viva voce* vote is one given orally, as opposed to a ballot.

L. = with the live voice (*vox*, acc. *vōc-em*).

vive (vēv), *inter.* Long live. (F. *vive*.)

When a foreign king pays a state visit to Paris he is greeted with the cry *Vive le roi*, or "Long life to the king," by the crowds assembled along the route to witness his progress through the city.

F. imperative of *vivre* to live = long live.

vidid (viv' id), *adj.* Having an appearance of vigorous life; animated; lively; of colours, intense or brilliant; life-like; strongly marked; realistic; highly coloured. (F. *vif*, *animé*, *brillant*, *éclatant*.)

The colours of tulips are usually *vidid*. A *vidid* flash of lightning temporarily blinds those who look directly at it. A good literary style may be described as the *vidid* expression of clear thought. A scene, or a person, is depicted *vididly* (viv' id li, *adv.*) when described in an animated, striking, or realistic manner. Some old people astonish us by the *vididness* (viv' id nēs, *n.*), that is, the *vidid* quality, of their reminiscences. They can bring back to life, as it were, events that they witnessed in their youth.

L. *vididus* from *vivus* alive. SYN.: Animated, bright, glaring, graphic, intense. ANT.: Colourless, dim, dull, obscure, pale.

vivify (viv' i fi), *v.t.* To animate or render more animated; to enliven; to give life to. (F. *vanimer*, *vivifier*.)

This word is used chiefly in a figurative sense. The prospect of a merry or diverting evening may be said to *vivify* the spirits of a person suffering from boredom. The sun may be described as a great *vivifier* (viv' i fi ēr, *n.*), a term meaning a person or thing that gives life. The act of *vivifying*, or giving life or animation to, anything is *vivification* (viv i fi kā' shùn, *n.*).

From O.F. *vivifier*, L.L. *vivificāre* (L. *vivus*

alive, *facere* to render). SYN.: Quicken, reanimate, refresh, vitalize. ANT.: Debilitate, enfeeble, impoverish, weaken.

viviparous (vī vip' à rūs), *adj.* Producing the young alive, and not hatching them from eggs; in botany, producing seeds or bulbs that germinate while joined to the parent plant. (F. *vivipare*.)

Mammals are *viviparous* as contrasted with birds, which are *oviparous* and hatch their young from eggs. Most reptiles also are *oviparous*, but the common English *viviparous* lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*) produces its young *viviparously* (vī vip' à rūs li, *adv.*), or in a *viviparous* manner. This characteristic is known as *viviparity* (viv i pār' i ti, *n.*). The *rocamboule* (*Allium scorodoprasum*), allied to garlic, is an example of a *viviparous* plant.

From L.L. *viviparus*, from L. *vivus* alive, *parēre* to bring forth.

vivisection (viv i sek' shùn), *n.* The dissection of, or other experiment made on, living animals. (F. *vivisection*.)

Strictly speaking, to *vivisect* (viv' i sekt, *v.t.*) an animal is to dissect or cut it while alive; *vivisecting*, or *vivisection*, however, is generally held to include the making of other kinds of experiments on living animals in the interests of medicine or physiology. One of the chief *vivisectional* (viv i sek' shùn āl, *adj.*) operations, in this wider sense of the word, is the inoculation of animals to obtain vaccines. In England the *vivisector* (viv' i sek' tōr, *n.*) has to obtain a licence before he may carry on *vivisectional* work.

A *vivisectionist* (viv i sek' shùn ist, *n.*) is a person who approves of *vivisection*, as distinguished from an *anti-vivisectionist*, who advocates its prohibition by law.

From L. *vivus* alive, and E. *section*.

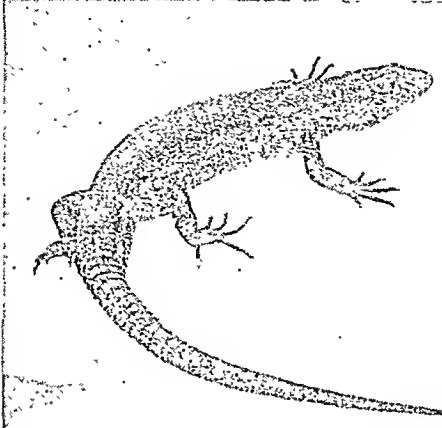
vivo (vē' vō), *adv.* In music, in a lively, animated, or brisk manner. (F. *vif*.) Ital.

vixen (vik' sēn), *n.* A she-fox; a shrewish, ill-tempered woman; a scold. (F. *renarde*, *mégère*.)

A woman is said to be a *vixen* or to have a *vixenish* (vik' sēn ish, *adj.*) disposition when she rails or nags habitually.

Southern form of assumed O.E. *fyxen* fem. of *fox*; cp. G. *fitchsin*. SYN.: Scold, shrew.

viz. This is a contraction of *videlicet*, the *z* representing *-et*. See *videlicet*.



Viviparous.—A *viviparous* lizard, one that produces its young alive, and not from eggs.

vizcacha (viz kach' á). This is another form of viscacha. See viscacha.

vizier (vi zēr'), *n.* A high state official in Mohammedan countries, especially a minister of state in the former Turkish Empire. (F. *vizir*.)

Before the office of Sultan was abolished in Turkey, the ministers of state were known as viziers, and the prime minister as the grand vizier. The office or authority of a minister of this kind is known as his vizierate (vi zēr' át, *n.*), or viziership (vi zēr' ship, *n.*). A vizierial (vi zēr' i ál, *adj.*) letter is one issued by a vizier.

From Turkish *vezir*, Arabic *wazir* one who bears a charge or burden.

vizor (viz' ór). This is another form of visor. See visor.

Vlach (vlāk), *n.* A Wallachian. *adj.* Wallachian. See Wallach. (F. *Valaque*.)

Slav., from O.H.G. *Walk* foreigner. See Welsh.

vocal (vō' kábl), *n.* A word, especially with regard to its form rather than its meaning. (F. *vocable*, *mot*.)

F., from L. *vocābulum* name, from *vocāre* to call.

vocabulary (vō káb' ū lá ri), *n.* A list or collection of words used in a language, science, book, profession, etc., usually arranged in alphabetical order and explained; the sum total of the words in a language; the stock of words at a person's command; a word-book. (F. *vocabulaire*.)

Many French reading-books prepared for the use of English students have a vocabulary at the end. This is really a small dictionary containing the less familiar words occurring in the book, usually with definitions, so that the reader need not lose time by hunting in an ordinary dictionary. We say that a man has a large vocabulary when he has a wide range of language.

From L. *vocabulum* (see *vocal*) with E. suffix *-ary*. Syn.: Glossary.

vocal (vō' kál), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the voice; having a voice; uttered or produced by the voice; in phonetics, produced by the vibration of the vocal cords, voiced; in poetry, resounding with or as if with voices; endowed as if with a voice. *n.* A representative entitled to speak but not to vote in the United States Congress. (F. *vocal*.)

The vocal organs, by which vocal sounds

are produced, include the larynx and the vocal chords (*n.pl.*). The latter are two elastic folds in the lining membrane of the larynx, and are stretched across its opening, called the glottis. The slit between these membranes is known as the vocal glottis (*n.*). In order to speak or sing, we allow the vocal chords to be vibrated by currents of air passing upwards from the lungs and through the glottis.

Music that is composed for or produced by the voice is known as vocal music (*n.*), as distinguished from instrumental music. When the music for several voices to be heard in combination, as in a part-song,

is written or printed on separate staves, the arrangement is known as a vocal score (*n.*).

A language is said to be vocalic (vō kál' ik, *adj.*) when it is rich in vowels. Vocalism (vō' ká lizm, *n.*) is the use of the voice, especially in singing, and a vocalist (vō' ká list, *n.*) is a singer, as opposed to an instrumentalist. The state or quality of having voice or the possession of vocal powers, is vocality (vō kál' i ti, *n.*). In phonetics, this word denotes the quality of being voiced.

To vocalize (vō' ká liz, *v.t.*) Hebrew is to write it with vowel-points. A sound is vocalized when it is uttered, especially (in phonetics) when it is made into a sonant. To vocalize (*v.i.*) is to sing. The action or process of vocalizing, in various senses, or the state of being vocalized, is termed vocalization (vō ká lí zā' shùn, *n.*). In music this word may denote singing in general, or, in a special sense, the art of singing prolonged vowel sounds—a vocalise (vō ká lēz', *n.*) being a vocal exercise sung to any vowels required. In poetry and poetical prose, the word vocally (vō' ká li, *adv.*) means in a vocal manner, and, in music by means of singing.

F., from L. *vocālis*, from *vox* (acc. *vōc-em*) voice. **vocation** (vō ká' li ón), *n.* A form of harmonium having broad reeds vibrated by a high wind-pressure. From *vocal* and *-ion*.

vocation (vō ká' shùn), *n.* A call to, or a sense of fitness for, a particular career or occupation; a call under spiritual guidance to undertake some particular duty, etc., especially in the Christian Church;



Vizier.—The Grand Vizier Salih Pasha, a Turkish minister in the reign of Abdül Hamid II.

one's calling, occupation, or profession. (F. *vocation*, *état*.)

When a man feels a vocation for the priesthood he experiences an obligation to become a priest, as if by a divine call. Unless a person has some vocation to music it would be foolish for him to adopt music as his vocation. A school which provides training for certain vocations, professions, or other occupations, may be described as a vocational (*vò kâ' shùn àl*, *adj.*) school.

F., from L. *vocātiō* (acc. -*ōn-em*) a summons, from *vocātus* p.p. of *vocāre* to call. SYN.: Avocation, calling, employment, occupation, profession.

vocative (*vok' à tiv*), *adj.* In grammar, pertaining to or used in addressing, or invoking, a person or thing. *n.* The case of a noun employed in addressing a person or thing. (F. *du vocatif*; *vocatif*.)

In Latin, Greek, and other languages, there is a distinct vocative case, but in English, and most modern European languages, the vocative is identical with the nominative. The Latin *Domine*—O Lord!—is an example of the vocative.

From L. *vocātus* pertaining to a call, or summons.

vociferate (*vò sif' ér àt*), *v.t.* To shout out; to utter in a loud voice; to assert vehemently. *v.i.* To cry out loudly. (F. *vociférer*, *gueuler*; *vociférer*.)

A person who is determined to be heard, and who therefore vociferates his opinions, is called a vociferator (*vò sif' ér à tór*, *n.*). He is said to be vociferous (*vò sif' ér ùs*, *adj.*), or vociferant (*vò sif' ér ànt*, *adj.*), that is, clamorous or loud-voiced, and to possess vociferousness (*vò sif' ér ùs nés*, *n.*), the quality or character of being vociferous. A vociferous talk is one distinguished by loud declamation, or vociferation (*vò sif' ér à' shùn*, *n.*), which also denotes the act of vociferating. An audience applauds vociferously (*vò sif' ér ùs li*, *adv.*) when it applauds with great loudness. The resulting clamour might be described as vociferation.

The vociferous eagle (*n.*)—*Haliaetus vociferoides*—is a species of sea-eagle, allied to the British erne and found in Madagascar.

From L. *vociferātus*, p.p. of *vociferāre*, from *vox* (acc. *vōc-em*) voice, *ferre* to carry. SYN.: Bawl, declaim, shout, yell.

vodka (*vod' kà*), *n.* A strong alcoholic liquor drunk in Russia. (F. *vodka*.)

Vodka is usually distilled from rye, potatoes, or maize. During the World War the consumption of vodka was prohibited in Russia.

Rus., dim. of *voda* water, akin to E. *water*, *wei* **vøe** (*võ*), *n.* In the Orkney and Shetland islands, a small inlet or bay.

Norw. *vaag*, O. Norse *vāg-r* bay.

voetganger (*fut' gāng' èr*), *n.* In South Africa, a young locust before developing its wings, and so having to crawl along the ground.

South African Dutch, from *voet* foot, *ganger* one that goes.

vogue (*võg*), *n.* The mode, fashion, or practice prevailing at any particular time; common currency; popular acceptance or usage. (F. *vogue*, *mode*.)

A style of dress is said to be in vogue when it is fashionable. It was the vogue in Elizabethan England to attend exhibitions of bear-baiting.

F. = rowing, course, from *voguer* to set sail; cp. Ital. *vogare* to row, G. *woge* wave; akin to E. *weigh*. SYN.: Craze, fashion, mode, style.

voice (*vois*), *n.* A sound produced by the larynx and modified by the mouth,

especially human utterance in speaking, singing, etc.; the power or faculty of vocal utterance; speech; the expression of opinion or will in spoken or written words; the opinion or wish so expressed; the right to express it thus; spoken or written support; a person expressing the will or judgment of others; a sound resembling human speech; a vocal part in music; any individual part in a musical score; in phonetics, sound produced by resonance of the vocal chords, and not by breath alone; in grammar, the form of a verb showing the relation of the subject to the action.

v.t. To give utterance to; to express; in music, to regulate the tone quality and loudness of (an organ-pipe); in phonetics, to utter with the voice, to make sonant. (F. *voix*, *parole*, *langage*, *suffrage*; *exprimer*, *proclamer*, *faire résonner*.)

A party newspaper is said to be the voice, or mouth-piece, of the political party that finances it. It voices, or gives voice to, the policy of the party by putting into



Vociferous. — The vociferous eagle, so named because it is very noisy.

print that party's political views. To have a voice in a matter is to have a right to express an opinion on it, or to share in a decision regarding it.

The training of the singing voice, known as voice-culture (*n.*), has as its object the production of clear, resonant, and apparently effortless sounds, which are true in pitch. One of the secrets of voice-production (*n.*) is correct breathing. Musicians often describe a fugue having, say, three distinct parts or melodic lines, as a fugue for three voices, even though the music is written for the organ or pianoforte.

In phonetics, a letter capable of being sounded continuously, accompanied by vibration of the vocal chords, as *b, d, g*, is said to be a voiced (*voist, adj.*) letter or a sonant. This adjective also means having a voice, the quality of which is usually specified, as in the word loud-voiced.

A person is voiceless (*vois' lès, adj.*) when he is speechless, or dumb, and so has the quality of voicelessness (*vois' lès nès, n.*). A voiceless sound in phonetics is one that is not voiced. The word voiceful (*vois' fül, adj.*), meaning sonorous, is used only in poetry and poetical prose.

O.F. *vois* (F. *voix*), L. *vōx* (acc. *vōc-em*) voice sound, akin to Gr. (*w*)*ēpos* word, Sansk. *vach* to speak. SYN.: *n.* Language, mouthpiece, speaker, speech, utterance *v.* Express, utter

vacant, dépourvu, sans valeur, vain, nul, invalide; vide; invalider, annuler, évacuer.)

In the biblical account of the Creation, the earth is described as having been at first "without form and void" (Genesis i, 2). It was both formless and empty, or destitute, of all life. Ignorant people are said to be void of learning; a stupid remark is void of common sense. In poetry and rhetorical language; an aeroplane or a bird may be said to vanish into the void, or the void of heaven, when it passes or flies out of sight.

In law, the fact of a bishopric, etc., becoming void or vacant is termed voidance (*void' äns, n.*). A contract or deed is null and void when it is invalid or has been voided or cancelled. Its voidness (*void' nès, n.*), or nullity, thus renders it valueless. A legal conveyance is said to be voidable (*void' äbl, adj.*) if it is capable of being voided, especially if it may alternatively be confirmed, when, for instance, the person concerned comes of age. In ordinary language, voidness means emptiness, vacuity. In heraldry, a voided (*void' ed, adj.*) charge is one with the inner portion cut away, or emptied to a mere frame, so as to show the field or background.

From O.F. *voide, vuide*; possibly from L. *vacuus* (through assumed popular L. *vocita* = L. *vacuāta* p.p. of *vacuāre* to empty) or else from *viduus* bereft. SYN.: *adj.* Deserted, empty, ineffective, unoccupied, vacant. ANT.: *adj.* Filled, frequented, occupied, valid.

voivode (*voi' vöd*), *n.* A former administrative officer or local ruler in south-eastern Europe; a hospodar. Another form is *vaivode* (*vā' vöd*). (F. *vayvode*.)

Polish *woweywoda*, Rus. *voevoda*.

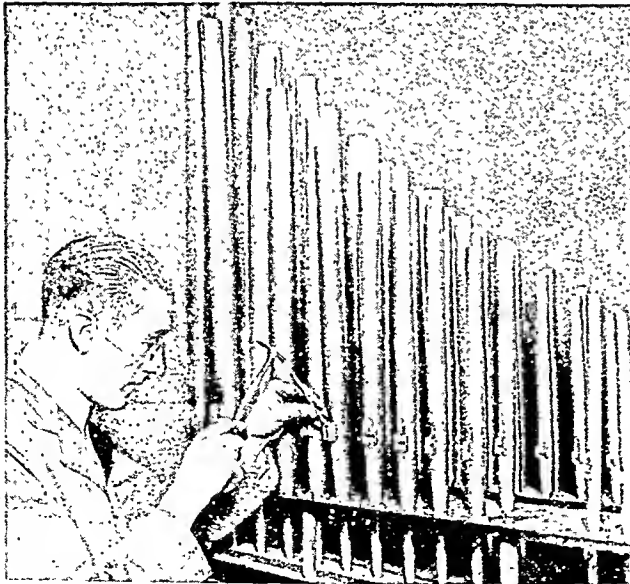
volant (*vol' änt*), *adj.* Capable of flying; flying; nimble; active; in heraldry, represented as flying. (F. *volant*.)

This word is used chiefly in poetry and poetical prose. The *volante* (*vö lan' tä, n.*) is a two-wheeled vehicle, with long shafts, used in Cuba and other Spanish-speaking countries. The body of the carriage is slung in front of the axle, and the driver rides on the horse.

From L. *volans* (acc. *-ant-em*).

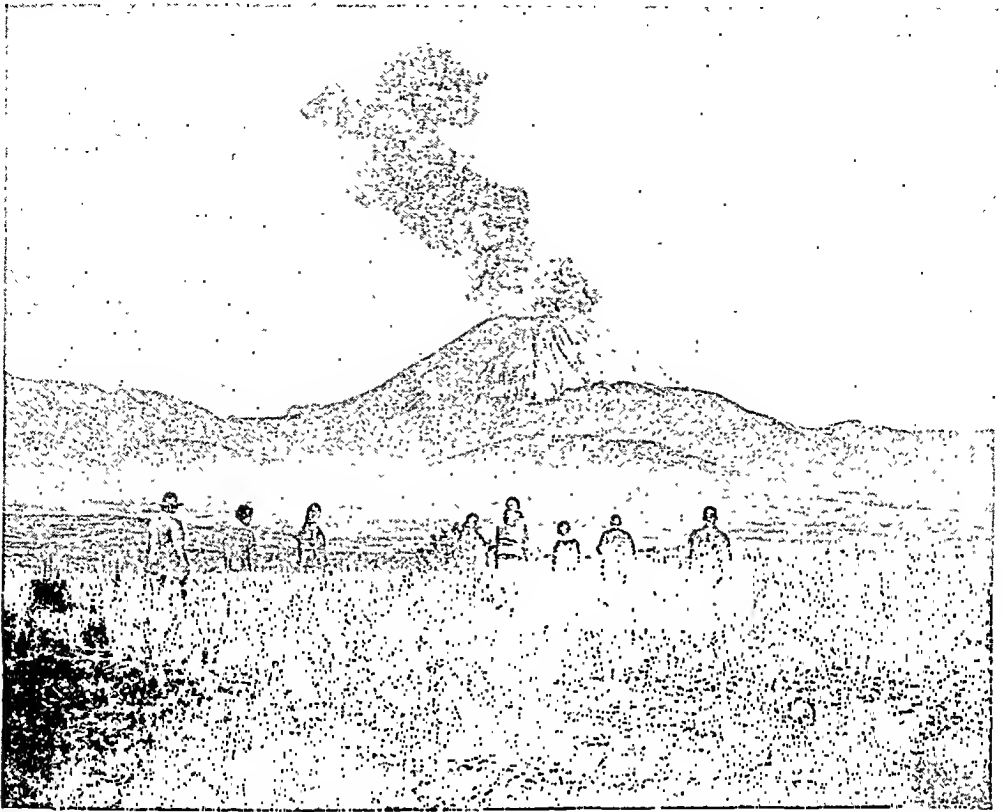
Volapuk (*vol' ä puk*), *n.* A system of universal language published in 1880. (F. *Volapük*.)

A Swabian priest named Johann Maria Schleyer invented the artificial language known as Volapuk. The vocabulary consists mostly of words of one syllable inflected by means of suffixes and prefixes. Its chief sources were English, Latin, and German. A Volapukist (*vol' ä puk ist, n.*) is a



Voice.—An expert voicing the pipes of an organ by adjusting the mouths of the pipes until the correct tones are obtained.

void (*void*), *adj.* Empty; vacant; unfilled; having no occupant or holder; devoid or destitute (of); useless; ineffectual; without legal force; null; invalid. *n.* An empty or vacant space; the empty expanse of outer space; a vacuum. *v.t.* To invalidate; to nullify; to emit. (F. *vide*,



Volcano.—Mount Ngauruhoe, a volcano on North Island, New Zealand, in eruption. The photograph, taken from Tongariro National Park, shows clouds of dust and vapour rising to a height of five thousand feet.

person who advocated the adoption of this simplified international tongue, which, however, has been largely superseded by Esperanto.

Volapuk *vol* world, *pūk* speech (both from E.).

volatile (vol' ā til), *adj.* Changing readily into vapour; liable to evaporate at ordinary temperatures; light-hearted; fickle. (F. *volatil*, *léger*, *volage*.)

Smelling-salts have *volatility* (vol ā til' i ti, *n.*), the quality of being volatile. One can *volatalize* (vō lāt' i liz, *v.t.*) them, that is, make them evaporate, more quickly by heating them. Petrol and benzine *volatilize* (*v.i.*), or evaporate, if exposed to the air. Indeed, they are so *volatilizable* (vō lāt i liz' ābl, *adj.*) as to be very dangerous, for during *volatilization* (vō lāt i li zā' shūn, *n.*), the process of evaporating, they mingle with air and form a highly explosive mixture.

F. *volatil*, from L. *volātīlis*, from *volāre* to fly. SYN.: Airy, giddy, flighty, unstable. ANT.: Steady, unchanging.

volauvent (vol ō van), *n.* A kind of rich raised pastry into which minced game, meat, or fish is placed after baking. (F. *vol-au-vent*.)

F. = flight in the wind.

volcano (vol kā' nō), *n.* An opening in the earth's crust, through which heated matter is discharged, usually surrounded by a conical hill built up by the accumulation of ejected material; a hill or mountain of this nature. *pl.* volcanoes (vol kā' nōz). (F. *volcan*.)

Lava, or molten matter, rock fragments, ashes, vapour, and various gases are the substances usually emitted from volcanoes.

Many mountains are of *volcanic* (vol kăn' ik, *adj.*) origin, that is, came into existence as volcanoes. Some of them have long ceased to erupt and are called extinct volcanoes; others like Fuji-yama, in Japan, have not erupted for many years, and are styled dormant volcanoes; a third class, including Vesuvius and Etna, consists of the active volcanoes, so called because they frequently show signs of activity. The mass of material hurled *volcanically* (vol kăn' ik āl li, *adv.*) from a crater is sometimes enormous.

Volcanic action or condition, that is, *volcanicity* (vol kā nis' i ti, *n.*), or *volcanism* (vol' kā nizm, *n.*), is due to great pent-up forces finding their way out through weak points in the earth's crust. The *volcanologist* (vol kā nol' ō jist, *n.*), or *vulcanologist*,

that is, expert in volcanology (vol kâ nol' ô ji, *n.*), or vulcanology, the science of volcanoes, knows that these points lie on certain well-defined lines, many of which are near the edges of seas and oceans. These lines may be seen on volcanological (vol kâ nô loj' i kâl, *adj.*), or vulcanological, maps.

The terms volcanist (vol' kâ nist, *n.*), vulcanist, and Plutonist were applied to people who believed that most of the changes in the earth's crust were due to the action of fire. Certain strata of the crust are volcanized (vol' kâ nîzd, *adj.*), or modified by volcanic heat. The volcanization (vol kâ nî zâ' shûn, *n.*) of a region is the process of its being affected by volcanic action, or it may mean the changes in it brought about by this.

Ital., from L. *Vulcānus* Vulcan. See Vulcan. Mt. Etna, the Sicilian volcano, was popularly reported to be the flue of his underground smithy.

vole [1] (völ), *v.i.* In certain card games to win all the tricks in a deal. *n.* The act of doing this. (F. *faire la vole*; *vole*.)

F., from *voler*, L. *volāre* to fly. SYN.: *n.* Slam.

vole [2] (völ), *n.* One of several small rodents resembling rats and mice, but with shorter limbs and tail. (F. *campagnol*.)

The water-vole (*Microtus amphibius*), known also as the water-rat, inhabits almost every river and stream in Great Britain. It makes its burrow in the bank, and, although living chiefly on water-plants, may penetrate inland in search of root crops. The field-vole (*Microtus agrestis*), or short-tailed field-mouse damages crops and young trees. The red or bank vole (*Eutamias glareolus*) is a third British species.

Originally *vole-mouse* = field mouse; cp. O. Norse *völl-r*, Norw. *voll*, Swed. *voll* field, and E. *wold*.

volet (vol ā'), *n.* The wing or side panel of a triptych. (F. *volet*.)

F. = shutter, movable flap, from *voler* to fly, flutter, flap loose.

volitant (vol' i tânt), *adj.* In zoology, volant or flying. (F. *volant*.)

From L. *volitans* (acc. -ant-em), p.p. of *volitare*, frequentative of *volare* to fly.

volition (vô lish' ûn), *n.* The power or act of willing; exercise of the will. (F. *volition*, *volonté*.)

A man acts on his own volition when he acts entirely of his own free will. His

action is therefore volitional (vô lish' ûn âl, *adj.*), or volitional (vô lish' ûn â ri, *adj.*). Anything that concerns the will is volitive (vol' i tiv, *adj.*). A man who acts volitionally (vô lish' ûn âl li, *adv.*) acts as his own will dictates, but one who has no will of his own, and is merely passive, is volitionless (vô lish' ûn lès, *adj.*).

F., from L.L. *vôlitiô* (acc. -ôn-em), from L. *velle* (first pres. indic. *volo*) to will, wish.

volkslied (fôlks' lêt), *n.* A national German air: a German folk-song. *pl.* volkslieder (fôlks' lêt êr).

G., folk's song.

Volksraad (fôlks' rat), *n.* The chief law-making body of both the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, prior to the union with Great Britain after the South African War (1899-1902).

South African Dutch *volk* people, *raad* council.

volley (vol' i), *n.* The simultaneous discharge of a number of missiles; the missiles thus discharged; a noisy or explosive outburst of many things at once; in lawn-tennis, football, etc., the act of playing the ball before it touches the ground; in cricket, a ball bowled so as to fall in the stumps without bouncing. *v.t.* To discharge in a volley; in lawn-tennis, football, etc., to play (the ball) before it bounces.

v.i. To fire volleys; to fly in a volley; in lawn-tennis, football, etc., to play the ball before it bounces. (F. *décharge*, *salve*.)

The remarks of a speaker may be greeted with volleys of cheers, or followed by volleys of questions. A *volleyer* (vol' i êr, *n.*) is one who volleys, the term being applied specially in lawn-tennis to a net player. A batsman takes advantage of a half-volley (*n.*), which is a ball so pitched that the bat catches it before it has risen far from the ground.

From F. *volée* a flight,

shower of rain, crowd of missiles, from *voler* to fly. **vol piqué** (vol pē' kâ), *n.* A descent made by an aeroplane at a steeper angle than the natural gliding angle; a dive.

From F. *vol* flight, *piqué* sharp.

volplane (vol' plân), *v.i.* To descend in an aeroplane at a steeper angle than the natural gliding angle. *n.* A descent made in this way. (F. *vol planer*; *vol plané*.)

From F. *vol* flight and *planer* to plane.

volt [1] (volt), *n.* The course of a horse that goes sideways round a central point; in fencing a side movement to avoid a thrust. Another form is *volte* (volt). (F. *volte*.)

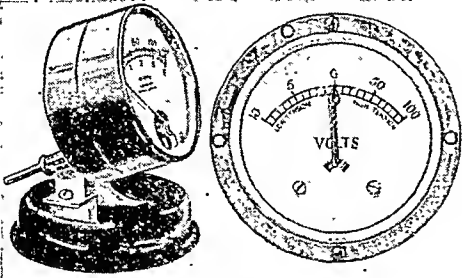
F. *volte*, Ital. *volta* a turn. See vault.



Vole.—The water-vole, also called the water rat, a vegetarian rodent.

volt [z] (vôlt), *n.* The electrical pressure needed to create a current of one ampère in a circuit having a resistance of one ohm. (F. *volt*.)

The volt is the unit of electromotive force. It may be compared with the pound to the square inch used as a unit of steam-pressure.



Voltmeter.—The voltmeter measures the voltage, or electromotive force, of a current.

The voltage (vôl' tij, *n.*) of a current is its pressure, or electromotive force, expressed in volts. It is measured with an instrument called a voltmeter (vôlt' mē tēr, *n.*), which must not be confused with a volta-meter (see under *volta*-).

What is known as voltaic (vol tā' ik, *adj.*) electricity, or voltaism (vol' tā izm, *n.*), is electricity generated by the chemical action that takes place in an electric cell. It is also called galvanic electricity, and is of the same nature as that produced by a dynamo or accumulator. In general, the expression is used in opposition to frictional electricity, which is caused by rubbing. Voltaic electricity will flow as a steady current, whereas frictional electricity discharges itself in an instant.

The voltaic pile (*n.*) is a very simple form of electric battery. It consists of a pile of pairs of zinc and copper plates, the plates of a pair touching one another and being separated from other pairs by pads of cloth or cardboard moistened with weak sulphuric acid. Voltite (vol' tit, *n.*) is a special kind of insulating material with which electric wires are coated.

From Count Alessandro Volta (1745-1827), an Italian physicist, who made important electrical discoveries.

volta (vôl' ta), *n.* In music, a time. *pl.* volte (vôl' tâ).

This musical term is used only in combination with qualifying words, as *due volte*, which means that a passage so marked is to be played twice.

Ital. See vault [2].

volta-. A prefix derived from the name of Count Alessandro Volta (1745-1827), meaning having to do with the type of electricity which flows in a continuous current. (F. *volt*-, *volta*-.)

A quantity of volta-electric (vol tā ē lek' trik, *adj.*), or voltaic, electricity (see under volt [2]) is measured by an instrument

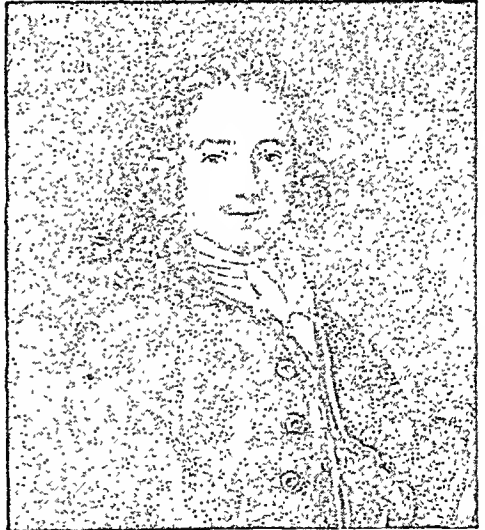
called a volta-electrometer (vol tā ē lek trom' é tēr, *n.*) or, more shortly, a voltmeter (vol tām' é tēr, *n.*), not to be confused with a voltmeter (see under volt [2]). This makes volta-electrometric (vol tā ē lek trô mct' rik, *adj.*), or voltametric (vol tā met' rik, *adj.*), measurements by decomposing water or depositing a metal on a plate.

As *volt* [2].

voltage (vôl' tij). For this word, and voltaic, see under volt [2].

Voltairism (vol tār' izm), *n.* The principles or views of Voltaire; scoffing doubt. Another form is Voltairianism (vol tār' i an izm, (F. *Voltairianisme*.)

Voltaire, whose real name was François Marie Arouet, was a great French writer who lived from 1694 to 1778. He attacked many beliefs, especially the belief in Christianity. For three years he lived in England, and afterwards in Prussia. One who imitates his scoffing scepticism is called a Voltairian (vol tār' i an, *n.*), or a believer in Voltairian (*adj.*) principles.



Voltairian.—François M. Arouet (Voltaire), the great French writer, whose followers are known as Voltairians.

voltaism (vol' tā izm). For this word see under volt [2].

volte (volt). This is another form of volt. See volt [1].

volte-face (volt fas), *n.* A turn round or change about. (F. *volte-face*.)

When a Conservative becomes a Socialist he performs a volte-face.

F. = Face about.

voltite (vol' tit). For this word see under volt [2].

volubilate (vô lū' bi lát). For this word, volubile, etc., see under voluble.

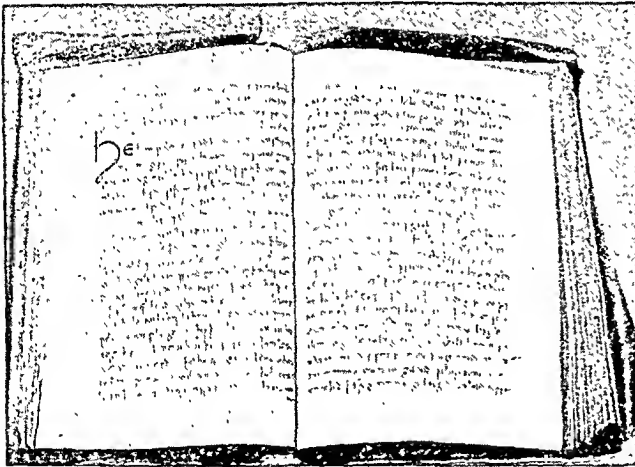
voluble (vol' übl), *adj.* Characterized by an easy flow of words; fluent; glib; in botany, twining round a support. (F. *facile*, *loquace*, *bavard*, *volubile*.)

A voluble person often recounts his experiences in an amusing manner. Some people express themselves so volubly (vol' ū bli, *adv.*) that at times their volubility (vol' ū bil' i ti, *n.*), or volubleness (vol' ū bli nēs, *n.*), is annoying, and wasteful of other persons' time. Weak-stemmed plants, such as the honeysuckle, convolvulus, and kidney bean, which need to wind themselves round a support are called by botanists voluble, or sometimes volubilate (vò lū' bī lāt, *adj.*) or volubile (vol' ū bil, *adj.*).

F., from L. *volūbilis*, from *volvare* to turn round. See *helix*, *wallow*. SYN.: Chatty, garrulous, loquacious. ANT.: Curt, taciturn.

volume (vol' ū m), *n.* A number of printed sheets bound together and comprising a single work, part of a work, or more than one work; a single book; cubic content; bulk; a rolling mass (of smoke, etc.); fullness of tone. (F. *volume*, *tome*, *masse*.)

The word volume originally meant something rolled up. The earliest books were long strips of papyrus or parchment wound on rollers, to the extremities of which were attached labels, each bearing the name of the author and the subject of the work.



Volume.—The Exeter Book, a manuscript volume written in the tenth century, and presented to Exeter Cathedral about 1046.

The volume of a ton of water is about thirty-six cubic feet. A double-bass gives a much greater volume of sound than a violin.

A numeral is usually prefixed to the word *volumed* (vol' ū md, *adj.*), which signifies containing volumes. We speak of the three-volumed novel, which was popular in the nineteenth century.

The bulk of a solid body can be discovered with a *volumenometer* (vol ū m è nom' è tēr, *n.*), either by measuring the amount of water displaced by the body, or by ascertaining the increase in pressure in a fixed volume of air into which the body is introduced. The use of either method is *volumenometry* (vol ū m è nom' è tri, *n.*).

The volume of a body of gas is gauged with a *volumeter* (vò lū' mè tēr, *n.*), of which there are several kinds. The chemical analysis of a substance may be *volumetric* (vol' ū met' rik, *adj.*), or *volumetrical* (vol' ū met' rik àl, *adj.*), and be carried out *volumetrically* (vol' ū met' rik àl li, *adv.*), that is, in a manner which employs observations of volume. Measurements are *voluminal* (vò lū' mi nāl, *adj.*) if made by volume, as in dry measure.

A *voluminous* (vò lū' mi nūs, *adj.*) work is one in many volumes; a voluminous writer is one who writes many books, or writes *voluminously* (vò lū' mi nūs li, *adv.*), that is, at great length; a very voluminous dress is one of great *voluminousness* (vò lū' mi nūs nēs, *n.*); but *voluminosity* (vò lū' mi nos' it i, *n.*) means the quality of great literary productiveness.

F., from L. *volūmen* roll, from *volvare* to roll, turn about; books originally consisted of parchment made up in continuous rolls, which were unrolled for reading. SYN.: Bulk, fullness, mass, richness, *tome*.

voluntary (vol' ū n tã ri), *adj.* Acting of or prompted by one's own free will; spontaneous; done willingly; regulated by choice or will; done by agreement or consent or without constraint *n.* An organ solo played before, during, or after a church service; a supporter of the principle that the Church should be maintained by the voluntary efforts of its members. (F. *volontaire*, *libre*, *spontané*.)

Our wills control most of our movements—for instance, before we kick a ball or pick up a pen, we form the intention to do so. These actions are voluntary and in contradistinction to the blinking of our eyelids in a bright light or the withdrawal of our hands from a blazing match.

A voluntary which is played by an organist at a musical service may be a prelude, an interlude, or a postlude. The modern organist usually plays suitable

items from his repertoire, but, in former times, organists often improvised such music.

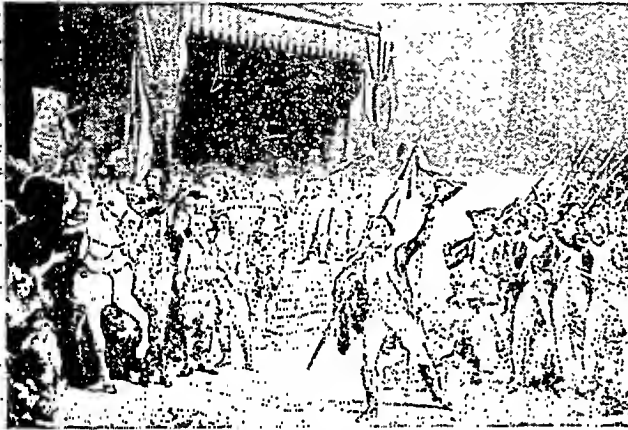
Most of our hospitals are supported voluntarily (vol' ū n tã ri li, *adv.*). The voluntariness (vol' ū n tã ri nēs, *n.*) of the public to contribute to their support shows its appreciation of the work done. Any public service is said to be maintained on the voluntary system (*n.*) if engaged in or supported by people of their own free will. In time of peace the British Navy and Army are recruited on this system, but the voluntary principle had to be abandoned during the World War (1914-18).

During the 'eighties of the nineteenth century the Nonconformists demanded that

all religious bodies should rely upon voluntary support alone. These principles were called voluntarism (vol' ūn tā rizm, *n.*), or voluntaryism (vol' ūn tā ri izm, *n.*), and one who believed in them was known as a voluntary, or, more usually, as a voluntarist (vol' ūn tā rist, *n.*) or voluntaryist (vol' ūn tā ri ist, *n.*).

M.F. *voluntaire*, L. *voluntarius*, from *voluntas* will (*volens*, pres. p. of *velle* to will). SYN.: *adj.* Deliberate, intended, purposive, volitional. ANT.: *adj.* Automatic, compulsory, involuntary, uncontrolled, unintentional.

volunteer (vol ūn tēr'), *n.* One who offers to carry out a task or duty of his own free will; one who voluntarily undertakes military service, especially a member of an auxiliary force distinct from the regular army of a country. *adj.* Voluntary. *v.t.* To offer (one's service) voluntarily. *v.i.* To offer to serve as a volunteer.



Volunteer.—An animated scene in French history. The recruiting of volunteers as depicted by Vichon in his picture "Enrollment."

(F. *volontaire*; *offrir volontairement*; *s'engager comme volontaire*.)

When England was threatened by Napoleon with invasion in the early years of the nineteenth century, many men came forward to volunteer their services for home defence. In 1859 there was another scare of invasion, and a special Volunteer Force was raised by the War Office. Detachments of this fought in the South African War. In 1907 the Volunteers, as they were called, were disbanded and re-enlisted in the Territorial Force, which exists to-day.

See *voluntary*. SYN.: *v.* Proffer, tender.

volute (vō lūt'), *n.* A spiral scroll used on Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals; a mollusc with a spiral shell of the family *Volutidae*. *adj.* Rolled up. (F. *volute*.)

A leaf is said to be volute when it is rolled up in the bud. The voluted (vō lūt' ēd, *adj.*) columns of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, burned by the Goths in A.D. 262, are described by the Elder Pliny (A.D. 23-79) in his history. The shells of certain tropical molluscs, called the volutes, or volutoid

(vol' ū toid, *adj.*) molluscs, are greatly valued for their beauty or rarity, among them being the peacock-tail volute. The West Indian music-shell (*Voluta musica*) owes its name to the markings, resembling musical notes, on its shell. A volution (vō lū' shūn, *n.*) is a spiral turn or twist, one of the whorls of a shell, or, in anatomy, a convolution.

F., from L. *volūt-us*, p.p. of *volvere* to turn about, to roll.

vomer (vō' mēr), *n.* A small thin bone, resembling a ploughshare, which in man, and most vertebrate animals, forms the principal part of the partition between the two nostrils. (F. *vomer*.)

L. *vomer* ploughshare.

vomit (vom' it), *v.t.* To discharge from the stomach by way of the mouth. *v.i.* To discharge the contents of the stomach by the mouth. *n.* Matter thus discharged.

(F. *vomir*; *vomissement*.)

A drug employed to bring about vomiting is called a vomitory (vom' i tō ri, *n.*), or emetic. Vomiturition (vom' i-tūr ish' ūn, *n.*) is a term used by doctors for unsuccessful attempts at vomiting.

From L. *vomere* (p.p. *vomitūs*) to throw up; cp. Gr. (*w*)*emein*.

voodoo (voo' doo), *n.* A system of magic and sacrifice based on snake-worship, practised in the West Indies and the Southern United States; a negro sorcerer or witch skilled in this. *v.t.* To put a spell upon; to bewitch.

Voodoo, or voodooism (voo' doo izm, *n.*), is carried on, especially in Hayti, by the negroes and also by those of mixed blood.

Efforts have been made to suppress voodooish (voo' doo ish, *adj.*) practices, but they are still continued in secret.

African (Dahomey) *vodu*; cp. Creole F. *vaudoux*.

voracious (vō rā' shūs), *adj.* Ravenous; greedy; ready and eager to eat or devour. (F. *vorace*, *rapace*.)

A hungry man is often a voracious, or greedy, eater. A hungry man may be said to eat voraciously (vō rā' shūs li, *adv.*). Voracity (vō rās' i ti, *n.*), or voraciousness (vō rā' shūs nēs, *n.*), is produced by hunger or greed. We can speak of a boy or girl who reads a great deal as a voracious reader.

From L. *vorax* (stem *-aci-*); *vorāre* to devour; with E. suffix *-ous*. SYN.: Gluttonous, rapacious. ANT.: Abstemious, temperate.

vortex (vör' tēks), *n.* A whirling mass of fluid, especially a whirlpool; in physics, that portion of a fluid whose particles have a rotatory motion; a movement or pursuit that absorbs those who engage in it. *pl.* vortices (vör' ti sēz). (F. *tourbillon*, *troube*.)

A vortex is formed by a body of water or other fluid rotating round an axis in such

a way as to form a hollow in the centre into which particles of solid matter are drawn. In a figurative sense, a person is said to be drawn into the vortex of politics or of gay society.

Whirlpools, eddies, waterspouts, and whirlwinds are examples of vortices, and in some storms the air has a vortical (*vör' tik ál, adj.*), vorticular (*vör tik' ñ lár, adj.*), or vorticose (*vör' ti kós, adj.*) motion, that is, it moves vortically (*vör' tik ál li, adv.*), or in a whirling manner, round a centre.

L. = *vertex* whirlpool, eddy, tornado; from *vortere, vertere* to turn. SYN.: Eddy.

votary (*vō' tá ri*), *n.* A person who makes a vow or promise to do something; a person devoted to a certain subject of study, recreation, etc. (F. *zélateur, amateur*.)

In ancient Rome, votaries were persons who vowed their lives to the service of some god or goddess. To-day we may speak of a votary of science, meaning one whose life is given up to scientific pursuits. A woman who does this may be called a votaress (*vō' tá rés, n.*).

From L. *vōtum* vow, consecration, devotion, longing, and E. suffix *-ary*. SYN.: Devotee.

vote (*vōt*), *n.* An expression of opinion, preference, or will in regard to the election of a candidate or to a measure or resolution proposed; that by means of which this opinion, etc., is expressed; that which is given or granted by means of a vote; the right to vote. *n.i.* To give one's vote. *v.t.* To give one's vote for; to enact; to resolve. (F. *vote, voix, suffrage; voter*.)

All qualified adults in this country, with the exception of lunatics and criminals, have a parliamentary vote, that is to say, they are entitled to declare by a vote, which they record on a voting-paper (*n.*), whom they wish to represent them in Parliament.

Members of Parliament vote for or against the proposals which are laid before them, and any sum of money which they vote for, the administration of the country is



Vortex.—A funnel-shaped cloud forming a waterspout in the vortex of a whirlwind.

called the army vote, the civil service vote, or the education vote, etc., according to the purpose to which it is allocated. In a time of emergency, the House of Commons may be asked to pass a vote of credit (*n.*), which empowers the government to spend money for a purpose not definitely stated.

A voter (*vōt' ér, n.*) is one who votes or has the right to vote, and a voteless (*vōt' lés, adj.*) person is one who does not possess this right. The usual method of recording a vote is on a voting-paper (*n.*). This is used at parliamentary elections in England, but at some other elections a mechanical device called a voting machine (*n.*) has been adopted. This registers when the voter presses a key or pulls a handle, and adds the vote to the total already recorded. Anything that may be voted is said to be votable (*vōt' ábl, adj.*).

F., from L. *vōtum* vow, wish, prayer, from p.p. of *vovēre* to devote, vow, consecrate. SYN.: *n.* Choice, judgment, suffrage, voice, wish. *v.* Choose, elect, poll, wish.

votive (*vō' tiv*), *adj.* Given or consecrated in fulfilment of a vow. (F. *voué, votif*.)

An offering made in fulfilment of a vow is a votive offering. Offerings which are made votively (*vō' tiv li, adv.*) often take the form of candles or images, which may be seen in Roman Catholic churches.

F. *votif* (fem. *-ive*), from L. *vōtīvus* pertaining to a vow (*vōtum* from p.p. of *vovēre* to vow).

vouch (*vouch*), *v.t.* To guarantee; to back up; to support; to confirm. *v.i.* To answer (for); to be a surety (for). (F. *attester, certifier, soutenir; témoigner*.)

We may vouch for the truth of a statement made by another person if we also have a knowledge of the facts. We vouch, or vouch for, a person's character when we guarantee his trustworthiness and are prepared to answer for him. A voucher (*vouch' ér, n.*) is one who vouches. A document or ticket which confirms something, such as a payment, or the correctness of an account, is also called a voucher. A lawyer speaks

of a vouchor (vouč' ór, *n.*) when referring to one who acts as security for another.

From O.F. *vochier*, L. *vocāre* to call, to summon. SYN.: Affirm, attest, substantiate. ANT.: Deny, disaffirm, disown, repudiate.

vouchsafe (vouč sáf'), *v.t.* To deign; to condescend to do something.

This old-fashioned word, is found chiefly in the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England.

Originally *vouch* (= guarantee), *safe*, that is to safeguard, stand bail for, guarantee.

voussoir (voos' war), *n.* Each of the wedge-shaped stones forming an arch. (F. *voussoir*.)

The middle *voussoir* is the keystone of the arch.

F., from assumed L.L. *volsōrium*, from L. *volvere* to roll up, turn about.

vow (vou), *n.* A solemn promise made of one's own accord, especially in the form of an oath to God or a saint, etc., undertaking some obligation, act, etc. *v.t.* To promise or affirm solemnly; to dedicate with a vow. *v.i.* To bind oneself with a vow. (F. *vœu*; *vouer*, *consacrer*; *faire vœu*.)

The monastic vows are the three vows taken by monks and nuns on entering a community, namely, the vow of poverty (not to have any money or goods of their own), the vow of chastity, and the vow of obedience.

From O.F. *vou*, L. *vōtum*. See vote.

vowel (vou' él), *n.* One of the vocal sounds which can be uttered without any obstruction by the organs of the mouth; a free, open sound as opposed to a consonant; one of the letters, a, e, i, o, u, sometimes w, y, representing such a sound. (F. *voyelle*.)

We can repeat the vowels, in order, with little conscious change in the form of the mouth. But in uttering the consonants we are aware of decided movements of the lips and tongue. There are many vowel sounds which are not represented by separate letters, and require two vowels to express them. In English, each alphabetical vowel has several different sounds.

The change of a vowel in a verb to alter its tense is an example of vowel-gradation (*n.*), or ablaut; and the changing of the sound of a vowel, through the influence of an original i or u in the following syllable, is called vowel-mutation (*n.*), or umlaut. See ablaut and umlaut.

The vowels in printed Hebrew are shown by small marks, each of which is called a vowel-point (*n.*), placed near the characters. To vowelize (vou' él iz, *v.t.*) shorthand words is to add marks to them representing vowels. The word vowelised (vou' éld, *adj.*) means having many vowels. There are no

vowelless (vou' él lès, *adj.*) words, that is, words without vowels, in English. A language in which many vowels are used might be termed a vowelly (vou' él li, *adj.*) language.

O.F. *vouel*, from L. *vocalis*, from *vox* voice.

vox (voks), *n.* A voice.

In music, the *vox humana* is an organ stop with short pipes, producing tones resembling the voice of a singer.

L. See voice.

voyage (voi' ij), *n.* A journey by water, especially one to a distant part. *v.i.* To make a voyage. *v.t.* To travel over by water. (F. *voyage*, *expédition*; *voyager*.)

In these days a voyage to America or to Japan is a far easier and less dangerous undertaking than it was a hundred or so years ago. A person who goes on a voyage or one who travels on land may be called a voyager (voi' aj ér, *n.*). The sea on which a ship sails or steams must be voyageable (voi' aj äbl, *adj.*), that is, navigable. A voyageur (vva ya zhër, *n.*) is a Canadian boatman, or a man employed by the Far North trading companies to carry furs and other goods from one place to another.

F. = journey, from *voie*, L. *via* way, path, road. See viaticum. SYN.: *n.* Cruise, journey. *v.* Cruise, journey, sail, traverse.

vraisemblance (vrā san blans), *n.* An appearance of truth. (F. *vraisemblance*.)

F. from *vrai* true, *semblance* likeness. See very. SYN. Verisimilitude.



Vulcan.—"The Forge of Vulcan," from the painting by the great Spanish artist, Velazquez (1599-1660), in the Prado Gallery, Madrid.

Vulcan (vül' kán), *n.* The ancient Roman god of fire and metal-working. (F. *Vulcain*.)

Vulcan was the Hephaestus of the Greeks. Virgil tells us, in the Aeneid, how Vulcan set up his forge at Stromboli, the volcano in the Lipari Islands, and with the aid of the Cyclopes made a suit of Vulcanian (vül kã' ni än, *adj.*) armour for Aeneas.

Vulcanist (vül' ká nist, *n.*), volcanist, and Plutonist are terms used to denote a person who thinks that most of the changes in the earth's crust were caused by fire.

In the middle of last century it was discovered how to vulcanize (vül' ká niz, *v.t.*) rubber. The process of vulcanizing, called vulcanization (vül ká nī zā' shún, *n.*), consists in treating raw rubber with sulphur. Vulcanized rubber is less affected by heat than raw rubber, and will retain any shape that is given it. If a large proportion of sulphur be used, hard rubber, called vulcanite (vül' ká nit, *n.*), is produced.

vulcanological (vül ká nó loj' ik ál). For this word, vulcanologist, and vulcanology, see *under* vulcano.

vulgar (vül' gár), *adj.* Relating to the common people or to their tastes; coarse; unrefined. *n.* The common people collectively. (F. *vilgairé, commun, grossier, trivial.*)

The meaning of this adjective, like that of "common," has undergone a change from its original signification of "popular." It is now applied rather to habits and words not favoured by educated people. The vulgar means the great mass of ordinary people. A national language, one spoken by the people at large, was formerly described as the vulgar tongue, as opposed to Latin. A vulgar fraction (*n.*) is a fraction of the kind most usually understood by the word fraction, namely, one having the numerator above, and the denominator below, a line.

Manners are vulgarian (vül gár' i án, *adj.*) if coarse and unrefined, and a person who displays them is sometimes spoken of as a vulgarian (*n.*). A vulgarism (vül' gár izm, *n.*) is an expression that only an uneducated person would use. A vulgar nature reveals itself by vulgarity (vül gár' i ti, *n.*), which is coarseness in talk and behaviour.

The use of slang tends to vulgarize (vül' gár iz, *v.t.*) a language, that is, make it vulgar. Mixing with vulgar folk causes the vulgarization (vül gár i zā' shún, *n.*) of manners, which is the process of making them vulgar, or their state of being vulgar. A bicycle is vulgarly (vül' gár li, *adv.*), that is, commonly, or slangily, called a "bike."

The Latin version of the Bible known as

the Vulgate (vül' gát, *n.*) was made by St. Jerome at the end of the fourth century A.D. It gets its name from the fact that it became the common, or standard, version used by the Latin Church.

From L. *vulgāris* common, popular, from *vulgus* the public; cp. Welsh *gwala* fullness. **SYN.**: *adj.* Coarse, common, low, plebeian. **ANT.**: *adj.* Cultured, educated, elegant, refined.

vulnerable (vül' nér ábl), *adj.* Capable of being wounded; susceptible to criticism; open to attack by an armed force. (F. *vulnérable.*)

The eye is one of the most vulnerable parts of the human body. A parliamentary candidate who knows something to the discredit of his opponent may attack him in this vulnerable place. In warfare, the vulnerability (vül nér á bil' i ti, *n.*), or vulnerableness (vül' nér ábl nés, *n.*), of a fort is generally known to the besieging general.

From L. *vulnerābilis*, from *vulnerāre* to hurt, wound (*vulnus* wound).

vulpine (vül' pín; vül' pin), *adj.* Relating to or characteristic of the fox; crafty or cunning like a fox. (F. *de renard, rusé, madré.*)

The vulpine species is so notorious for its craftiness, that vulpinism (vül' pin izm, *n.*) is another name for craftiness and cunning in general. Vulpicide (vül' pi síd, *n.*), or vulpecide (vül' pé síd, *n.*), the killing of foxes otherwise than by hunting, is condemned by sportsmen, and in country districts a vulpicide, or person guilty of this, is looked upon with anger and contempt.

From L. *vulpinus*, from *vulpēs* fox; akin to E. *wolf*.

vulture (vül' chür), *n.* A large bird of prey which feeds on carrion; a cruel, greedy person. (F. *vautour, harpie.*)

The vultures include the largest birds of prey. Their bare heads and necks, and the rough unkempt plumage, give them an ugly appearance, but in warm countries they have their use as scavengers. Vulturine (vül' chür in, *adj.*), vulturish (vül' chür ish, *adj.*), and vulturous (vül' chür üs, *adj.*) mean vulture-like, either in form or habits. The vultur (vül' türn, *n.*) is the Australian brush turkey.

From L. *vultur*, from *vellere* (p.p. *vulsus*) to pluck, tear away.

vying (vi' ing). This is the present participle of *vie*. See *vie*.



Vulture.—The king vulture, a large bird of prey which feeds on animal carcasses.



W, w (düb' l ū). The twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. This letter has taken the place of the Anglo-Saxon letter called *wen*, which was something like an italic *v*, closed at the top. As its name implies, *w* is a double *u*, or rather *v*, which was merely another form of *u*. In old books it is sometimes printed *VV* or as two overlapping *V*'s.

We derive this letter from Old French, which employed it to represent the *w* sound in words borrowed from the German dialect spoken by the Franks, who conquered Gaul, as in O.F. *warde* (later *garde*, F. *garde*). French has now (except in foreign words) lost the letter, which is not found in the other languages of Latin origin.

In English, *w* has two values, those of a vowel and of a consonant or semi-vowel. As a vowel *w* is only used in combination with another vowel, and is equivalent to *u*. Thus the digraph *aw* as in *daw* = *au* in *haul*, or *a* in *fall*; *ew* in *dew* (dū) = *eu* in *feud*, and in *grew*, *blew* (groo, bloo) = *eu* in *rheumatic*; *ow* in *fowl* (foul) = *ou* in *house*. In many words, however, as in *flow*, *flowing*, *ow* has the sound of *ō*, followed by a slight *u* sound.

The consonant *w* is called a semi-vowel because, like *y*, it has very little of the friction which is heard in the other spirants. It is, in fact, produced like *u* by rounding and protruding the lips and raising the back of the tongue, but the opening between the lips is narrowed enough to cause slight friction. At the same time the vocal chords vibrate, so that *w* is a voiced or sonant consonant.

The corresponding voiceless or surd consonant is the sound represented by the digraph *wh* (A.-S. *hw*), phonetically spelt *hw* in this book, although strictly speaking it is a simple sound and not *h*+*w*. In the south and east and a great part of the midlands of England this sound has largely

disappeared and been replaced by *w*, so that *what*, *whip* are pronounced *wot*, *wip*, instead of *hwot*, *hwip*. Some educated speakers, however, regard the *hw* sound as a mark of good breeding, though others treat it as an affectation. The tendency to restore this sound, which was noticeable towards the end of the nineteenth century, has not been maintained.

About two hundred years ago *w* became silent before *r*, as in *wren*, *wring*. It is also silent in *answer*, *sword*, *two*, and *who*, and in place-names like *Greenwich* (grin' ij) and *Chiswick* (chiz' ik).

W is the chemical symbol for tungsten (wolframium), the electrical symbol for the unit called a watt, and the motor-car index letter for Sheffield. It is an abbreviation of *Wales*, *Welsh*, *Warden*, *Wednesday*, *week*, *wife*; of *walk*, in *w.o.* *walk over*; *War*, as in *W.D.* *War Department*; *West*, as in *S.W.* *south-west*; *Western*, as in *G.W.R.* *Great Western Railway*; *wet dew* (nautical); *Wight*, in *I.W.* *Isle of Wight*; *wire*, in *w.g.* *wire gauge*; *Women's*, as in *W.L.F.* *Women's Liberal Federation*; *Writer*, in *W.S.* *Writer to the Signet*;

wrong, in *w.f.* *wrong fount* (printing). A further account of the letter *w* will be found on pages xviii and xix.

wabble (wob' l). This is another spelling of *wobble*. See *wobble*.

wacke (wāk' è), *n.* In geology a kind of sandy or clayey rock produced by the decomposition of volcanic rocks. (F. *wacke*, *wake*, *vake*.)

G. miners' term; cp *O.H.G.* *waggo* pebble.

wad (wod), *n.* A small, compact mass of a soft material used to keep things in place, to separate objects, or stop up an opening; a plug. *v.t.* To compress into a wad or wadding; to stuff, line, or protect with wadding; to pack, secure, or stop up with a wad. (F. *pelote*, *tampon*; *peloter*, *ouater*, *tamponner*.)



Wad. — A Chinese woman wearing a wadded coat, that is, one lined with wadding.

In the old-fashioned muzzle-loading guns the powder was poured into the barrel and rammed down, and then a wad, or disk of felt, was pushed tightly against it with the ramrod before inserting the charge of shot, the latter being in turn wadded to keep it compact. Similarly in modern cartridges wads separate powder and shot. **Wadding** (wod' ing, *n.*) is a spongy material made of cotton, etc., used for stuffing cushions, lining garments, and packing delicate or fragile articles. Wadded garments, stuffed with a wadding, are worn by the Chinese in cold weather.

Perhaps Scand.; cp. Swed. *vadd* wadding, Dan. *vat*, Dutch and G. *watte* (F. *ouate*), G. *watten* to wad, quilt, Icel. *vathmal* coarse woollen stuff.

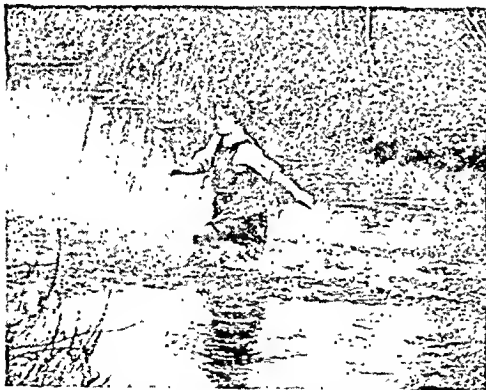
wadable (wäd' äbl), *adj.* That permits of being waded. *See under wade.*

wadding (wod' ing), *n.* Soft spongy material used to stuff or line garments, or to separate and protect articles in packing. *See under wad.*

waddle (wod' l), *v.i.* To walk with an ungainly swaying or rocking motion, as a bird with short legs set far apart. *n.* A walk or gait of this kind. (F. *se dandinier*; *dandinement*.)

Ducks or geese waddle along, moving with quick short steps and swaying from side to side. Sometimes a fat person walks waddlingly (wod' ling li, *adv.*), or moves with a waddle.

Frequentative of *wade*. *See wade.*



Wade.—A girl competitor in a paper-chase, wading through a river.

waddy (wod' i), *n.* A kind of war-club used by Australian aborigines.

Australian native word, or perhaps a corruption of *wood*.

wade (wäd), *v.i.* To walk through water, mud or anything else that impedes motion; to make one's way with difficulty. *v.t.* To pass across or through by wading; to ford (a stream) on foot. (F. *passer à gué*.)

Tidal rivers may be wadable (wäd' äbl, *adj.*) at certain times and impassable by wading when the tide is high. Sometimes

we talk of wading through a dry or tedious book, or through a mass of documents.

A person who wades is a wader (wäd' er, *n.*). A high waterproof boot, such as fishermen wear, is also called a wader, and so is a wading bird (*n.*). The latter is a long-legged bird that wades; an example is the heron, which stands in the water to fish for its food.

M.E. *waden*, A.-S. *wadan*; cp. Dutch *waden*, G. *waten*, O. Norse, *vatha*, akin to L. *vadum* a ford, *vādere* to go.

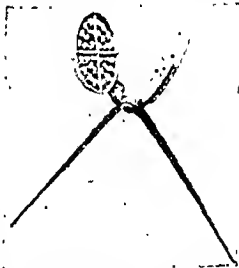
wadi (wod' i), *n.* In Arabic-speaking countries, the channel or bed of a stream that is dry except in the rainy season; the stream flowing through such a channel.

Arabic *wādī* channel, ravine, river-bed, river, preserved in Span. river-names, such as Guadalquivir = *Wādī el Kibir* the great river.

wafer (wä' fër), *n.* A kind of very thin sweet biscuit; a round thin piece of unleavened bread, used in the Eucharist; a disk of dried paste or adhesive paper for sealing and fastening letters, holding papers together, etc. *v.t.* To seal or attach with a wafer. (F. *gaufre*, *oublie*, *hostie*, *pain à cacheter*.)

Wafers are eaten with ices. Wafer-cake (*n.*) is a thin wafery (wä' fër i, *adj.*), or wafer-like, cake. Adhesive wafers were used before it became the practice to insert letters in envelopes; they were employed to fasten down the folded edge of the letter.

O.F. *waufre*, *gaufre*, of Teut. origin; cp. M. Dutch *waefel*, Low G. *wafel*, G. *waffel*, akin to G. *wabe* honeycomb, A.-S. *wesfan*, E. *weave*. F. *gaufre* means both honeycomb and waffle, from the resemblance between the two.



Waffle-iron.—A waffle-iron as employed in making waffles.

waffle (wof' l), *n.* A thin cake of batter, baked on a waffle-iron over a fire. (F. *gaufre*.)

The waffle-iron (*n.*) enables waffles to be cooked quickly, owing to the relatively large surface of heated iron which is in contact with the waffle. The utensil has square projections that make cavities in the batter cake.

American, from Dutch *wafel*. *See wafer.*

waft (waft), *v.t.* To bear or convey through or as through the air or over water; to sweep lightly or gently along. *n.* An act of wafting; a sweep of a bird's wing; a breath; a puff; a whiff of odour, etc. (F. *porter*, *transporter*, *faire flotter*; *transport*, *souffle*, *bouffée*.)

This word is used chiefly in poetry. Sounds and scents are wafted on the breeze, and favourable winds waft the voyager home.

Originally to convoy, back-formation from obsolete *E. waffer* conveying ship or commander of such, probably Dutch *wachter* guard. The *n.* is partly from *wave* and *whiff*.

wag (wäg), *v.t.* To shake up and down, or backwards and forwards. *v.i.* To move up and down or to and fro; to proceed or keep going. *n.* An act or movement of wagging; a joker; a wit. (F. *branler, secouer, hocher; s'agiter, continuer; hochement, branlement, farceur.*)

A dog wags its tail when it is pleased; a person wags a finger at another in reproof, or perhaps in assumed anger. The pendulum of a clock oscillates or wags; the tongue of a talkative person is continually wagging.

A wag is a man who makes facetious remarks, which we describe as waggish (wäg' ish, *adj.*) ones, or one given to practical jokes. He talks or behaves waggishly (wäg' ish li, *adv.*). Waggery (wäg' ér i, *n.*) means drollery, or waggishness (wäg' ish nés, *n.*), the state or character of being waggish.

Perhaps Scand. *M.E. wagen*, cp. O. Swed. *wagga*, to wag, rock a cradle, sway, O. Norse *vagga*; akin to A.-S. *wagian* to rock, from *wegan* to move, carry (cp. G. *bewegen*), E. *weigh*, *waggon*, L. *vehere* to carry. The *n.* (joker) may be shortened from *wag-halter* (gallows-bird) one who deserves to swing on a halter. *SYN.*: *v.* Oscillate, shake. *n.*—Humorist, jester, wit

wage (wāj), *n.* A periodical payment made for work done by a servant or workman; recompense; requital. *v.t.* To engage in or carry on (war). (F. *gages, salaire; soutenir, faire.*)

Formerly the noun was more widely used. It was applied, for instance, to the sum paid to an official or a professional person. The word salary is to-day more common in this connexion, and by wage, or wages, is meant the amount paid—by day, week, or month—to one who performs labour of a mechanical kind. A workman who receives no payment is wageless (wāj' lés, *adj.*). A living wage is one which enables the worker to live without fear of destitution.

Wage-fund (*n.*) or **wages-fund** (*n.*) is the name given by political economists to that portion of the capital of a country which is used in paying the wages and salaries of the workers. A country which engages in hostilities with another is said to wage war against it.

O.F. (also *guage, gage*). L.L. *wadium* pledge, of Teut. origin, cp. Goth. *wadi*. See *gage* [1], *wed*. *SYN.*: *n.* Reward, salary.

wager (wā' jēr), *n.* A bet; something staked on the result of a race or contest. *v.t.* To stake or bet. *v.i.* To bet. (F. *gager, enjeu; gager, parier.*)

The amount betted on a chance, as well as the bet, may be called a wager, and one who hazards or stakes such an amount is said to wager it. The verb is now seldom used.

In Anglo-Saxon times the wager of law (*n.*), or compurgation, was a custom by which an accused man sought to prove his innocence. He took an oath that he was guiltless, and called upon a number of other persons to swear that his oath was worthy of belief. In the wager of battle (*n.*), also a form of trial, the accused man and his accuser fought each other, in person or through champions, the verdict being awarded to the victor.

From O.F. *wageure*, L.L. *wadiātūra* from *wadiāre* to pledge. See *wage*. *SYN.*: *n.* and *v.* Bet, stake.

waggery (wäg' ér i). For this word, waggish, etc., see under *wag*.

waggle (wäg' l), *v.i.* and *t.* To wag quickly and frequently. *n.* Such a movement. (F. *remuer, secouer; action de remuer.*)

Frequentative of *wag*; cp. Dutch *waggelen*, G. *wackeln*, to shake, wobble, stagger, Low G. *waggeln*. *SYN.*: *v.* and *n.* Wag.

waggon (wäg' òn). This is another spelling of wagon. See *wagon*.

Wagnerian (vag nēr' i án), *adj.* Of or pertaining to William Richard Wagner

(1813-83), the great dramatic composer; in the style of Wagner's music or music-dramas. *n.* An admirer of these works. Another form of the noun is *Wagnerist* (vag' nēr ist). (F. *wagnérien.*)

At one time Wagner's compositions were strongly criticized by many able musicians, and gave rise to a widespread Wagnerian controversy, in which the composer himself took part. The Wagnerians, whose advocacy of Wagner is termed *Wagnerianism* (vag nēr' i án izm, *n.*) or *Wagnerism* (vag' nēr izm, *n.*), proved to be right, for "The Ring," "Tristan and Isolde," and other Wagnerian music-dramas are now accepted masterpieces. Wagner's imitators may be said to write in a Wagnerian manner.

wagon (wäg' òn), *n.* A strong four-wheeled road vehicle for carrying heavy loads; an open railway truck. Another spelling is *waggon* (wäg' òn). (F. *fourgon, chariot, wagon.*)



Wagnerian.—Richard Wagner (1813-1883) whose admirers are often referred to as Wagnerians.

Before the days of the railway goods and produce were carried by wagons, each with its team of horses, which made the journey to the large towns. To-day we often see the hay wagon with its wagoner (wäg' ōn' ēr, *n.*), or driver, and farm produce is usually transported in heavy lumbering wagons. The constellation Auriga is called the Wagoner. From the fact that wagons are often fitted with a cover called a tilt, are derived the architectural terms wagon-ceiling (*n.*), wagon-roof (*n.*), and wagon-vault (*n.*), or barrel-vault, which are approximately semicircular in section, or semi-cylindrical in shape inside.

A sleeping-car on a Continental railway is called a wagon-lit (va gon lē, *n.*). A wagon-load (*n.*) is as much as a wagon will hold. The four-wheeled pleasure vehicle called a wagonette (wäg ō net', *n.*), or waggonette (wäg ō nēt', *n.*), has a long body containing side seats facing each other.

Of Dutch origin, Dutch and G. *wagen*; cp. A.-S. *waegen*, E. *wain* (a doublet), from a root meaning to carry; cp. L. *vehere*, E. *weigh*.

wagtail (wäg' täl), *n.* Each of several kinds of small insect-eating birds of the genus *Molacilla*. (F. *bergeronnette*, *hoche-queue*.)

Wagtails keep their tails in constant motion when on the ground. There are several species which breed in England, the commonest being the pied wagtail (*M. lugubris*), a graceful, active little bird with black and white plumage. It frequents places near water where insect food is easily obtained, and is often called the water-wagtail. Other species are the grey, the white, and the yellow wagtail.

From E. *wag* and *tail*.



Wagtail.—The grey wagtail. Wagtails, of which there are several kinds, feed on insects.

Wahabi (wā ha' bē), *n.* A member of a Moslem sect following the strict letter of the Koran. Another spelling is Wahhabī (wā ha' bē). (F. *Wahabite*, *Ouahhabite*.)

The sect of Wahabis was founded in Nejd in the middle of the eighteenth century by a devout Moslem named Abd-el-Wahhab. The adherents of Wahabism (wā ha' bē *izm*, *n.*) live very strict and simple lives, interpreting the Koran literally. The

Wahabis conquered Mecca and Medina, and their dominion was extended over Arabia, but in 1818 they were defeated by the Egyptian Viceroy, Mehemet Ali. In the early years of the twentieth century the power of the Wahabis revived under the leadership of Ibn Saud, who in 1926 made himself king of the Hejaz and succeeded to the throne of Nejd. Ibn Saud's principal aim was to induce the nomads to settle on the land and engage in agricultural pursuits, in which he achieved a fair measure of success.

Arabic *Wahhābī*.



Wahabi.—A group of Wahabis, photographed in the market-place of Koweit, at the head of the Persian Gulf.

waif (wāf), *n.* An object or person lost or astray; an object cast up or adrift on the sea; something abandoned by an unknown person; a homeless person, especially a forsaken child. (F. *épave*, *personne abandonnée*.)

Much is done in these days for waifs and strays, as homeless and friendless children are called, and there are excellent institutions, such as those founded by Dr. Barnardo or the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, which receive and care for them.

Of Scand. origin. O.F. *waif*, *gaif* lost, unclaimed, abandoned, from O. Norse *veif* anything flapping about, akin to *veifa* to flap or toss about; cp. L.L. *wayvium*, *wayfium*, F. (*ghost*) *gaive*. See *waive*.

wail (wāl), *v.i.* To bewail; to lament loudly over. *v.i.* To lament; to make plaintive sounds. *n.* A loud lament; a plaintive or mournful cry; a sound resembling this. (F. *pleurer*, *lamentier*; *pleurer*, *gémir*; *lamentation*, *gémissement*.)

At the Wailing Place in Jerusalem Jews gather on Fridays to mourn and pray. Poets speak of the wailing of the wind in the trees, because sometimes it makes wailful (wāl' fūl, *adj.*) sounds.

Of Scand. origin. M.E. *wailen*, *weilen*; cp. O. Norse *væla* to cry, *væ* woe, so obsolete E. *wayment*, *waiment* to lament, from M.E. *wai*, *wei* woe. See woe. SYN.: *v.* Bewail, lament, mourn. *n.* Lament.

wain (wān), *n.* A wagon; Charles's Wain. (F. *chariot*, *grand chariot*.)

Wain (wān), *n.* This word is now used chiefly in poetry. The Wain and Charles's Wain are old names for the constellation better known as the Great Bear.

Wain (wān), *n.* M.E. *wain*, *wayn*, A.-S. *waegn*; cp. Dutch *wagen*, O. Norse *vagn*, L. *vehere* to carry, *vehans*, *vahana*, Gr. *okhos*. *wagon*. See *weigh*.

Wainscot (wān' skōt), *n.* Wooden panelling or lining for covering the inner walls of rooms; a name for various noctuid moths of the sub-family Orthosiidae, whose caterpillars feed on deciduous trees and low plants. *v.t.* To cover with wainscot. (F. *lambris*; *lambrisser*.)

The word *wainscoting* (wān' skōt ing, *n.*) means a wainscot, or the material for it, or wainscots collectively, or the act of lining walls with wainscot.

Originally a superior kind of oak imported from Germany, Holland, etc.; M. Low G. or M. Dutch *wagenschot*. The first part of the word means *wagon*.

Waist (wāst), *n.* That part of the human body between the ribs and the hips, or the contraction ordinarily marking this; the part of a garment enclosing this; the contracted middle part of a long object; the part of a ship's deck between poop and forecastle. (F. *ceinture*, *taille*, *entre-deux*.)

Women's garments, and often those of men, are shaped to the waist, or waist-line (*n.*). The sand of an hour-glass flows through a small passage in its constricted middle portion, or waist. The middle part of a violin is called its waist. The word *waisted* (wāst' ēd, *adj.*), having a waist, is generally used in combination, as short-waisted, long-waisted.

A waist-band (*n.*) is one encircling the waist, or a band attached to the top of a skirt; a waist-belt (*n.*) is a belt worn round the waist to support or encircle a garment. The natives of some hot countries wear a waist-cloth (*n.*), or loin-cloth, as their only, or principal, garment.

The waistcoat (wes' kūt, *n.*) worn by men and boys is an under-coat—usually without sleeves—reaching from the neck to the waist. The water of a stream is waist-deep (*adj.*), or waist-high (*adj.*), and runs waist-deep (*adv.*), or waist-high (*adv.*), if it reaches to the waist of a person who is wading through it.

M.E. *waist*, probably originally growth, size, from A.-S. *weaxan* to grow; cp. O.H.G. *wahst* growth, G. *wuchs* growth, figure, *wachsen* to grow. See *wax* [2].

Wait (wāt), *v.i.* To remain inactive, or in the same place, until the occurrence of some event or time for action; to pause; to stay; to tarry; to be expectant; to be in readiness; to be on the watch (for); to act as waiter. *v.t.* To await (an event, etc.); to defer. *n.* The act of waiting; a period of waiting; a halt; delay; ambush; watching; (*pl.*) a band of persons singing or playing Christmas carols in the streets or from house to house. (F. *attendre*, *demeurer*, *rester*, *espérer*, *être prêt*, *guetter*, *servir*; *attendre*, *retarder*; *attente*,

séjour, *halte*, *délai*, *embuscade*, *musiciens ambulants*.)

Thieves wait a favourable opportunity for their schemes, but the police may be waiting, too, watching for a chance to take them red-handed. In the beautiful sonnet "On his blindness" Milton wrote:—

Thousands at His bidding speed

And post o'er land and ocean without rest:—

They also serve who only stand and wait.

To wait a meal for a guest is to delay it till he comes. Robbers lie in wait, or in ambush, for their victims. Servants wait on their employers. After applying a remedy a doctor waits for the results.

A waiter (wāt' ēr, *n.*)—or waitress (wā' trēs, *n.*), if a woman—waits at table in a restaurant, hotel, or club, or looks after guests in other ways. A waiting-maid (*n.*), or waiting-woman (*n.*), is a female attendant.



Waiter.—A student waiter learning to wait at table at a London school of waiting and cooking.

A railway station usually has at least one waiting-room (*n.*), in which passengers may sit while waiting for the arrival of their trains. The waiting-room of a doctor or dentist is one where patients may wait their turn. Books and periodicals are often provided with which they may beguile their wait, or time of waiting. A groom-lord- or lady-in-waiting is one in attendance on the sovereign or his consort.

O.F. *wait(i)er*, *gailier* (F. *guetier*) to watch, wait, from *waite* watchman, from O.H.G. *wahla*, G. *wacht* watch, guard. See *wake* [1]. SYN.: *v.* Await, defer, expect, postpone, stay. *n.* Delay, halt, stay. ANT.: *v.* Depart, go.

Waive (wāv), *v.t.* To forgo, (a right, etc.); to forbear to use or insist on; to relinquish. (F. *abandonner*, *renoncer à*, *se désister de*.)

We waive our right to a thing when we do not insist upon asserting that right, but allow it to be exercised by somebody else. One party to a contract may permit some departure from its conditions, while stating, however, that he does not waive his right to require compliance. He thus preserves his right. The act of waiving,

or forgoing, a legal right or claim is called by lawyers *waiver* (wāv' ēr, n.).

M.E. *waiven*, Anglo-F. *weyver* = O.F. *gaiver*, probably from *weyf*, *gaif* waif. SYN.: Abandon, forgo, relinquish.

waiwode (wā' wōd). This is another form of *voivode*. See *voivode*.

wake [1] (wāk), *v.i.* To be aroused from sleep; to cease to sleep; to revive; to be awake; to rouse oneself or be roused from inaction, etc. *v.t.* To rouse from sleep; to revive; to raise from the dead; to arouse; to stir (up); to break the silence of; to disturb with noise. *n.* The state of being awake. *p.t.* and *p.p.* *woke* (wōk) or *waked* (wākt). (F. *s'éveiller*, *se réveiller*, *veiller*, *se remuer*; *éveiller*, *ressusciter*, *troubler*; *veille*.)

Some people wake without effort in the morning, but others need to be waked, perhaps depending upon an alarm clock to make them wake. One who industriously occupies his waking hours is likely to sleep through the night without waking. In some places, a *waker* (wāk' ēr, n.) is employed to go round from house to house and wake people up, in order that they may get to their work in time. A loud noise is said to wake the echoes. Merchants advertise in order to wake up, or stir up, business. Trade, when it improves or revives, is said to wake up. Christians believe that at the Last Day the dead will wake. The plant known as wild arum, or lords-and-ladies, is sometimes called the *wake-robin* (n.).

A.-S. *wacan* (p.t. *wōc*, p.p. *wacen*) intransitive, whence the causative *wacian* (p.t. *wacode*); cp. Dutch *waken* and *wekken*, G. *wachen* and *wecken*, Goth. *wakan*. Cp. L. *vigil* awake. SYN.: *v.* Arouse, awake, disturb, revive, stir. ANT.: *v.* Lull, sleep, slumber.

wake [2] (wāk), *n.* In Ireland, the watching of a dead body, by relatives, etc., before burial; the lamentations and feasting connected with this; in parts of England, a period of holiday and festivity.

A.-S. *-wacu* a watching, from *wacan* to wake; cp. G. *wache* a watching, O. Norse *vaka* vigil of a festival, merry-making, whence perhaps M.E. sense of a patronal festival, annual holiday. See *wake* [1], *watch*.

wake [3] (wāk), *n.* The track left by a ship, torpedo, etc., passing through the water. (F. *sillage*.)

If we stand near the stern of a moving vessel at sea we may observe the track of

smooth water that she leaves behind her. This is formed by the closing in of the water, which immediately fills the space made by the vessel in ploughing her way forward. For some time afterward the wake or track remains smoother than the adjacent water. A ship which steers the same course as another may be said to follow in the latter's wake. A person who imitates another is said to follow in his wake.

Of Scand. origin, properly an opening or passage through ice; cp. O. Norse *vōk*, Swed. *vah*, Dan. *vaage*. The original meaning is supposed to be *wel*, akin to O. Norse *vōk-r*, Dutch *wak*, L. *ivividus*, Gr. *hygros*.

wakeful (wāk' fūl), *adj.* Not disposed or unable to sleep; restless; disturbed; passed with little sleep; sleeplessly watchful. (F. *éveillé*, *vigilant*.)

A wakeful person, or one who cannot sleep, may have some trouble on his mind. In another, a wakeful night may be due to some ache or pain, which causes wakefulness (wāk' fūl nēs, n.). It is not at all pleasant to pass the night wakefully (wāk' fūl li, *adv.*).

From *wake* [1] and *-ful*. SYN.: Alert, restless, sleepless, vigilant. ANT.: Sleepy, undisturbed.

waken (wāk' n), *v.t.* To rouse from sleep; to stir up to action; to call forth. *v.i.* To wake; to become awake. (F. *réveiller*, *susciter*; *se réveiller*.)

Towards the hour when it is usual for for us to waken we are more easily wakened by noises; the brighter light when someone draws the blinds may waken a person from his sleep.

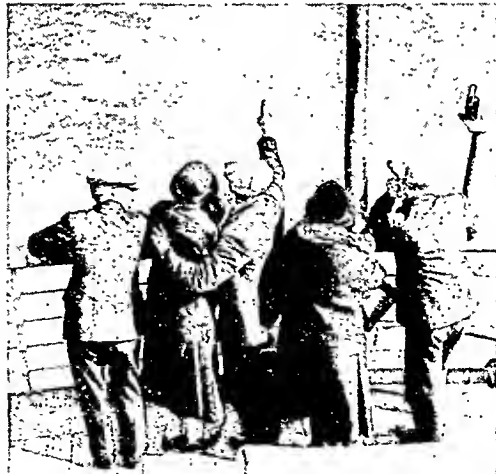
Statesmen try to waken, or rouse, people to the necessity of doing something for the benefit of the country. Clergymen and ministers preach stirring sermons in order to waken their flock to a sense of duty towards God and man. Teachers endeavour to waken, or kindle, in children a desire for study and learning.

Originally *v.i.*, M.E. *wak(e)nen*, A.-S. *waecnan*, from the root of *wake* [1]; cp. O. Norse *vakna* SYN.: Awaken, kindle, rouse, stir, wake. ANT.: Lull, sleep, slumber.

Waldenses (wol den' sēz), *n.pl.* A

religious sect, founded by Peter Waldo, a Lyons merchant, about 1170. (F. *Vaudois*.)

Waldo's followers called themselves the Poor Men of Lyons. They denounced the Roman Catholic Church, and founded



Wake.—Emigrants crossing the Atlantic, watching the wake of the liner "Montcalm."

their doctrines on a literal interpretation of the Scriptures.

The Waldenses, or Vaudois, as they are also called, suffered many grievous persecutions. About the year 1630 they definitely joined the Protestants, and some twenty-five years later troops were sent against them by the Duke of Savoy, and many were massacred with great barbarity. Cromwell intervened on their behalf. This episode was the occasion of a famous sonnet by John Milton. To-day the Waldenses, or Waldensians (wol den' si anz, *n. pl.*), number over 20,000 and are settled mainly in Piedmont, the Dauphiné and Provence. The Waldensian (*adj.*) system of church government resembles that of the Presbyterians.

From name of founder, Peter *Waldo*.

waldhorn (valt' hörn), *n.* A hunting-horn; an old form of French horn without valves. (*F. cor de chasse.*)

G. wald forest, *horn* horn, bugle.

wale (wāl). This is another form of weal. See weal [2].

waler (wā' lēr), *n.* In India, a horse, especially one imported from New South Wales, for the Indian army.

From (New South) *Wales*, and suffix *-er* meaning inhabitant of.

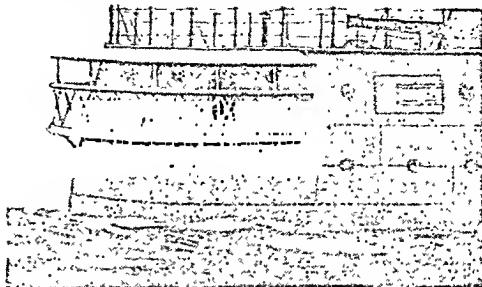
Walhalla (val hal' á). This is another spelling of Valhalla. See Valhalla.



Walk.—Mother and daughter walking along a lane on their way to play badminton.

walk (wawk), *v.i.* Of man, to move along by lifting, advancing, and setting down each foot alternately, one or other foot being always on the ground; to go at the ordinary pace; to go slowly; of animals, to go with the slow gait nearest to the human walk; to live or conduct

oneself in a specified way. *v.t.* To traverse or cover by walking; to perambulate; to tread; to cause to walk. *n.* The act of walking; the step or gait used in walking; a distance traversed by walking; a stroll; a promenade or excursion by walking; the route taken in this; a path or track intended for walking; a footpath, a hawk's round; one's calling or profession. (*F. marcher, aller au pas; parcourir, arpenter, promener; marche, démarche, pas, allure, promenade, sentier, allée, tournée, métier.*)



Walk.—The stern walk on a battle-ship. It runs round the stern, outside the captain's cabin.

In walking races a competitor must place the heel of the leading foot on the ground before raising the back foot. This is called heel-and-toe walking. After exercise, in which the animal becomes heated, a groom walks a horse up and down while it cools. To walk up a steep hill is tiring, and to walk down a slope is not always pleasant. Most people have a favourite walk, or route, which they prefer when they take a walk for health or pleasure. Four miles an hour is an average walking pace for a man. One can walk miles at a stretch at this rate without undue fatigue. To walk a person off his legs is to tire him by making him walk too far or too fast.

We have gravel walks in our gardens, and side-walks, or pavements, in our streets. Parks are laid out in walks and drives. A man's walk in life is his occupation. A policeman perambulates, or walks, his beat, and may be recognized at some distance by his regular, measured walk, or gait.

A competitor in a race is said to have a walk-over (*n.*) if he wins it with great ease. Pickpockets are said colloquially to walk off with, or steal, the property of other people. An old test for sobriety was to make a man walk the chalk, or walk along a straight chalk-line drawn on the floor. Medical students walk the hospitals, attending them to gain experience. Pirates, in the bad old days, sometimes got rid of unwanted prisoners by compelling them to walk the plank, which was one laid on the gunwale and projecting over the ship's side.

Paths and roads are walkable (wawk' ábl, *adj.*) if fit to be walked on. A walkable distance is one which may be traversed on foot. A walker (wawk' ér, *n.*) is one who

walks; the name is used of any bird that moves over the ground by walking and not by hopping. A good walker is a person who can cover long distances without strain.

A lady's walking-dress (*n.*) is a costume worn out of doors. A walking-gentleman (*n.*) or walking-lady (*n.*) in a play is an actor or actress who takes a part needing few words but a smart appearance. The walking-leaf (*n.*) is an insect which mimics a leaf. A walking-stick (*n.*) is a stick used or carried when walking; this name is given to an insect, which resembles a twig, and is also called the stick insect. A walking-tour (*n.*) is a holiday spent in walking through the country.

M.E. *walken*, from A.-S. *wealcan* to roll, roam, walk; cp. M. Dutch *walken* to felt hats, G. *walken* to full cloth, O. Norse *valka* to roll, stamp, Sansk. *valg* to spring, go by leaps, *val* to move backwards and forwards, L. *volvere* to roll. Perhaps akin to L. *valgus* bandy-legged, and influenced by A.-S. *weallian* to roam as a pilgrim; cp. G. *wallen* to walk or wander about, go on a pilgrimage. SYN.: *v.* Go, perambulate, stroll, traverse. *n.* Footpath, gait, path, stroll, step.

Walkyrie (wol' kir i). This is another spelling of Valkyrie. See Valkyrie.

wall (wawl), *n.* A continuous, relatively high, narrow structure of brick, stone, earth, timber, etc., forming part of a building, or serving to enclose, protect, or divide a space; the interior partition of a room, etc., or the surface of this; a rampart; an obstacle; a defence; anything like a wall in appearance, effect, or function; the sides of a vessel or cavity; the rock bounding a vein or lode. *v.t.* To furnish, enclose, or protect with a wall; to close (an opening) with a wall. (F. *mur*, *muraille*, *paroi*, *rempart*, *obstacle*; *mur*, *cerner*.)

The greatest of walls are those built long ago to prevent invasion, such as the Great Wall of China, or, in our own country, Hadrian's Wall, and the Wall of Antoninus, raised by the Romans as a defence against the Picts and Scots.

In some ancient towns there are remains of walls formerly built for defence. Walls

of stone in some parts of the country are more common than living hedges as boundaries of fields

An embankment is supported by a retaining wall; adjoining houses are separated by a party wall. The joists of a ground floor or basement are laid on a low wall called a sleeper wall. Private grounds are walled off, or separated by walls, from those open to the public. A cell-wall is the partition surrounding it, enclosing its contents. The walls of the heart are the hard tissues and muscles surrounding its cavities; the wall of a cylinder is the metal enclosing the bore.



Wallflower.—Blooms of the sweet-smelling wallflower.

A walled (wawld, *adj.*) garden is one walled in, or enclosed by walls. Sometimes doors and windows are walled up, or blocked up by brickwork, etc., to close the opening. By walling (wawl' ing, *n.*) is meant either walls in general, the process of building walls, or materials used in constructing them.

To give the wall to a person is to allow him to walk or pass on the side away from the edge of a pavement. Formerly this was the cleaner part of the pavement, away from the kennel, or gutter, commonly a receptacle for all kinds of filth. To take the wall of anyone is to pass between him and the wall, driving him towards the roadway—an act of discourtesy. To go to the wall means to be pushed back in a fight till one can retreat no farther, and so, figuratively, to get the worst of it in a struggle of any kind.

The wall-creeper (*n.*) — *Tichodroma muraria*—is a small bird, found in Asia and southern Europe, which hunts in walls and rocks for insects, as our tree-creeper hunts in the bark of trees. The name of wall-cress (*n.*), or rock-cress, is given to various



Wall.—The Great Wall of China. About one thousand five hundred miles long, it was begun by the Emperor Shi Hwang-ti in the third century before Christ, and was repaired and extended in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries A.D.

small plants of the genus *Arabis*, which grow in cracks in walls and cliffs.

The wallflower (wawl' flou ér, *n.*), which has the botanical name of *Cheiranthus*, is a favourite in our gardens; it bears very sweet-smelling flowers, of orange, yellow, crimson, and other colours.

A wall-tree (*n.*) is a fruit-tree or other tree trained up a wall, to which it is fastened in places. Peaches, apricots, and nectarines are usually produced on wall-trees, and in many gardens apples, pears, and plums are grown in the same way. Fruit grown on such trees is called wall-fruit (*n.*).

A fresco is one kind of wall-painting (*n.*)—a painting done on a wall. The tapestries and other hangings of older times have been replaced by wallpaper (*n.*), which is stout paper specially prepared for covering walls. It may have decorative patterns printed on it, or be of one colour throughout. Among the many wild plants that grow on walls are the wall-pellitory (*n.*)—see under pellitory—the wall-moss (*n.*) or wall-pepper (*n.*), better known as stonecrop, and the wall-rue (*n.*), a small-evergreen fern, which is also found on cliffs, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*.

A wall-plate (*n.*) is a stout plank or timber laid on the top of a wall to support the ends of the roof trusses or rafters and distribute their weight over the wall.

A.-S. *weal*(l), from L. *vallum* rampart, line of stakes, from *vallus* stake, palisade. See *vallum*. SYN.: *n.* Defence, rampart. *v.* Confine, enclose, fence, immure.

wallaby (wol' á bi), *n.* Any of certain smaller species of kangaroos, with brighter fur than the typical kangaroo.

Australian.

Wallach (wol' ák), *n.* One of the Romance-speaking peoples of the former principality of Wallachia, now part of Rumania. Another form is Walach (wol' ák). (F. *Valaque*.)

The Wallach or Wallachian (wá lá' kí an, *n.*) speaks Wallachian, or the Wallachian (*adj.*) language, that is, Rumanian.

Another form of *Vlach* (which see), ultimately from O.H.G. *walh* foreigner; so G. *Welsch* poetical for Italian, and E. *Welsh*, from name given to the native races by Teutonic invaders.

wallah (wol' á), *n.* A term used in India for a person or thing regarded as being concerned with or employed about something.

This word is used chiefly in combination. A punkah wallah is a servant who works a punkah, a competition wallah an Indian

civilian appointed by competitive examination, and a howdah wallah an elephant trained to carry a howdah.

Hindi suffix *-wālā* man connected with or belonging to.

wallaroo (wol á roo'), *n.* One of certain large species of kangaroos, especially *Macropus robustus*.

Australian.

wallet (wol' èt), *n.* A bag or sack formerly used for carrying necessities for a journey, especially a mediaeval pilgrim's pack; a small bag for carrying tools, etc.; a small leather case for carrying paper money, etc., in the pocket. (F. *sacoche*, *escarcelle*, *besace*, *portefeuille*.)

Possibly a variant of M.E. *watel* bag, A.-S. *watel* hurdle, basket, bag. According to another suggestion it is from an assumed O.F. *walet*, from O.H.G. *wallon* to go on a pilgrimage (G. *wallen*), O.F. *gauler* to wander as a pilgrim. See *wattle*. It may have been influenced by F. *mallette* bag, scrip, dim. of *malle*, trunk, hawker's or pedlar's basket.

wall-eye (wawl' í), *n.* An eye with a very light-coloured iris; an eye showing more of the white than usual owing to squinting; a large staring eye, especially of a fish. (F. *glaucome*, *œil vairon*.)

A wall-eyed (*adj.*) person may suffer from a squint, or one or both eyes may have lighter irises than usual. In America there is a fish called the wall-eyed pike (*n.*) from its large staring eyes.

Back-formation from wall-eyed, M.E. *wawil-eyed*, O. Norse *vagl-eyg-r*, from *vagl* film, *auga* eye.

wallflower (wawl' flour), *n.* For this word, wall-fruit, etc., see under wall.

Walloon (wol oon'), *n.* One of a people of Gaulish origin living in south-east Belgium and the adjoining parts of France; the Romance dialect spoken by these people. *adj.* Of or belonging to the Walloons or their language. (F. *Wallon*; *wallon*.)

L.L. *Wallo* (acc -*ōn-em*) from O. Teut. *walah* foreigner. See *Vlach*, *Wallach*, *Welsh*.

wallop (wol' ūp), *v.t.* To thrash soundly; to belabour. *n.* A heavy blow. (F. *rosser*, *battre*; *coup fort*.)

This word is more or less colloquial, although it has been used by Meredith and other established writers.

M.E. *walopen* to gallop, to put to the gallop by whipping, etc., later also to boil noisily, assumed O. Northern F. *waloper* = F. *galoper*; cp. Walloon *waloper* to rinse. See *gallop*. The noise of the clattering horse's hoofs is compared to that of bubbling, boiling water; cp. M.E. *wallen*, A.-S. *wellan* to well up, boil, Dutch and G. *wallen*.



Wallaby.—The rufous-necked wallaby, a small species of kangaroo.

wallow (wol' ô), *v.i.* To roll or tumble about in sand, mud, water, or other yielding substance; to move with a rolling, floundering motion; to revel self-indulgently (in wickedness, etc.); to take a gross pleasure (in). *n.* The act of wallowing; a place to which an animal, such as a buffalo, goes to wallow. (F. *se vautrer*, *se rouler*, *se livrer*; *action de se vautrer*.)

In some farmyards pigs may be seen wallowing happily in the mud. In a figurative sense, a person who takes a gross delight in sensual things is said to wallow in them, or even to wallow in the mire. Very rich people are sometimes said contemptuously or jocularly to be wallowing in money.

M.E. *walwen*, A.-S. *wealwian*, akin to L. *volvere* to roll. *SYN.*: *v.* and *n.* Flounder, revel, roll, tumble.

Wallsend (wawl' zënd), *n.* A kind of superior household coal, originally obtained from Wallsend-on-Tyne.

walnut (wawl' nüt), *n.* A large timber tree of the genus *Juglans*, especially *Juglans regia*; the seed contained in its round, fleshy fruit, regarded as a nut; the light, hard, fine-grained timber of this tree. (F. *noyer*, *noix*.)

The walnut, or walnut-tree (*n.*), has compound leaves divided into from five to nine narrow leaflets. The roundish fruit consists of a fleshy husk enclosing a hard deeply wrinkled shell in two sections or halves.

Inside this is an edible kernel, which is eaten as a dessert fruit. The wood of the walnut is used in furniture-making and for gun-stocks.

M.E. *walnute* from A.-S. *weald* foreign (G. *welsch*) *knuta* nut; cp. Dutch *walnoot*, G. *walnuss*, Icel. *valnöt*; in F. the walnut is taken as the typical nut and called *noix*. See *Vlach*, *Walloon*, *Welsh*.



Walnut.—A sprig of a walnut-tree bearing walnuts.

Walpurgis Night (val poor' gis nīt), *n.* The eve of May Day, when witches were supposed to hold their revels, especially on the Brocken, in the Harz, Germany; the witches' sabbath. (F. *nuît de Walpurgis*.)

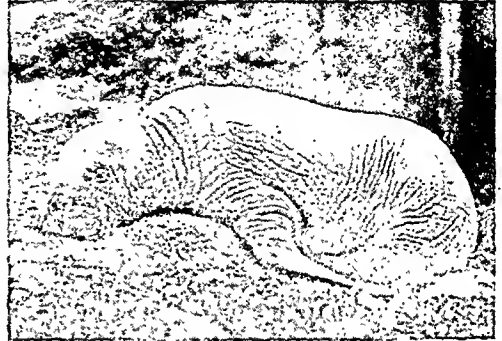
Walpurga, a woman missionary and saint of Wessex in the eighth century, became abbess of Heidenheim, in Germany. Her festival is February 25th, but in Germany it is held on May 1st, the opening of the May festival in pagan times.

From *Walpurgis* = *Walpurga*, and E. *night*.

walrus (wawl' rūs; wol' rūs), *n.* A large amphibious seal-like mammal with a pair of long tusks projecting downwards from the upper jaw. (F. *morse*, *rache marine*.)

The walrus (*Trichechus*) frequents coastal waters in the Arctic regions. It is related to the sea-lions. The tusks are used in fighting and for digging for the shell-fish on which these animals feed. A valuable oil is obtained from the blubber of the walrus; its skin is made into a very tough and durable leather, and its tusks yield ivory of an excellent quality.

Probably of Dutch origin. Dutch *walrus*; cp. *walross*, Swed. *hwalross* = whale-horse; cp. A.-S. *horshwael*, O. Norse *hrosshval-r* = horse-whale. Perhaps due to popular etymology.



Walrus.—The walrus, a mammal related to the sea-lions. It frequents the Arctic regions.

waltz (wawltz), *n.* A dance performed to music in triple time; the music for such a dance; an instrumental piece in the style of this, but not intended for dancing. *v.i.* To dance a waltz; to trip or move smoothly and lightly. (F. *valse*; *valser*.)

People waltz in pairs, rotating smoothly together as they progress. A complete rotation usually occupies two bars. Each of the partners in a waltz is a waltzer (wawltz' ēr, *n.*). A waltz-song (*n.*) is either a waltz to the tune of which words are sung, or else a song in the style of a waltz.

G. *walzer*, from *walzen* to roll, revolve. See *welter*.

wampee (wom pē'), *n.* An Asiatic tree (*Clausena Wampi*) bearing a grape-like pulpy berry; the fruit of this tree.

The fruit pulp of the wampee has a peculiar flavour that is much liked by the Chinese.

Chinese *hwang* yellow, *pī* skin.

wampum (wom' pūm), *n.* Small beads made of shells strung on threads and formerly used by some North American Indians as money, ornaments, etc.

The value of an English penny in wampum was three dark beads or six white ones. The Indians sometimes recorded tribal events in the patterns on their wampum belts.

North American Indian (Algonkin) *wam-pompeag*, from *wamp* white, *ompe* string of beads, and *ag* pl. suffix.

wan (won), *adj.* Pale; bloodless; tired or worn in appearance; colourless. (F. *pâle*, *exsangue*, *blême*.)

A boy who is neither happy nor well may smile wanly (won' li, *adv.*) or give a wan smile, that is, a faint or forced one, when we try to cheer him up. This use of the word is an extension of its usual meaning. We speak of the wanness (won' nès, *n.*), or pale colour, of a sick person's face. Thin clouds may be said to drift wanly across a bleak sky.

A.-S. *wann* dark, lurid, livid, now applied to pale, colourless objects or such as have lost their proper colour. Perhaps influenced by A.-S. *wan*-wanting, lacking. See wanton. SYN.: Faded, ghastly, pale, pallid, sickly.

wand (wond), *n.* A long, slender rod or baton, especially one used as a staff of office or by conjurers. (F. *verge*, *baguette*, *bâton*.)

The fairy godmother in the story of Cinderella turned the pumpkin into a coach by touching it with a wand. A conjurer uses a wand because of its association with magic.

Of Scand. origin. O. Norse *vönd-r* wand, switch, twig: cp. Dan. *vaand*, Goth. *wandus*, supple stick or rod, akin to E. *wind* [2].

wander (won' dér), *v.i.* To travel or go here and there without any definite route or object; to roam or ramble; to go astray or get lost; to leave the right way; to err; to depart from home; to talk or think in an incoherent, irrelevant, or disconnected manner; to be delirious; to be inattentive. *v.t.* To roam over; to traverse in a random way. (F. *errer*, *vagabonder*, *s'égaver*, *transgresser*, *s'éloigner*, *divaguer*, *avoir le délire*; *parcourir*, *battre*.)

A person suffering from loss of memory is liable to wander aimlessly about, neither knowing nor caring where he is going. Small children sometimes wander and get lost. An invalid is said to wander when he becomes delirious; he talks wandringly (won' dér ing li, *adv.*), that is, disconnectedly or senselessly. A speaker wanders from his subject when he diverges from it. Each of these persons is a wanderer (won' dér ér, *n.*), but generally this word denotes a person who is not satisfied with a stay-at-home life, but wanders about the world. His aimless travels are wanderings (won' dér ingz, *n.pl.*).

A teacher might have cause to ask a stupid or inattentive boy to collect his wandering (*adj.*), or straying, wits. The legendary character called the Wandering Jew (*n.*) is supposed to have been condemned to wander from place to place until the Day

of Judgment because he ordered Christ to hurry on the way to Calvary. Certain trailing plants are given the popular name of Wandering Jew.

A.-S. *wandrian*, akin to *wendan* to wend one's way and *wind* [2]; cp. Dutch *wandelen*, G. *wandeln* to walk, *wandern* to wander. SYN.: Err, roam, rove, saunter, stray. ANT.: Abide, reside, settle, stay.

wanderoo (won dè roo'), *n.* The lion-tailed monkey (*Macacus silenus*), having a grey ruff round its face; a species of langur, a long-tailed monkey found in Ceylon. Another spelling is wanderu (won dè roo'). (F. *macaque*.)

The wanderoo with the tufted tail is found in western India, and not in Ceylon,

in spite of the fact that it has a Cingalese name. This name is more correctly used of the Cingalese langur (*Semnopithecus cephalopterus*), a very inquisitive greyish monkey.

Cingalese *wanderu*.

wane (wān), *v.i.* To become less in size and brilliancy, as the moon after the full; to decrease in power, vigour, influence, etc.; to decline. *n.* The act or process of waning. (F. *décroître*, *déchoir*, *décliner*; *décroissement*, *déchéance*, *déclin*.)

During the second half of each lunar month the moon wanes or is on the wane. The visible part of its surface becomes smaller, and the brilliancy of the light reflected decreases. In a figurative sense, the power of ancient Rome may be said to have begun to wane during the second century of the Empire.

A.-S. *wanian*, from negative prefix *wan* lacking, deficient (cp. *wanton*); akin to Dutch *wan-*, G. *wahn-*, O. Norse *van-*, Goth. *wan-s*, Gr. *eunis*, bereft, Sansk. *ima-s* (Dutch *wanspraak* bad pronunciation, G. *wahnsinn* lack of sense, madness, O. Norse *vanasti* waning in strength, weak). SYN.: *v.* Decline, decrease, diminish, fail. ANT.: *v.* Brighten, expand, improve, increase, wax.

wanly (won' li). For this word and wanness see under wan.

want (wont), *n.* The condition or state of being without; lack; deficiency; need (of); privation or poverty; a desire for a thing as being necessary to happiness, success, etc.; something that is not possessed but is desired. *v.t.* To lack or be without; to be deficient in; to fall short by; to require in order to complete; to need; to crave or desire. *v.i.* To be in need; to be deficient (in); to be lacking;



Wandering. — A wandering Dervish setting out on a tramp over the plains of Persia.

(*F. manquer, besoin, nécessité, défaut; manquer de, avoir besoin de, souhaiter; être dans le besoin, manquer.*)

All people have wants, or requirements, of one kind or another, although they are not necessarily living in want, that is, in poverty. A thoughtless remark is one wanting in tact. Neglected iron railings become rusty for want of paint. We say that the head of a statue is wanting when the statue wants a head, or is headless. A criminal is said to be wanted, or required, by the police when there is a warrant for his arrest.

A person wanting (*wont' ing, prep.*) courage or resource is a person who lacks these qualities. A cricketer who has scored ninety-nine runs is wanting one run to complete his century.

M.E. originally *adj.* = lacking. O. Norse *van-t* neuter of *van-r* (see *wane*), whence *vanta* to be lacking. SYN.: *n.* Dearth, lack, need, penury. *v.* Lack, require. ANT.: *n.* Abundance, plenty, superfluity. *v.* Have, own, possess.

wanton (*won' tön*), *adj.* Playful; sportive; frolicsome; capricious; wild; unrestrained; reckless; extravagant; purposeless. *v.i.* To sport or frolic; to act or move without restraint. (*F. folâtre, enjoué, capricieux, déréglé, écervelé, dépensier, gratuit; folâtrer, s'ébattre.*)

A wanton act of cruelty is an act for which there is no possible excuse. It is done from sheer wantonness (*won' tön nés, n.*), that is irresponsibility. A woman's hair may be said to grow wantonly (*won' tön li, adv.*) if it grows in a wild or luxuriant way. Many of the treasures of ancient civilizations were wantonly, or ruthlessly, destroyed by barbarian conquerors.

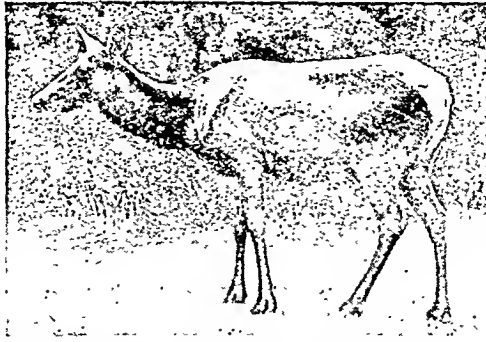
M.E. *wantowen, wantoun*, from *wan-* = not, and *towen*, for *togen*, p.p. of *tēon* to pull, draw, bring up, hence ill-bred; G. *ungezogen* (from *un-* = not, badly, and p.p. of *ziehen* to draw). SYN.: *adj.* Frolicsome, heedless, purposeless, undisciplined, unrestrained. ANT.: *adj.* Disciplined, purposeful, restrained.

wapenshaw (*wap' én shaw*). This is another spelling of *wappenshaw*. See *wappenshaw*.

wapentake (*wop' én tāk*), *n.* An old division of certain English shires, corresponding to a hundred.

Certain divisions of Yorkshire and other partly Danish counties are still known as *wapentakes*.

O. Norse *vāpnatak*, from *vāpn* weapon, *taka* to take, probably referring to the custom of brandishing weapons to show assent at an assembly, hence district represented at an assembly.



Wapiti.—The wapiti, a species of deer common in the mountainous parts of North America.

wapinshaw (*wap' in' shaw*). This is another spelling of *wappenshaw*. See *wappenshaw*.

wapiti (*wop' i ti*), *n.* A large North American deer (*Cervus canadensis*) resembling and related to the European red deer. (*F. wapiti.*)

North American Indian, from *wapi* white. See *wampum*.

wappenshaw (*wap' én shaw*), *n.*

A periodical gathering or review of military retainers formerly held in certain districts in Scotland; a meeting in Scotland for rifle shooting, curling matches, etc. Other spellings include *wappenshaw* (*wap' én shaw*), *wapenshaw* (*wap' én shaw*), and *wapinshaw* (*wap' in shaw*).

In the novel, "Old Mortality," by Sir Walter Scott, which deals with Scottish village life in the reign of Charles II; and with the outbreak of the Covenanters (1679), there is a description of a *wappenshaw*.

Sc. (*wapin* weapon, *shaw* show) Cp. Dutch *wappenschouwing*.

war (*wör*), *n.* A contest between nations, or between parties in the same state, carried on by force of arms; the state of affairs thus brought about; a military or naval attack; hostile operations; strategy; hostility; active enmity; strife; a feud. *v.i.* To make or carry on a war; to be in opposition; - to be inconsistent. (*F. guerre, stratégie, hostilité, lutte, querelle mortelle; faire la guerre, lutter.*)

The verb to war is used chiefly in literature and seldom in ordinary speech. For instance, a writer might say that nation warred with nation, meaning that nations fought together in war. In a figurative sense we speak of warring (*adj.*) principles, that is, rival or competing principles.

The terrible losses and sufferings during the World War (1914-18) have shown once again the utter wastefulness of war as a means of settling disagreements. This time the lesson has been heeded, for it has led to the formation of a great movement, headed by the League of Nations, for doing away with war altogether and replacing it with peaceful arbitration. If this object is achieved there will be little need of the art of war, that is, strategy and tactics; nations will cease to be at war, that is, engaged in hostilities, with one another; and we shall not hear of one party in a nation fighting another party in what is called a civil war (*n.*).

A war fought in defence of, or to spread, a religion is known as a holy war (*n.*). The

Crusades were holy wars waged against the Mohammedans.

Writers say that a war-cloud (*n.*) has arisen when there seems to be a likelihood of war owing to a quarrel between nations. In earlier times soldiers shouted a war-cry (*n.*) as they charged in battle or rallied during an attack. This was usually a name or phrase showing for whom or for what cause they were fighting. Nowadays a political catchword or phrase used to influence electors is known as a war-cry. The war-cries of savages are battle-shouts usually designed to intimidate the opposing side, and a war-dance (*n.*) is a ceremonial dance practised among primitive peoples as a preparation for battle.

An army or navy is on a war footing when ready for war. This means that all reservists, etc., have been called back to their depots or to their ships, so that all units are at full strength. The ancient Romans worshipped Mars as their war-god (*n.*), that is, a god believed to possess the power of giving victory in war. A war grave (*n.*) is the grave of a soldier who has died on active service. The graves of those who fell in the World War and were buried in the war areas are known especially as war-graves.

The war-head (*n.*) of a torpedo is the chamber at its nose filled with explosives. This head is not used in peace practice, its place being taken by a head of the same weight, but quite harmless. The term war-horse (*n.*) denotes a horse ridden by a warrior in former wars. This term is archaic or poetical, except when used in a figurative sense. We say, for instance, that a veteran soldier or politician, when he is stirred by the memories of former campaigns or triumphs, is like an old war-horse.

British subjects who left their own country to serve overseas during the World War were granted a war medal (*n.*) whether they entered a theatre of war or not. This medal is of silver, inscribed with the dates of the war, and the ribbon has an orange centre bordered with blue, black, and white stripes. A similar medal in bronze was awarded to British subjects who had served in foreign labour corps in any theatre of war.

The War Office (*n.*) is a British Government department managing the affairs of the army. The Secretary of State for War, at its head, is assisted by the Army Council. Its headquarters are situated in a large building, also named the War Office, in Whitehall, London.

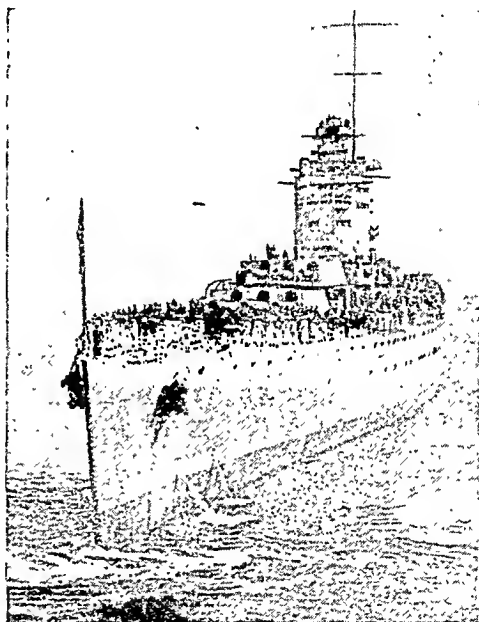
The North American Indian used to put war-paint (*n.*) on his face and body before going into battle. A person in ceremonial dress, or who is dressed up for an occasion, is said colloquially to be in full war-paint. A political party in favour of war is described as a war party (*n.*); so also is a party of Indian braves which has taken the

war-path (*n.*), that is, a trail or road leading to an enemy whom they mean to attack. In a figurative sense a person who is thoroughly roused and ready to engage in a struggle of some kind is said to be on the war-path.

A War Savings certificate (*n.*) was a form of British Government security issued during the World War to attract the savings of small investors. It was purchasable at fifteen shillings and sixpence, a pound being repaid for it at the end of five years. These certificates have been continued at a lower rate of interest, under the name of National Savings certificates.

A warship (*n.*) is a ship that is armed for use in war. Formerly a large warship belonging to a country's navy was known as a man-of-war.

A war shrine (*n.*) is a memorial set up on a street wall, or in a church porch, etc., to commemorate men of the neighbourhood who have fallen in a war, especially the World War.



Warship. — A striking view of the warship "Rodney," showing lofty control tower and heavy armament.

A war-song (*n.*) is a song of a warlike character, or one sung by savages during a war-dance or before a fight.

By the end of the World War millions of people were war-wearied (*adj.*) and war-worn (*adj.*), that is, exhausted by their experiences of war.

The war-whoop (*n.*) of the North American Indian is a loud cry uttered when going into battle. It should be the ideal of all Christians to render the world warless (*wör' lès, adj.*), or free from war. Unfortunately warlike (*wör' lîk, adj.*), or bellicose,

instincts sometimes get the better of civilized nations and plunge them into war. A war is preceded by warlike preparations, that is, preparations which are a sign of coming war.

Of Teut. origin. O. Northern F. *werre*, O.H.G. *werra* quarrel, strife, confusion, *werran* to embroil; cp. Dutch *warren*, G. (*ver*)*wirren*. Akin to E. *worse*. SYN.: *n.* Enmity, hostility, strife. ANT.: *n.* Peace.

waratah (war' á ta), *n.* An Australian shrub (*Telopea speciosissima*), bearing terminal clusters of crimson or scarlet flowers; a kind of camellia.

Native Australian name.

warble [1] (wör' bl), *n.* A small, hard tumour or swelling on the back of a horse or other animal. (F. *nodus*.)

Origin doubtful, probably akin to M. Swed. *varbulde* boil, from *var* pus, *bulde* tumour.

warble [2] (wör' bl), *v.i.* To sing in a continuous trilling or quavering manner, as a bird; to sound thus; to make a gentle melodious sound, as a brook. *v.t.* To speak or utter in the manner of a bird's song. *n.* The act or sound of warbling; a warbled song. (F. *gazouiller*, *grisoler*, *murmurer*; *gazouiller*, *moduler*; *gazouillement*, *ramage*.)



Warbler.—The garden warbler, one of a numerous family of songsters commonly called warblers.

In the daytime the nightingale may sometimes be heard softly warbling the song that it sings so splendidly at night. Many British birds are given the popular name of warbler (wörb' lér, *n.*), especially some, such as the blackcap and the white-throat, of the genus *Sylvia*. A person who warbles a song is jocularly called a warbler. Singing birds are sometimes described in poetry or poetical prose as warbling (wörb' ling, *adj.*) birds. A warbling brook is one

that warbles or flows warblingly (wörb' ling li, *adv.*) along.

M.E. *werbeln*, O.F. *werbler*, from O.H.G. *werbel* plectrum, also a rattle, probably something that is whirled or that revolves (G. *wirbel*); akin to E. *whirl*, *whorl*.

ward (wörd), *n.* The act of watching or guarding; custody or confinement; control or guardianship; a minor or other person in charge of a guardian, or of the court of chancery; an administrative division of a borough or city; a division or apartment in a hospital or workhouse containing a number of inmates; a projection inside a lock to prevent any key but the right one from turning; a notch in a key corresponding to such a projection. *v.t.* To turn aside; to parry; to keep (off). (F. *action de garder*, *tutelle*, *pupille*, *arrondissement*, *salle*, *garde*; *parer*, *détourner*.)

In its first sense this word is archaic, except in the alliterative phrase "watch and ward," which means surveillance or guardianship. An isolation ward in a hospital is an apartment where patients suffering from infectious diseases are isolated from the patients in other wards. A workhouse has a casual ward in which tramps and homeless people are given accommodation for the night. A blow is warded off by parrying it, or causing it to glance off, and in fencing a parry was formerly called a ward. Dangers are said to be warded off when they are averted.

Boroughs are divided into wards, and at municipal elections each ward is entitled to elect a certain number of men and women to sit on the city or borough council.

An old name for a meeting of the citizens of a ward is ward-mote (*n.*). Such meetings of the liverymen in the City of London under an alderman are still known as ward-motes.

A ward-room (*n.*) in a battle-ship is a mess-room for the use of commissioned officers above the rank of sub-lieutenant. Such officers as a body are sometimes termed the ward-room. The word wardship (*n.*) means guardianship, especially of a ward or person under ward.

A.-S. *weard* (masc.) guard, keeper, (fem.) watching, protection; cp. G. *wart* warden, O. Norse *vörð-r* warden, guard, watching. *v.* A.-S. *weardian* to guard, keep; cp. G. *warlen* to wait, attend to, O. Norse *varða* to answer for, watch, defend. Akin to E. *wary* Guard is a doublet. SYN.: *n.* Guard, protection, watch. *v.* Parry.

warden [1] (wör' dén), *n.* A keeper; a guardian; the head of a school or college. (F. *gardien*, *gouverneur*, *recteur*.)

In former times the frontiers between England and Scotland or Wales were guarded by powerful barons known as lords wardens of the marches. The naval defence of England was once entrusted to the Warden of the Cinque Ports (*n.*). This is still a title

of the governor of Dover. At Oxford University the heads of certain colleges are known as wardens. Their office is termed a wardenship (*n.*).

Anglo-F. *wardein*, from O.F. *warder* to ward. SYN.: Custodian, guardian, keeper, protector.

warden [2] (wör' dën), *n.* An old kind of cooking pear that may be stored for a time without deteriorating. (F. *poire de garde*.)

From O.F. *warder* (F. *garder*) to keep.

warder (wör' dër), *n.* A keeper: a jailer; a sentinel. (F. *gardien*, *geôlier*.)

Male officials in charge of prisoners in jails are known as warders, a woman performing similar duties among female prisoners being a wardress (wör' drës, *n.*). In the sense of sentinel or watchman the word is archaic.

From *ward* (to guard) and agent suffix *-er*.

wardrobe (wörd' rōb), *n.* A cupboard, large movable cabinet, or other receptacle, used for holding clothes; a person's clothing collectively. (F. *armoire*, *garde-robe*.)

A woman keeps part of her wardrobe, or stock of garments, in a wardrobe, which is usually a movable cupboard in which clothes can be hung without being folded. A wardrobe-dealer (*n.*) is a person who buys and re-sells cast-off clothing.

O.F. *wardrobe*, F. *garderobe*. See *ward*.

ward-room (wörd' room). For this word and wardship see *under ward*.

ware [1] (wär), *n.* Manufactured articles of a specified kind; pottery; (*pl.*) articles of merchandise; goods for sale. (F. *marchandise*, *poterie*, *articles*, *denrée*.)

This word is generally found in compounds, such as hardware, china-ware, and earthenware. It is used also in the names of different types of pottery, as Wedgwood ware and Staffordshire ware. The commodities offered for sale by a shopkeeper are his wares.

A warehouse (wār' hous, *n.*) is a building, or part of a building, in which wares, or goods, are stored or kept before being sold. A bonded warehouse is a government building in which imported goods, on which a duty is payable, are kept in bond until the importer pays the tax due on them. To warehouse (*v.t.*) goods is to store them in a warehouse. Furniture placed in a depository is said to be warehoused. A warehouseman (wār' hous mæn, *n.*) is a man who is employed in or has charge of a warehouse.

A.-S. *waru* ware, protection; cp. Dutch *waar*, G. *ware*, O. Norse *vara*. The idea is probably that of things that are guarded, from root *wer* to keep.

ware [2] (wär), *adj.* In poetry, aware or watchful. *v.t. imperative.* Beware!; look out for!; guard against!; keep clear of! (F. *qui sait, en éveil; gare!*)

The adjective is now archaic. In his poem, "Drake's Drum," Sir Henry Newbolt wrote that if the Spaniards ever invaded Devon they would find Drake "ware an' wakin', as they found him long ago." In hunting, a rider may warn his companions of a dangerous wire fence by shouting out "Ware wire!"

A.-S. *waer*; cp. Dutch *gewaar*, G. *gewahr*, O. Norse *var-r*, perhaps akin to L. *vereri* to respect, Gr. *horan* to see, look out.

warfare (wör' fär), *n.* A state of war; military operations; hostilities; strife. (F. *guerre*.)

From E. *war*, and *-fare* journey (A.-S. *faru*). SYN.: *n.* Conflict, strife. ANT.: *n.* Peace.

warily (wār' i li). For this word and wariness see *under wary*.

warless (wör' lës). For this word, warlike, etc., see *under war*.

warlock (wör' lok), *n.* A wizard or sorcerer. (F. *sorcier*.)

M.E. *warloghe* liar, traitor, wizard, from A.-S. *wærlogha* one who breaks his pledge, from *wær* faith, pledge (akin to L. *verus* true), *loga* liar, from *leogan* to lie.

warm (wörm), *adj.* Moderately hot; at a somewhat high temperature; giving out heat; glowing with exercise, etc.; of clothing, etc., retaining hotly heat; of colours, containing a predominance of rich reds or yellows; suggesting warmth; ardent; emotional; enthusiastic; hearty; excited; animated; of a fight, vigorous; vehement; of the scent in hunting, fresh or strong; in children's games, being near to finding or guessing the object sought. *n.* An act or spell of making oneself, etc., warm. *v.t.* To make warm; to make enthusiastic or ardent. *v.i.* To become warm; to grow enthusiastic, zealous, or sympathetic. (F. *chaud*, *ardent*, *plein d'ardeur*, *chaleureux*, *animé*, *vigoureux*, *véhément*; *un air de feu*; *chauffer*; *se chauffer*, *s'animer*.)

On a warm day we do not need to wear warm clothing, nor do we require fires to warm our living-rooms. Close friends give each other a warm, or cordial, welcome.



Warder.—Prisoners working at the dough trough in a jail, while a warden looks on, keeping a watchful eye on his charges.

Political meetings sometimes produce warm discussions. To warm to a person means to begin to feel kindly towards him.

In the game of hunt-the-thimble, a player is said to be warm when he is close to the hidden thimble, and cold when away from it. We warm up our bodies on a cold day by taking exercise. A strenuous occupation is sometimes described as warm work. Troops give an enemy a warm reception when they receive them with a vigorous resistance. Colours compounded mainly of red and yellow are called warm colours, as opposed to cold colours, in which blue or green preponderates.

Birds and mammals are warm-blooded (*adj.*) animals, that is, they have warm blood, ranging in temperature between 98 degrees and 112 degrees Fahrenheit. Fish on the other hand, are cold-blooded. Affectionate, kindly people are said to be warm-hearted (*adj.*). They have the quality of warm-heartedness (*n.*) and treat other people warm-heartedly (*adv.*). A warmer (*wörm' er, n.*) is an apparatus for warming things, or for giving warmth, such as a foot-warmer. Warming (*wörm' ing, n.*) is the action of making warm.

The old-fashioned warming-pan (*n.*), used for airing beds, consists of a copper or brass pan, closed by a lid, and mounted on a long handle. The pan was filled with live coals, and moved up and down in the bed. In a figurative sense, a warming-pan is a person who holds a post for the time being till someone else is ready to take it.

The sun shines warmly (*wörm' li, adv.*) on us when it imparts warmth (*wörmth, n.*), that is, a temperate heat. A moderately heated state of the atmosphere, etc., is also known as warmth. People shake hands warmly when they do so with warmth of feeling, that is, with heartiness or enthusiasm. To keep warm in winter we need to be warmly, but not heavily, clad, because the body loses warmth rapidly in a low temperature.

Most controversial matters are disputed warmly, or vehemently, at some time or other by people holding opposite views regarding them. The painter, J. M. W. Turner, is famed for the warmth of many of his sunsets. This means a glowing effect obtained by the use of warm colours.

A.-S. *wearm*; cp. Dutch and G. *warm*, O. Norse *varm-r*; perhaps akin to O.L. *formus* warm, Gr. *thermos*, Sansk. *gharma*. SYN.: *adj.* Ardent, enthusiastic, fervent, glowing, zealous. ANT.: *adj.* Chill, cold, cool, frigid, unenthusiastic.

warn (*wörn*), *v.t.* To give notice to; to inform beforehand; to caution or put on guard (against); to admonish; to notify

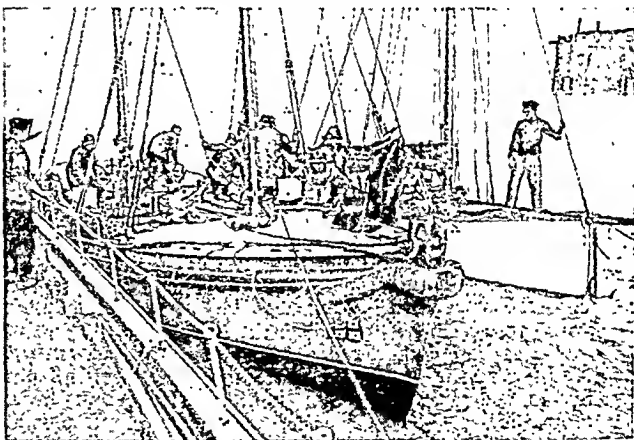
(a person) to keep (away, off, etc.). (F. *avertir, prévenir, notifier, précautionner.*)

Lighthouses, lightships, and buoys warn sailors of the presence or position of dangerous shoals and rocks. Sometimes a bell, having a clapper swung by the tide, is used to give warning (*wörn' ing, n.*), or previous notification, of such dangers. In Association and Rugby football, a warning, or caution, is issued to a player guilty of rough or ungentlemanly conduct. For a second offence a player may be ordered off the field.

Dull heavy clouds may be said to warn us that rain is coming. Children cannot be too often warned, or put on guard, against playing in the roadway. When spoken to warningly (*wörn' ing li, adv.*), or by way of a warning, we should give due attention to the caution or admonishment.

In biology, strongly contrasted and conspicuous colours on the bodies of certain animals are known as warning colours (*n. pl.*) because they are supposed to act as warnings to possible enemies. Wasps are warningly coloured with black and yellow bands. Other animals that are poisonous or inedible, or that have some other unpleasant characteristic, are similarly marked.

A.-S. *warenian*; cp. G. *warnen*; akin to *wary*. SYN.: Admonish, caution, forewarn.



Warp.—Lifeboatmen warping a yacht alongside after salving it and bringing it into harbour.

warp (*wörp*), *n.* The threads running lengthwise in a woven fabric; a hawser used in towing a ship, etc.; a twist or distortion in timber, etc., due to uneven shrinkage or swelling; the state of being twisted; a perversity of disposition; a stratum of sediment deposited on land by standing water. *v.t.* To turn or twist out of shape; to distort or pervert (the mind, etc.); to fertilize by flooding artificially with silt-laden water; to tow or move (a ship) with a line attached to a buoy, anchor, etc.; to arrange (warp yarns) on a beam for weaving. *v.i.* To become twisted, crooked, or perverted. (F. *chaîne*,

touée, cambrure, torsion, perversion, colmate; faire déjeter, colmater, touer, ourdir; se déjeter, se fausser.)

A thin board warps quickly in a hot sun. It becomes curved on the exposed side owing to unequal expansion. A person's nature may be warped by disappointment, so that he turns cynical and suspicious. In harbours ships are warped, or moved, to their berths by means of a warp attached to a buoy or other fixed object. Poor or impoverished land near rivers is sometimes improved by warping. It is enclosed by a low bank known as a warping-bank (*n.*), and then flooded with silt-laden river water. The alluvial deposit, or warp, left by the standing water increases its fertility.

A.-S. *wearp*, from *weorpan* to throw; cp. Swed. *varp*, draught of a net, warp, O. Norse *varp* a casting, throwing, M.H.G. *warf* warp in weaving. v. A.-S. *weorpan*; cp. Dutch *werpen*, G. *werfen*, O. Norse *verpa* (all meaning throw).

warrant (wor' ant), *v.t.* To answer for; to guarantee; to justify; to serve as a guarantee for. *n.* Anything that authorizes or justifies an action; a document conferring power or authority on a person or persons. (F. *garantir, certifier, justifier; autorisation, mandat.*)

A salesman who warrants the articles he sells to be of good quality is a warrantor (wor' ant or, *n.*), or war-ranter (wor' ant er, *n.*). He probably gives what lawyers call a warranty (wor' an ti, *n.*), or guarantee, in writing to the warrantee (wor' an tē, *n.*).

An action which may be justified or defended is warrantable (wor' an táb, *adj.*), and we may prove its warrantableness (wor' ant ábl nēs, *n.*) by showing that it was done warrantably (wor' ant áb li, *adv.*), that is, with good authority. A warrant of attorney (*n.*) is a document authorizing one person to act on behalf of another. A warrant-officer (*n.*) is an officer in the Army or Navy next below a commissioned officer, and holding rank by a warrant.

O.F. *warrant, garant*, of Teut. origin, O.H.G. *werēnd*. See guarantee. SYN.: v. Guarantee, justify, vouch. *n.* Authorization, sanction, surety, voucher.

warren (wor' en), *n.* A piece of ground in which rabbits live or are preserved. (F. *garenne.*)

All over the country there are rabbit warrens, or stretches of land which are left to the rabbits. Usually this is poor land, such as the warren outside Folkestone. A person who looks after such a piece of

ground and the rabbits that live there is called a warrener (wor' en er, *n.*).

Of Teut. origin, O.F. *waresne, warenne, varenne, garenne*, from O.H.G. *warjan* to protect = G. *wahren* to watch over, preserve.

warrigal (wor' i gál). This is the native name of the dingo. See dingo.

warrior (wor' i or), *n.* A fighting-man or soldier; a man famous in warfare. (F. *militaire, soldat, guerrier.*)

M.E. *werreour*, O.F. *werreieur, guerreieur*, from *werre, guerre* war. See war.

wart (wört), *n.* A small, hardish outgrowth on the skin; a small protuberance on the surface of an animal or plant. (F. *verru, excroissance.*)

Warts are not painful, but warty (wört' i, *adj.*) hands are very unsightly, and should be treated until the skin becomes smooth and wartless (wört' lēs, *adj.*).

Some gourds are said to be warted (wört' éd, *adj.*), and we speak of the warty, or warted, toad, as compared with the smooth-skinned frog.

The very ugly wart-hog (*n.*)—*Phacochoerus*—of Africa owes its name to the protuberances under its eyes. It has a long coarse mane. Potatoes are sometimes affected with a fungoid growth on their tubers and stems called wart disease (*n.*).

A.-S. *wearte*; cp. Dutch *wat*, G. *warze*; perhaps akin to wort.

wary (wār' i), *adj.* On the watch against dangers; cautious; circumspect. (F. *avisé, prudent, circonspect.*)

A motor driver should be wary, or on the look-out, when approaching cross-roads, and a sentry should be wary about admitting strangers within the lines. Wariness (wār' i nēs, *n.*), therefore, is useful both in peace and war, and we are often warned to walk warily

(wār' i li, *adv.*), or to be careful what we do.

From *ware* [2] with suffix -y. SYN.: Careful, cautious, guarded. ANT.: Careless, heedless, unwary.

was (woz). Part of the verb "to be," used in the first and third person singular of the past tense.

The archaic second person singular of the past tense is *wast* (wost), or *wert*, used with the archaic pronoun "thou." It has been replaced in ordinary use by the modern second person singular "you were."

A.-S. *waes*, from *wesan* to be; cp. Dutch *was*, G. *war*, O. Norse *var*; the root (one of three used in the verb to be) occurs also in Goth. *wisan*, Sansk. *vas* to remain, dwell.

wash (vosh), *v.t.* To clean with water or other liquid; to remove dirt from (some



Warrant-officer.—A Naval warrant-officer, who holds rank by an Admiralty warrant.

object) in this way; to purify; to dash against; to sweep along or away; to free (ore or coal) of rubbish by a stream of water; to cover with a thin coat of colour; to plate with a thin coat of metal. *v.i.* To cleanse the face, hands, or body with water; to wash clothes; to admit of being washed without fading; of water, to sweep, move, or splash along, over, etc. *n.* The act of washing; the state of being washed; the articles washed at one time; the motion of a body of water, especially the swell, caused by the passage of a vessel; soil removed and accumulated by water; a thin liquid food; a medicinal lotion; a thin coat of colour or metal; ground sometimes covered by a sea or river; the blade of an oar. (F. *laver*, *blanchir*, *purifier*, *arroser*, *débouvrer*, *colorier*, *recoirvir*; *se laver*, *faire la lessive*, *blanchir*, *couler*; *lavage*, *lessive*, *clapottage*, *alluvion*, *lavasse*, *cosmétique*, *lavis*, *lame*, *plat*.)

Clothing sent to the wash is known as washing (wash'ing, *n.*), both before and after it has undergone the process of washing, or being washed. The wash, or swell, caused by the passing of a big liner may endanger a small boat.



Wash.—Washing day on H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth."
The wash is hanging out to dry.

In a special sense, a washer (wash'ér, *n.*) is a ring or disk fixed under the screw of a tap, etc., or between two joints, in order to tighten the connexion and prevent leakage. Ordinarily, a washer means one who washes, or else an apparatus for washing. A washerman (wash'ér mán, *n.*), or a washerwoman (wash'ér wum án, *n.*), who washes clothes, scrubs certain articles on a ribbed board called a wash-board (*n.*). This name is also given to a wooden skirting-board round the walls of a room, and to planking fixed on

edge round the bows and sides of a boat to prevent water from coming aboard.

A wash-boiler (*n.*) is a vessel in which clothes are boiled to clean them. Wash-day (*n.*), or washing-day (*n.*), is that day of the week on which washing is done at home. Some houses have a room or building, called a wash-house (*n.*), used only for laundry work. It may contain a wash-tub (*n.*), which is a large wooden tub made specially for washing clothes in, and perhaps also a washing-machine (*n.*), an apparatus for stirring clothes mechanically. Some people use a preparation known as washing-powder (*n.*) to expedite the washing of clothes.

We wash our hands in a wash-basin (*n.*), or washing-basin (*n.*), which may stand on a wooden wash-stand (*n.*). Dirty plates are washed in a wash-bowl (*n.*). A chemist washes gases and solids in an apparatus called a wash-bottle (*n.*). A wash-cloth (*n.*) is a dish-cloth.

The process called wash-gilding (*n.*), or water-gilding, consists in covering a metal surface with an amalgam of gold and mercury and driving off the mercury with heat, so leaving a film of pure gold on the surface. Plate is polished with wash-leather (*n.*), also called chamois leather. A wash-out (*n.*) on a road or railway is a gully scooped across it by a sudden rush of water from a stream in flood.

A fabric is washable (wash' ábl, *adj.*) if its colours do not run when washed, or if its texture is not impoverished. Tea is sometimes said to be washy (wash' i, *adj.*) if it is weak. A painting is done washily (wash' i li, *adv.*), and has washiness (wash' i nés, *n.*), which is the quality or state of being washy, if it lacks strength and vigour.

M.E. *waschen*, A.-S. *wascan*; cp. Dutch *wassen*, G. *waschen*, O. Norse *vaska*; for *wat-skam*, akin to *wet*, *water*. SYN.: *v.* Cleanse, launder, lave, purge. ANT.: *v.* Besmire, dirty, pollute, taint.

Washingtonia (wash ing tō' ni à), *n.* A name for a gigantic palm-tree (*Neo-Washingtonia filifera*) with spreading fan-shaped leaves and white flowers, growing in southern California. (F. *washingtonie*.)

Named after the first president of the U.S.A.

wasp (wosp), *n.* An insect belonging to the section Vespoidae of the order Hymenoptera, especially *Vespa vulgaris*, the common wasp; a malicious person. (F. *guêpe*.)

The common wasp is a large four-winged insect, marked with bright black and yellow stripes, having a very slender waist and a formidable sting. It is a social insect, many thousands living in an underground nest, which is filled with six-sided cells made of a papery material prepared by the wasps from chewed wood.

Short-tempered people are sometimes said to be waspish (wosp' ish, *adj.*), and to behave waspishly (wosp' ish li, *adv.*). Their bad temper may be referred to as waspishness (wosp' ish nés, *n.*).

At one time women wore dresses laced very tightly round the waist and were sometimes said to be wasp-waisted (*adj.*). The name of wasp-bee (*n.*) is given to a bee of the genus *Nomada*, and that of wasp-beetle (*n.*) to *Clytix arietis*; both have wasp-like colouring. The wasp-fly (*n.*) is a fly resembling the hornet in appearance, or else an artificial fly used by anglers.

M.E. *waspe*, A.-S. *waesp*, *waeps*, *waefs*; cp. Dutch *wesp*. G. *wespe*, O.H.G. *wafsa*, *wefsa*, L. *vespa*, akin to E. *weave*, from the nature of its nest.



Wasp.—A queen wasp hibernating.

wassail (wos' l; wäs' l), *n.* A festival; a carouse or feast; spiced ale or other liquor drunk for a wassail. *v.i.* To make merry or carouse. (F. *ripaille*, *bière épicee*; *faire ripaille*.)

In Anglo-Saxon, wassail means good health. The word, therefore, came to be used for feasts at which the feasters drank to one another, calling out the salutation "wassail," and also for the drink prepared for these feasts. Such a feaster was a wassailer (wos' l'ér; wäs' l'ér, *n.*), and he drank out of a wassail-bowl (*n.*), wassail-cup (*n.*), or wassail-horn (*n.*).

A.-S. *wes hāl* be hale, of good health, from *wes* imperative of *wesan* to be, *hāl* hale, whole. See was, hale, whole.

wast (wost). This is the second person singular of the past tense of be. See was.

waste (wäst), *adj.* Devastated; desolate; ruined; resembling a desert or wilderness; lying untilled; unfit for its original use; worthless; left over. *v.t.* To devastate; to wear away; to squander; in law, to injure by neglect. *v.i.* To dwindle; to lose weight; to bring down one's weight. *n.* The act of devastating or squandering; loss by wasting; a desert; that which is left over; refuse; in law, damage to property caused by neglect. (F. *dévasté*, *désert*, *en ruine*, *en friche*, *sans valeur*, *de rebut*, *de reste*; *dévaster*, *user*, *gaspiller*, *négliger d'entretenir*; *diminuer*, *s'alléger*; *gaspillage*, *perte*, *terre désert*, *déchet*, *dégât*.)

An army lays waste an invaded district when it devastates it, burning houses and crops. We throw old envelopes and letters, and other odds and ends of used paper into a waste-basket (*n.*), or waste-paper basket (*n.*). Some people earn their living by collecting waste-paper (*n.*), which is paper already printed or written on, such as old letters, newspapers, or books, and other paper of no value. This they sell

to paper manufacturers for pulping and making again into paper.

In some businesses particulars of all transactions carried through are entered at once in a book called a waste-book (*n.*), from which they are later transferred to the ledgers. The waste-pipe (*n.*) of a bath is the pipe through which used water is discharged. The word wastage (wäst' ij, *n.*) means loss through use, leakage, decay, or from any other cause.

It is wasteful (wäst' fül, *adj.*), that is, extravagant, to light a large fire to boil a little water. Foolish people spend their money wastefully (wäst' fül li, *adv.*), and later regret their wastefulness (wäst' fül nés, *n.*), which is the quality or state of being wasteful. Fortunately for us, air is wasteless (wäst' lès, *adj.*), that is, inexhaustible.

A waster (wäst' ér, *n.*) is a person who wastes in any sense, especially one who wastes money, time, or opportunities. Like wastrel (wäst' rel, *n.*), the word also means a thing spoilt in manufacture and a good-for-nothing fellow.

Adj. O.F. *wast* (also *guast*), L. *vastus* unoccupied, desert (distinct from *vastus* vast), cognate with O.H.G. *wuosti* (G. *wrest*), which has influenced the F. word. *v.* O.F. *waster* (F. *gâter*), L. *vastāre* to lay waste, from *vastus*, A.-S. *wāster* a desert is cognate. *SYN.*: *adj.* Bare, barren, superfluous, unpopulated. *v.* Decay, decline, destroy, dwindle, ruin. *n.* Desolation, havoc; squandering, wilderness. *ANT.*: *adj.* Cultivated, useful. *v.* Grow, flourish, increase, save. *n.* Economy, frugality, gain, increase, thrift.



Watch.—Eton boys watching the historic wall-game played annually between Collegers and Oppidans.

watch (woch), *n.* The act or state of watching or keeping guard; constant attention; vigilance; a watchman; one of the

divisions into which the Romans and Jews divided the night; one of the spells of duty on board ship; one of the two divisions into which a ship's crew is divided; a pocket timepiece worked by a spring. *v.i.* To be on the watch or look-out; to act as sentinel or guard; to remain awake. *v.i.* To keep an eye on; to observe the movements of; to await (one's time). (F. *garde, guet, veillée, vigilance, surveillance, veilleur, veille, quart, montre*; être à l'affût, être en faction, veiller; guetter, épier, attendre.)

A nurse watches or keeps watch by the sick-bed of her patient. A policeman watches a suspected thief in order to obtain proof of his guilt.

The two watches of a ship are called the starboard watch and the port watch. The first is under the second officer, acting in place of the captain—who does not stand a watch—and the second is under the first officer. A ship's day of twenty-four hours is divided into seven watches, five of four hours each, and two dog-watches of two hours each—from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. As the starboard and port watches of men are on duty alternately, the dog-watches cause the spells of duty to fall differently each day, so that the same watch is not on duty in the middle of the night twice in succession.

A continuous watch is called watch and ward (*n.*). In feudal times the obligation of watch and ward, that is, the regular guard of the town by night and day, was shared by all citizens, whose duty it was to detain strangers and give the alarm in the case of fugitives from justice. A sentry has a watch-box (*n.*), now usually called a sentry-box, in which to shelter. Many people keep a watch-dog (*n.*) in or near the house, to warn them by its barking of the approach of strangers. A watch-fire (*n.*) is one kept burning through the night in a camp, or one used as a signal. A watch-house (*n.*) is the building occupied by a watch or guard, or else a lock-up for prisoners.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries watchmen (*woch' mèn, n.pl.*) patrolled the streets at night, as police do now, and called out, at intervals, the time and state of the weather. To-day, a watchman is employed to guard houses and property at night. The last night of the year is called watch-night (*n.*). Services are held on that night in many churches, lasting into the New Year. A watch-tower (*n.*) is a tall tower from which a sentinel may keep watch, and a watch-word (*n.*) means a password. Figuratively, watchword means the motto or catchword of a party or society.

A watcher (*woch' ér, n.*), that is, one who watches, has to remain watchful (*woch' fûl, adj.*), that is, vigilant, and observe things watchfully (*woch' fûl li, adv.*), or in a watchful manner, since much may depend on his watchfulness (*woch' fûl nès, n.*).

A watch or timepiece is enclosed in a metal case, called a watch-case (*n.*), and has a flat or convex watch-glass (*n.*) to protect the dial. A pocket watch, as distinguished from a wristlet watch, is often secured to the person by a watch-chain (*n.*) or watch-guard (*n.*). A watch-key (*n.*) is a key used for winding up a watch. A watchmaker (*n.*) is a person who makes watches. The manufacture of watches, called watch-making (*n.*), is a very ancient industry.

Watches are lubricated with watchmaker's oil (*n.*), or watch-oil (*n.*), a very thin kind of oil. The spring which drives a watch is called either the main-spring or the watch-spring (*n.*).

M.E. *wacche*; A.-S. *waecce*, from the *v.*; cp. Dutch *waak*, G. *wache*. *v.* A.-S. *waeco* = *wacian*. See wake. SYN.: *n.* Guard, sentinel, surveillance, vigil. *v.* Guard, heed, observe, tend. ANT.: *v.* Neglect, overlook.



Water.—An Indian water-carrier with a bottle of water slung from his shoulder.

water (*waw' tēr, n.*) A colourless, odourless and tasteless liquid formed by the combination of two volumes of oxygen with one volume of hydrogen; a liquid which consists chiefly of water; water collected in a body, such as an ocean, lake, or river; a fluid secreted by the body; the transparency of a diamond or other precious stone; in finance, stock issued without provision for the payment of interest thereon; the sheen on silk, linen, etc. *v.i.* To apply water to; to irrigate; to supply with water; to cause to overflow with water; to weaken (a liquid) by adding water; to increase (stock) without increase of assets; to give a peculiar sheen to

(silk, etc.). *v.z.* To run or overflow with water; to take in water; of cattle, etc., to drink. (F. *eau, humeur, lustre; arroser, délayer, abreuver, inonder, couper, moirer; couler, déborder, faire de l'eau, s'abreuver.*)

A diamond of the first water is one of great purity and brilliance. Brandy, whisky, and other spirits are spoken of as strong waters. An excuse may be said to hold water if it appears to be a good one. When trade is bad it may be difficult to keep one's head above water, that is, to avoid disaster.

The water which combines with a chemical salt when it crystallizes is called the water of crystallization (*n.*). The disease, water on the brain (*n.*), is due to the collection of fluid between the skull and the brain or in the brain itself. A water-bailiff (*n.*) is an official who watches a river to see that it is not poached, or an official who inspects ships while under way in certain areas of the sea. A water-bath is a device for keeping a substance at a heat not greater than that of boiling water. The substance—ghee for example—is placed in an inner vessel, which dips into an outer vessel containing boiling water.

Invalids may have to lie on a water-bed (*n.*), that is, a rubber mattress filled with water, to avoid getting bed-sores. A water-bellows (*n.*), an open-bottomed chamber with valves, is moved up and down in the water to create a blast of air. A water-beetle (*n.*) is a beetle that lives in water. A water-bird (*n.*), or waterfowl (*n.*), is one living by water. The term waterfowl is often used collectively. The water-buck (*n.*) is a large antelope (*Cobus ellipsiprymnus*) found in various parts of Africa. It haunts steep stony ground.

Goods carried in ships and barges are water-borne (*adj.*). Water-carriage (*n.*) means conveyance by water. A water-carrier (*n.*) is one who or that which carries water. A water-cart (*n.*) is a tank on wheels for taking water from place to place or for watering the streets. Hydraulic cement is sometimes called water-cement (*n.*). A water-chute (*n.*) is a long inclined slope down which boat-shaped sledges rush into a pool of water. A water-clock (*n.*) is a device for measuring time by the escape of water from a vessel.

A water-colour (*n.*) is a pigment mixed with water for use, or a painting done in water-colours (*n.pl.*). An artist who uses these is called a water-colourist (*n.*). An engine is said to be water-cooled (*adj.*) if its cylinders are prevented from becoming

very hot by means of water circulating round them.

All kinds of ships and boats are water-craft (*n.*). A locomotive is supplied with water by a water-crane (*n.*) or, alternately, by a water-pillar (*n.*), which is a hollow iron pillar with a revolving arm and hose at the top, through which the water flows. A watercourse (*n.*) may be a stream or brook, or an artificial channel made to carry water. Many people like to eat watercress (*n.*), a hot-tasting plant of the nasturtium family



Watercress.—Gathering watercress. Inset, a sprig of watercress in bloom.

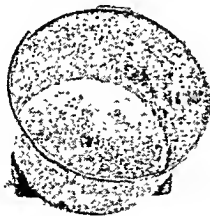
which grows in streams and ditches. A water-cure (*n.*) is a course of hydropathic treatment for illness.

A dog fond of going into the water is a water-dog (*n.*). The water-spaniel (*n.*) is such a dog; it is used for retrieving game that falls in water. Land is freed of water by making a channel, called a water-drain (*n.*), in it at a considerable depth.

The water-dropwort (*n.*) is a plant somewhat like celery, but very poisonous. The water-hemlock (*n.*), another plant of the same order, is poisonous; it bears clusters of white flowers and is found on the banks of streams. The tropical water hyacinth (*n.*) has rendered many rivers unnavigable by reason of its thick leaf-stalks, which choke paddle-wheels and screws.

The water-engine (*n.*) and the water-motor (*n.*) are both devices driven by the pressure of water. The first usually has pistons and guides like a steam-engine, and the second has a revolving wheel or drum.

A waterfall (*n.*) is a stream falling over a precipice or down a steep hillside. A water-finder (*n.*) is a person who professes to be able to find underground water by the movements of a rod or twig held in his hand. The water-flag (*n.*) is the common yellow iris, which grows in marshy places, and the water-flea (*n.*) a tiny crustacean



Water-clock.—An Algerian water-clock.

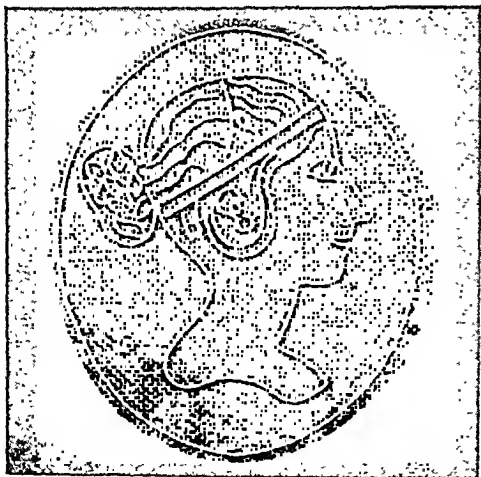
living in fresh water. A water-fly (*n.*) is any of several species of insects which hatch out of grubs living in water.

The gas called water-gas (*n.*) is made by passing dry steam through red-hot fuel. It is a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, and is used in gas-engines and also for mixing with other gases to give light and heat.

A water-gate (*n.*) is either a gate which controls the flow of water, or a gate giving access to a river, as that at the Tower of London. The level at which the water stands in a boiler is shown by a glass tube outside, called a water-gauge (*n.*), connected with the inside at top and bottom.

Silicate of sodium in jelly form is called water-glass (*n.*), or soluble glass. It is used for preserving eggs and for making stone waterproof. A water-ice (*n.*) is an ice made with water instead of milk or cream. A water-inch (*n.*) is the amount of water that will flow in twenty-four hours through a hole an inch in diameter or an inch square under a small pressure. The water-jacket (*n.*) of a motor-car's cylinder is the enclosed space surrounding it, through which water is circulated to keep the cylinder cool. A joint made watertight (*adj.*), that is, so that it will neither admit nor let out water, is called a water-joint (*n.*).

A water-kelpie (*n.*) is a cruel water-sprite (*n.*) which appears in many old Scottish legends. The water-nymph (*n.*) of classical mythology was a kindly goddess living in seas and rivers.



Watermark.—The negative of a watermark used for watermarking paper while in process of manufacture.

Rope is water-laid (*adj.*) if its strands are twisted in an anti-clockwise direction, or left-handedly. A water-lens (*n.*) is formed by enclosing water between two convex glasses. The surface of a body of water is at water-level (*n.*). The mean water-level of the sea is usually called mean

sea-level. The term water-level is also applied to a device used for levelling, containing water instead of spirit.

A ship is submerged in water up to the water-line (*n.*). If flooded with water, so that she wallows helplessly like a log, she is said to be waterlogged (*adj.*).

A water-main (*n.*) is one of the main pipes of a system from which buildings are supplied with water. A waterman (*n.*) means either a man who plies on the water with a boat for hire, or an oarsman. Skill shown by either of these is called watermanship (*n.*).

The so-called watermark (*n.*) on a sheet of paper is a semi-transparent design on it. Paper manufacturers watermark (*v.t.*) paper by pressing it with a roller on which the design is raised in relief, so that the paper is made thinner at the mark.

The leaves and beautiful flowers of the white and yellow water-lily (*n.*) float on the surface of the water. The water-melon (*n.*) is the fruit of a tropical plant, the *Citrullus vulgaris*. It is larger and more watery than the hot-house melon.

Water is measured by being passed through a device named a water-meter (*n.*). A water-mill (*n.*) is a mill driven by water passing over a water-wheel (*n.*) or through a turbine. The water-mite (*n.*) is a tiny creature which lives in water and propels itself by means of its hairy legs. The water-moccasin (*n.*) is a poisonous North American snake related to the rattle-snake; it lives in or near the water. Any moss that grows on water is called water-moss (*n.*).

A water-plane (*n.*) is an aeroplane designed to start from and alight on water. A water-plate (*n.*) is a plate or dish kept hot by hot water contained in a double or bottom jacket. The game of water-polo (*n.*) is played by two teams of swimmers, whose object is to throw the ball with their hands into their opponents' goal.

A great part of the world's electricity is generated by water-power (*n.*), which is the power of falling water. An outer garment made waterproof (*adj.*), that is, impervious to water, is called a waterproof (*n.*). A waterproofer (*n.*), that is, one who waterproofs cloth, generally uses for his work rubber or linseed oil.

The water-rail (*n.*) is a bird related to the corncrake and moor-hen. Its scientific name is *Rallus aquaticus*. A water-ram (*n.*) is an hydraulic ram for lifting water. The water-rat (*n.*), or water-vole (*n.*), is a rodent which lives in holes in river banks and feeds on water-plants.

A rate levied for the supply of water to houses is called a water-rate (*n.*). A person with a stream or river flowing through his property has certain rights called water rights (*n.pl.*). The most important is that he can bring an action for damages against anyone who diverts the water higher up.

A water-sail (*n.*), or studding-sail, is set close to the water and can only be used in fair weather. The water scorpion (*n.*) is an insect that lives in stagnant water; it preys on other insects. The water spider (*n.*) lives in a nest fastened below water to the stem of a plant. The nest, which is shaped like a bell, is kept filled with air by the spider, which rises repeatedly to the surface and takes down air with it. A water-seal (*n.*) is a body of water set in the bend of a pipe, to prevent air or gas from passing.

High ground separating two river systems is a watershed (*n.*). A water-shoot (*n.*) is a pipe or trough for discharging water.

The edge of a river or other body of water is often called the waterside (*n.*). In some countries water is carried about in a water-skin (*n.*), which is an animal's skin sewn up to form a large bottle. A water-snake (*n.*) is one of the many kinds of snake that live in water. The water-plant known as water-soldier (*n.*) is a native of Britain. It has stiff sword-like leaves and bears white flowers. Its botanical name is *Stratiotes aloides*.

The pillar of water reaching from the sea to the clouds, called a waterspout (*n.*), is caused by a whirlwind. Every town needs a water-supply (*n.*), which is a system of collecting water and conveying it through pipes to the houses. We say that a town has a good water-supply if it is provided with pure water in abundance.

Rain-water is prevented from running down a wall by a projecting ledge called a water-table (*n.*). Water-tiger (*n.*) is the term used for the larvae of some kinds of water-beetle. They feed upon other water-insects.

A water-tank (*n.*) is a large cistern for holding water. A water-tower (*n.*) is a tall tower of masonry, brickwork, or steel, carrying a large tank which supplies water under pressure to houses in the neighbourhood. A water-tube (*n.*) is a tube filled with water, forming part of a boiler, and exposed to the heat of the furnace. Many ponds in Britain have been choked by water-thyme (*n.*), also known as American weed because it was imported from America by a botanist.

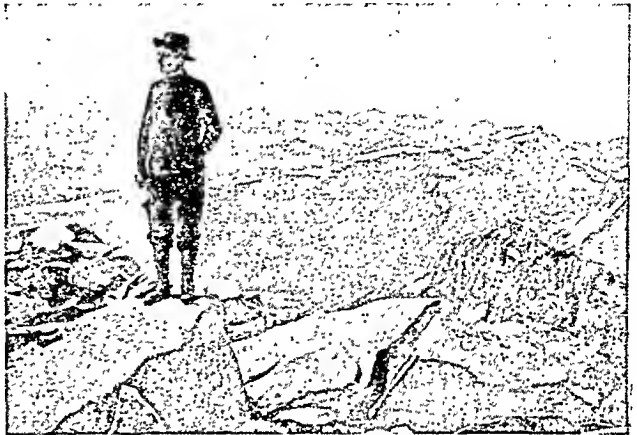
Any one of the pond-plants of the genus *Hottonia* is called a water-violet (*n.*). The water-wagtail (*n.*) is the pied wagtail. A waterway (*n.*) is any navigable channel. The waterways of a ship are thick planks round the edges of a deck with grooves in them to carry water to the scuppers.

Literally, a water-witch (*n.*) is a witch

or sprite living in the water, but the term is often applied to various quick-diving birds, and also to the storm-petrel.

The term water-works (*n.pl.*, often with *sing.* construction) is generally used to mean a place where water is collected and then filtered, and pumped by great engines into the main pipes of the district supplied. Sometimes it is used jocularly for crying, or shedding tears.

The pebbles in the bed of a stream become



Watershed. — A view in the Sierra Nevada, California. This mountain range forms a great watershed, popularly called the Divide.

water-worn (*adj.*), that is, rounded and smoothed by the wearing action of water. A waterer (*waw' tēr ēr, n.*) is one who supplies water, as, for example, to plants. He sprinkles them with water from the rose of a watering-pot (*n.*), or watering-can (*n.*). A watering-place (*n.*), is a seaside resort or an inland spa, or a pond or other place where cattle can be watered. In some cases cattle take their water from a large trough called a watering-trough (*n.*).

A substance is waterish (*waw' tēr ish, n.*) and has waterishness (*waw' tēr ish nēs, n.*), which is the state or quality of being waterish, if it resembles water, or is somewhat moist. By watery (*waw' tēr i, n.*) is meant containing much water or thin like water, and, in the case of foods, sodden and tasteless. Clouds have a watery appearance when they threaten rain. The quality or state of being watery in any sense is wateriness (*waw' tēr i nēs, n.*). A region that contains no water may be said to be waterless (*waw' tēr lēs, adj.*).

A.-S. *waeter*; cp. Dutch *water*, G. *wasser*, O. Norse *vahn*, Rus. *voda*, L. *unda*, Gr. *hydōr*, Sansk. *udan*. See otter, wet.

watt (*wot*), *n.* The electrical unit of power or rate of work. (F. *watt*.)

A watt represents the work done or the power conveyed by a current of one ampère at a pressure of one volt. Mechanical horse-power is equal to 746 watts. A watt-meter (*wot' mē tēr, n.*) is an instrument for

measuring electrical energy or rate of work. It is a combination of the voltmeter and the ammeter. If designed to show the energy used in an hour, as household electricity meters do, it is called a watt-hour meter (*n.*).

Named from James Watt (*d.* 1819) who invented the steam-engine.

Watteau (wot' ō), *adj.* Of or referring to a style of women's costume represented in the pictures of Antoine Watteau (1684-1721).

Watteau became famous for his gay groups of Court ladies and gallants, whom he depicted in the guise of idyllic shepherds and shepherdesses. In his pictures the women's dresses are cut square at the neck and have short ruffled sleeves, light bodices, and full skirts raised over panniers.

The Watteau back (*n.*), which is sometimes seen on women's rest-gowns to-day, is not a feature of Watteau's paintings. It is an arrangement by which a broad pleat falls from the neck of the garment, the fullness being left free below the waist to give extra fullness to the skirt.

wattle (wot' l), *n.* A hurdle of wicker-work; a species of acacia, the bark of which is used in tanning; a fleshy lobe under the throat of the turkey and other birds; the barbel of certain fish. *v.t.* To interweave or interlace; to plait. (*F. claie, acacia mimosa, caroncule, barbillon; tresser, entrelacer.*)

In Australia any species of acacia is called wattle.

Wattle used for fencing is generally made by interlacing twigs or flexible rods, but another kind of wattling (wot' ling, *n.*), or wattle-work (*n.*), is made with thin slats of wood. Sheep are often enclosed in wattled (wot' ld, *adj.*) hurdles, while huts of wattle-and-daub (*n.*) are built of wattle-work daubed with mud or clay.

Several species of honey-eaters, birds that are natives of Australasia, are called wattle-bird (*n.*). They are distinguished by a wattle of bare skin hanging below each ear.

A-S. *watol, watul*, akin to *waetla* bandage. *See* wallet. In sense fleshy lobe perhaps for *wartle*.

waal (wawl), *v.i.* To cry unmelodiously as a cat or baby. (*F. miauler, pialler.*) Imitative word.

wave (wāv), *v.i.* To move backwards and forwards with a sweeping, serpentine motion; to undulate; to flutter; to be wavy in shape or form; to make signals by brandishing a hand, flag, etc. *v.t.* To cause to move backwards and forwards; to make wavy; to give undulations to; to direct by waving. *n.* A moving ridge on the surface of a liquid, especially on a large body of water; a vibration in matter or

the ether which transmits sound, heat, light, or electricity; a signal made with the hand or with a handkerchief, etc.; a rise and fall of heat, atmospheric pressure, excitement, etc.; anything waved or resembling a wave; (*pl.*) the sea. (*F. flotter, ondoyer, s'agiter; agiter, onduler, faire signe à; ondulation, signe.*)

Flags never fly quietly in a breeze, but wave to and fro; this proves that the air has a wave-like (*adj.*), or undulating, motion. Modern science has given us the wave theory (*n.*), otherwise called the undulatory theory, which lays down that light, heat, sound, and the form of electricity used in wireless telegraphy are vibrations, or waves, in the ether. The word wavelength (*n.*), which means the distance between the crests of two adjacent waves, has become well-known to millions of people since broadcasting began. Some roundabouts impart a wave-motion (*n.*), that is, an up-and-down movement as if passing over waves, to the cars as they go round.



Wave.—Waving to their friends. The girl waves with her hand and the little boy with his spade.

Many attempts have been made to use wave-power (*n.*), which is the energy produced by the rise and fall of sea waves, but none of them has been very successful.

Sea cliffs are wave-worn (*adj.*), which means worn or scarred by waves. On a perfectly calm day the sea seems waveless (wāv' lēs, *adj.*), that is, without waves. A ripple on a pond is a wavelet (wāv' lēt, *n.*), or small wave. Hair is wavy (wāv' i, *adj.*) if it is in waves. Its waviness (wāv' i nēs, *n.*), that is, its state or quality of being wavy, may be natural; or the hair may have been arranged wavily (wāv' i li, *adv.*), that is, in waves, by a hairdresser.

M.E. *waven* to wave, fluctuate, vacillate, A-S. *wafian* to be agitated, hesitate, brandish; cp. A-S. *waefre* wavering, restless, flickering, O. Norse *vafra, vafa* to hover about, *vafa* to swing, *vafra*, G. *weben* to hover, wave. *n.* from the *v.*, or a confusion of *wave* (*v.i.*) with M.E. *wawe*, which could not become *wave*

and is probably cognate with *wag* (to move). *Wave* (both n. and v.) has been confused with *waive*. SYN.: *v.* Brandish, oscillate, shake, vibrate. *n.* Billow, breaker, undulation, vibration.

waver (wā' vér), *v.i.* To vary or falter from lack of decision; to be unsettled in opinion; to become unsteady; to flutter; to flicker. (F. *hésiter, vaciller, fléchir, broncher, chanceler, trembloter.*)

Cautiousness may cause a general to waver, or hesitate, and an army pressed too hard by the enemy may waver, or give ground, before joining battle. No waverer (wā' vér ér, *n.*), that is, one who always delays or hesitates, ever wins a battle or makes a mark in the world. Waveringness (wā' vér ing nēs, *n.*), that is, the quality of being wavering, is a defect of character. To be successful in the world we must not do things waveringly (wā' vér ing li, *adv.*), or in a faltering or indecisive manner.

Frequentative of *wave*. SYN.: Falter, fluctuate, hesitate, quiver, vacillate.

wavey (wāv' i), *n.* The North American snow-goose, belonging to the genus *Chen*. (F. *oie de neige.*)

Corrupted from American Indian *wēwe*.

wavily (wāv' i li). For this word, *wavy*, etc., see under *wave*.

wax [I] (wāks), *n.* A yellow, fatty, plastic substance produced by bees and used by them in making their cells; a purified variety of this used for candles, for modelling, etc.; a similar substance made by the wax-insect; a similar substance extracted from plants, seeds, shale-oil, petroleum, etc.; a material used by shoemakers; sealing-wax. *v.t.* To polish, coat, soak, or join with wax. *adj.* Waxen. (F. *cire, cirage, poix; cirer.*)

The two most important waxes are bees-wax and paraffin wax. The wax called ozokerite occurs naturally in the ground. Among vegetable waxes are palm wax, and the wax from berries of the wax-myrtle (*n.*), a West Indian tree.

Several kinds of Asiatic, African, and Australian finches have the name *waxbill* (*n.*) on account of their bills having the appearance of red sealing-wax. A *wax-chandler* (*n.*) is a maker and seller of wax candles. The *wax doll* (*n.*) has a head made of wax. A girl with a pretty but expressionless face is sometimes spoken of as a wax doll.

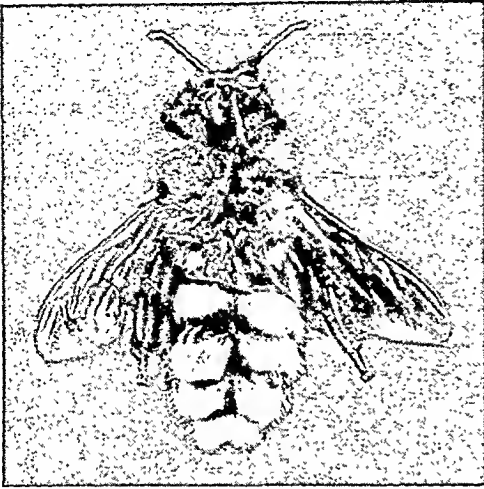
A shoemaker's thread, well waxed and pointed with a bristle, is called a *wax-end* (*n.*). What is termed Chinese wax is produced by the wax-insect (*n.*), known to scientists as *Ericerus pela*. This little insect is bred on a species of evergreen tree called the *wax-tree* (*n.*), on which it spreads its wax. A *wax-light* (*n.*) is a wax candle, a night-light, or a wax taper. The *wax-moth* (*n.*), or bee-moth, is a moth which invades beehives and lays its eggs on the honeycombs. The process called *wax-painting* (*n.*) is the same as encaustic painting.



Wax.—An expert adjusting the uniform of a wax model of the Prince of Wales.

The *wax-flower* (*n.*) is an evergreen climbing plant (*Hoya*), a native of tropical Asia, with thick shiny leaves and white, red, or pink flowers. It is grown in England under glass. The *wax-plant* (*n.*) is a European annual or perennial plant (*Cerinth*), also named honeywort. It used to be thought that bees got much of their wax from it. The *wax-palm* (*n.*) is a palm which secretes wax. We use *wax-paper* (*n.*), which is paper soaked with wax, for protecting articles from damp and for other purposes. A thing of the colour of red sealing-wax is *wax-red* (*adj.*). The *wax-wing* (*n.*) is a bird of the size of a thrush,

which breeds in the Arctic regions and sometimes visits Britain. Some of its wing-feathers are tipped with a substance like red sealing-wax.



Wax.—Bees make wax from the nectar they gather. This worker bee is laden with wax.

The process of modelling in wax, called waxwork (*n.*) and carried out by the wax-worker (*n.*), is used in producing imitations of fruit, flowers, human faces and figures, and other objects. At Madame Tussaud's, in Marylebone Road, London, is a world-renowned collection of waxworks (*n.pl.*) or wax figures



Wax.—The wax cast of an animal, from the head and body of which the plaster mould has been removed.

The Romans wrote on waxen (*wäks' en*, *adj.*) tablets, that is, tablets covered with wax. Waxy (*wäks' i*, *adj.*) features resemble wax in lustre or smoothness. Both waxen and waxy mean also soft and plastic like wax. A substance behaves waxily (*wäks' i li*, *adv.*) if it can be moulded like wax. The state or quality of being waxy in any sense is waxiness (*wäks' i nés*, *n.*).

A.-S. *weax*; cp. Dutch *was*, G. *wachs*, O. Norse *vax*; perhaps meaning woven; cp. E. *wich* [1].

wax [2] (*wäks*), *v.t.* To grow; of the visible surface of the moon, to increase gradually between new and full; to become greater in number, strength, or intensity;

to become gradually. (F. *croître*, *s'agrandir*, *s'accroître*, *devenir*.)

During a political crisis the excitement of the people waxes, or increases daily until a settlement is arrived at. The translators of the Bible used the word in the sense of become. For example, we read that "Moses' anger waxed hot" when he saw the Israelites worshipping the golden calf (Exodus xxxiii, 19).

A.-S. *weaxan*; cp. Dutch *wassen*, G. *wachsen*, O. Norse *vaxa*, L. *augere* to increase, Gr. *aexein*, *auxein*, *auxanein*, Sansk. *vaksh*, from root meaning to grow. SYN.: *v.* Expand, grow, swell. ANT.: *v.* Contract, diminish, shrink, wane.

waxen (*wäks' en*). For this word, waxy, etc., see under wax [1].

way (*wā*, *n.*) A road or path or passage; distance to be traversed; a course or route followed or to be followed between two places, or in order to reach a certain place; direction; a plan of action; the manner of doing a thing; method of life; a peculiarity of habit or manners; progress; impetus; (*pl.*) the timber slides down and on which a ship is launched. (F. *chemin*, *route*, *voie*, *cours*, *moyen*, *façon*, *progrès*, *impulsion*.)

A ship is said to be under way when she has just weighed anchor and is in motion. To give way to a person is to yield or to make way, that is, to give passage to him. A platform gives way if it collapses. To pave the way for a scheme is to make preparations for launching it. To take one's own way is to follow a course laid out by oneself, regardless of what other people may say.

In most Roman Catholic churches may be seen a series of pictures called the Way of the Cross, representing incidents in Christ's journey to Calvary. The expression also covers a series of devotions before each picture in turn.

A person cannot carry on his business without ways and means, that is, without proper provision of things, especially money. The Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Commons is a Committee appointed to con-

sider ways of raising revenue for the year.

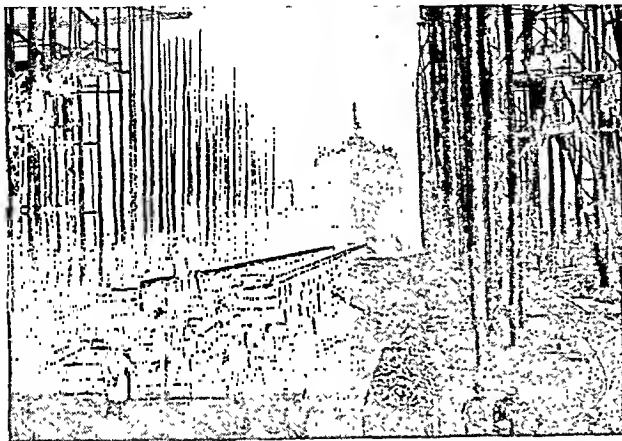
A carrier's way-bill (*n.*) is a list of the parcels or passengers to be carried by him. A wayfarer (*wā' fär ér*, *n.*) or a wayfaring (*wā' fär ing*, *adj.*) man is a traveller, especially one who travels on foot, and wayfaring (*n.*) is travel by road. The wayfaring-tree (*n.*) of Europe is a shrubby plant with white flowers and black berries, common on the wayside (*wā' sid*, *n.*) or roadside. Its botanical name is *Viburnum lantana*.

Highwaymen used to waylay (*wā lā'*, *v.t.*) travellers, or lie in ambush with intent to rob them. A person may be said to be a

waylayer (wā lā' ēr, *n.*) of a friend who waits about in order to have a word with him.

A wayleave (*n.*) is a right of way across a property, rented by the owner to a company or public authority. A way-mark (*n.*) is a milestone or other mark to help travelers; a way-post (*n.*) is a signpost. A region may be said to be wayless (wā' lēs, *adj.*) if it has no roads or paths through it.

Common Teut. word. A.-S. *weg*; cp. Dutch, G. *weg*, O. Norse *veg-r*; also L. *vehere* to carry. Sansk. *vaha* road, way, from *vah* to carry. See wain, weigh. SYN.: Course, passage, plan, progress, route.



Way.—The launching of a ship. It has just left the ways down which vessels glide to the water.

wayward (wā' wārd), *adj.* Perverse; wilful; erratic. (F. *capricieux*, *têtu*.)

Wayward children are disinclined to do as they are told. They act waywardly (wā' wārd lī, *adv.*) or capriciously and their waywardness (wā' wārd nēs, *n.*) or wilfulness often leads them into serious trouble.

M.E. *weiward* = *aweeward*, from *awe* away, *ward* in a direction from, turned away. See froward. SYN.: Capricious, freakish, obstinate, refractory, wilful. ANT.: Docile, obedient, tractable.

waywode (wā' wōd). This is another form of voivode. See voivode.

wayzgoose (wāz' goos), *n.* A yearly dinner or entertainment held by the employees of a printing firm. *pl.* wayzgooses (wāz' goos ēs).

Corruption of earlier *waygoose*, of unknown origin. SYN.: Beanfeast, outing.

we (wē), *pron.* The plural of the first personal pronoun I, indicating the person speaking and those associated with or represented by him. (F. *nous*.)

A person uses this word when he is speaking of or for others as well as himself. The leader of a political party or a religious denomination uses "we" in speaking of the aims or projects of the body. Editors and other writers in newspapers use the plural form in unsigned articles, the idea

being that the article represents the opinions of the paper, and not those of an individual. "We" is used to mean the community or mankind generally—as in the phrases "we all like the sunshine"; "we have become more enlightened." In proclamations a sovereign refers to himself as "We."

A.-S. *wē*; cp. Dutch *wij*, G. *wir*, O. Norse *vēr*, Goth. *weis*, Sansk. *vayam*.

weak (wēk), *adj.* Wanting in physical strength; not robust; feeble; infirm; lacking vigour; easily fatigued; easily bent or broken; readily overcome; deficient in power or number; lacking mental or moral strength; deficient in intelligence; lacking power of resistance; irresolute; easily led; not strong in will or action; unreliable; trivial; unconvincing; logically deficient; dilute; watery; in grammar, not strong; forming inflections by consonantal additions to the stem and not by change of vowels. (F. *faible*, *débile*, *sans courage*; *faible d'esprit*, *infirm*, *irrésolu*, *pusillanime*, *sans importance*, *aqueux*.)

A weak spot in a rope may be one where friction has worn the strands thin; a weak electrical current is used for remedial purposes to stimulate muscular action. Most drugs are used in weak or aqueous solutions. A sapling is weak, but gathers strength as it grows. A military force is weak if its numbers are small, and a fortress is weak if unable to withstand a determined assault. A weak government is one unable to govern properly, the members of which are weak and irresolute. A weak argument fails to convince, and is logically insufficient.

The money market is weak when prices tend to fall; in iambic verse a line has a weak ending if a preposition or conjunction is where the final accent should be. The verb "kill" is weak, its past tense and past participle being formed by adding the suffix *-ed*; but "sing" is a strong verb, forming its past tense *sang* and its past participle *sung* by change of vowel.

A weak-eyed (*adj.*) or weak-sighted (*adj.*) person is one troubled with poor sight, or whose eyes are easily tired. To be weak-headed (*adj.*) or weak-minded (*adj.*) is to have a weak intellect. The latter word is used, too, of an irresolute person, so that weak-mindedness (*n.*) may denote intellectual weakness, or merely lack of will-power; one showing lack of courage and determination is said to be weak-spirited (*adj.*). A weak-kneed (*adj.*) person means one too feeble to stand; figuratively, it denotes one who shows lack of firmness or resolution.

Sickness and hunger weaken (wēk' ēn, *v.t.*) the strength of a beleaguered garrison.

so that their resistance begins to weaken (*v.i.*), and grows less vigorous. Rot is a weakener (*wëk' èn èr, n.*) of timber—a thing that weakens it. Things are weakish (*wëk' ish, adj.*) if somewhat weak. A weakling (*wëk' ling, n.*) is a weakly (*wëk' li, adj.*) person or animal, that is, one feeble in strength or impaired in health. To act weakly (*adv.*) is to behave in a weak or wavering manner.

The state or quality of being weak in any sense is weakness (*wëk' nès, n.*). A weakness is a weak point in one's character, or an inability to resist some particular inclination or temptation.

M.E. *wëk, waike*, O. Norse *veik-r*, cp. A.-S. *wac*-pliant, from *wican* to yield; cp. Dutch *week*, G. *weich*, Gr. (*w)eikein* to yield. SYN.: Dilute, feeble, fragile, frail, irresolute. ANT.: Firm, hardy, robust, strong, vigorous.

weal [1] (*wël*), *n.* A sound, healthy or prosperous state; welfare; good fortune. (F. *bien, bonheur, bien-être*.)

This word is now used chiefly in a few phrases. A statesman should work for the common weal or the public weal—the welfare and prosperity of the nation. For weal or woe means for prosperity or adversity.

A.-S. *wela*, akin to *well* [1].

weal [2] (*wël*), *n.* A streak or stripe caused by the stroke of rod or whip on the flesh. *v.t.* To raise weals on. Another form is wale (*wâl*). (F. *marque; marquer, rayer*.)

A.-S. *walu* a weal, probably confused with obsolete E. *wheal* pimple; cp. Goth. *walus* staff.

the Weald-clay (*n.*) or the upper part of the wealden (*wëld' èn, adj.*) strata, consisting of beds of clay and limestone. Scientists have given the name wealden (*n.*) to the series of lower Cretaceous freshwater strata between the oolite and the chalk, because it is seen typically in the Weald.

M.E. *wold, wald*, A.-S. *w(e)ald*; cp. Dutch *woud*, G. *wald*, O. Norse *völl-r*. Often confused with *wild*. It is a doublet of *wild*.

wealth (*welth*), *n.* Riches; large possessions; prosperity; opulence; abundance. (F. *richesse, opulence, abondance*.)

In civilized countries a man's wealth is reckoned in terms of money, and the worth of his lands and goods. Sometimes we speak of a wealth of fruit or flowers when we mean an abundance or profusion. A wealthy (*welth' i, adj.*) man is one who is rich and lives in affluence. Wealthiness (*welth' i nès, n.*) is the quality or state of being wealthy.

From *weal* with suffix *-th*. SYN.: Affluence, fortune, plenty, prosperity. ANT.: Dearth, indigence, penury, poverty.

wean (*wën*), *v.t.* To accustom (an infant) to solid food; to detach (from) or cure (of a desire, habit, etc.). (F. *sevrer*.)

The original meaning is to accustom (to a change of food). A.-S. *wenian* to accustom; cp. Dutch *wennen*, G. *gewöhnen*, O. Norse *venja* to accustom, get accustomed to, from *vane* custom, E. *wont*. For the sense disaccustom cp. A.-S. *ā-wenian*, G. *entwöhnen*.

weapon (*wep' ön*), *n.* An instrument of offence or defence; anything used or usable for inflicting bodily injury; a procedure, means or action made use of to secure an advantage in a conflict; in an animal, a part of the body which may be used for attack or protection. (F. *arme, défense*.)

The weapons used in twentieth century warfare are much more deadly than those of earlier ages. In debate, a speaker's own words may be used as a weapon against him, and an opponent may employ ridicule or sarcasm as weapons. Workmen sometimes use the weapon of the strike to get their grievances redressed. Few animals are weaponless (*wep' ön lès, adj.*), most using teeth,

claws, horns, hoofs or beak to defend themselves. Insects and crustaceans have strange weapons, such as sting or pincers.

Common Teut. word. A.-S. *wāpen*; cp. Dutch *wapen*, G. *waffe* (also *wappen* heraldic arms), O. Norse *vāpn*.

wear [1] (*wār*), *v.t.* To be dressed in; to bear, carry, or exhibit on the person; to have on usually or habitually; to display or show (a smile, look, etc.);



Weald.—Midhurst Common, part of the Sussex Weald, with the South Downs in the distance.

weald (*wëld*), *n.* A tract of open wooded country, especially the portion of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire that lies between the North and South Downs.

The Weald in Kent and Sussex contains some of the most beautiful scenery in England. Geologists and archaeologists have paid a good deal of attention to this district because it is rich in fossils. These are in

to impair, obliterate, diminish, alter, or attenuate by use or rubbing; to produce or cause (a hole, etc.) thus; to exhaust; to tire. *v.i.* To be consumed, diminished, altered, impaired, obliterated, etc., by use or rubbing; to stand use (well, badly, etc.); to be or become exhausted; to be tired (out); to resist the effects of use or attrition; to last; to endure; of time, to pass gradually (away). *p.t.* wore (*wôr*), *p.p.* worn (*wörn*). *n.* The act of wearing; the state of being worn; that which is worn or is intended to be worn; suitable or fashionable apparel; damage by attrition or use; power to resist this. (F. *porter, afficher, user, effacer, fatiguer; se consumer, être inusable, s'user, s'épuiser, durer; port, usage, usure.*)

Silver plating on spoons, etc., wears off gradually by the friction and attrition of use and cleaning. Some watch cases are made of a kind of gold plate which will wear for many years before the layer of the precious metal is worn off. A finger ring worn for many years wears thin. The strangeness of new surroundings is said to wear off as we become more accustomed to them. All machines wear out sooner or later—that is, become useless by some parts wearing away. What is called fair wear and tear of a property or thing is the depreciation and damage it suffers through wear in ordinary and proper use. Clothes are wearable (*wâr' äbl, adj.*) if they are fit or able to be worn; the wearer (*wâr' èr, n.*) is the person who wears them.

M.E. *wer(d)en*; A.-S. *werian* to carry, wear; cp. O.H.G. *werien* to clothe, Goth. *wasjan*, L. *vestis, vestire* clothing, to clothe, Gr. (*w)**esthês* (gen. *-êtos*) garment, Sansk. *vas* to put on clothes. See *vest*. SYN.: *v.* Abrade, bear, carry, exhaust.

wear [2] (*wâr*), *v.t.* To put (a ship) on the other tack by bringing her round stern to wind. *v.i.* To come about in this way. (F. *virer vent arrière.*)

This manoeuvre is the opposite of tacking, in which the vessel is turned with her head to the wind.

Variant of *veer*. See *veer* [1].

wear [3] (*wêr*). This is another form of *weir*. See *weir*.

weary (*wêr' i*), *adj.* Tired; fatigued; dispirited; sick or impatient (of); tiresome; irksome; tedious; exhausting. *v.t.* To make weary (of); to tire or fatigue. *v.i.* To become tired; to become weary (of). (F. *las, fatigué, ennuyé, fatigant, ennuyéux; lasser, excéder; se lasser.*)

Hard work or long sustained effort tires and wearies one. Monotonous tasks are perhaps more wearisome (*wêr' i sôm, adj.*), since they lack interest and variety, and one more readily grows weary or tired of them, but an occupation which affects one man wearisomely (*wêr' i sôm li, adv.*) may not weary, or possess the quality of wearisomeness (*wêr' i sôm nês, n.*), for another.

A weariless (*wêr' i lês, adj.*) person is one not easily wearied. People who are not robust or healthy quickly tire, or show weariness (*wêr' i nês, n.*). A weary horse hangs its head and plods along wearily (*wêr' i li, adv.*), or in a tired fashion.

M.E. *weri*, A.-S. *wërig*; cp. O.H.G. *wôrag* drunk, A.-S. *wôrian* to wander, perhaps from *wôr*, moor, swamp. Not akin to *wear*. SYN.: *adj.* Dispirited, exhausted, irksome, tedious, tiring. ANT.: *adj.* Alert, fresh.

weasand (*wê' zând*), *n.* An old term for the throat or the windpipe.

A.-S. *wäsand*; cp. O.H.G. *weisant*.



Weasel.—The weasel, Britain's smallest carnivorous animal, is alert, resourceful, and quick of foot.

weasel (*wêz' l*), *n.* A small British carnivorous animal of the genus *Putorius*. (F. *belette.*)

Weasels belong to the same family as the stoat, martin, and polecat. The common weasel (*P. nivalis*) is a reddish-brown creature with a slender, lithe body, long neck, and short legs. It preys on small birds, rats, mice, voles, and other small creatures. A person with a sharp, thin face is sometimes described as weasel-faced (*adj.*).

A.-S. *wesule*; cp. Dutch *wezel*, G. *wiesel*, Icel. *vísla*.

weather (*weth' èr*), *n.* The prevailing state of the atmosphere at a given place and time as regards moisture or dryness, heat or cold, clearness, wind, pressure, and electrical conditions; changes in this, accompanied by rain, sunshine, thunder, snow, etc. *v.t.* To expose to the weather; to discolour, disintegrate or wear away by the action of the weather; to come safely through (storms, etc.); of a ship, to get to windward of (a cape, etc.) despite inclement weather; to overlap (boards, tiles, etc.) downwards, so as to throw off rain, etc. *v.i.* To stand exposure to weather; to be changed or disintegrated by such exposure. *adj.* Windward; situated up-wind (F. *temps, intempérie; exposer, supporter, gagner le vent de, imbriquer; au vent.*)

Sailing ships are often kept in port by stress of weather, that is, storms and contrary winds; vessels thus detained by bad weather are weather-bound (*adj.*). A ship is said to make good weather or bad weather according to her behaviour in a storm.

Sailors become weather-beaten (*adj.*), that is tanned, by exposure to winds and storms.

To weather-board (*v.t.*) a building is to cover it outside with weather-boarding (*n.*), which is made up of horizontal planks, overlapping each other like the strakes of a clinker-built boat. The joints are all covered, so that wind and rain do not easily penetrate, and owing to the downward slope the latter runs off. Tiles are weathered similarly, or laid with a slope, to make a roof weatherproof (*adj.*).

A weather-tile (*n.*) is one of a number of tiles fixed to the side of a house to keep it dry. These are fixed with a slope, called a weathering (*weth' er ing, n.*), and overlap like weather-boarding.

The kind of toy weather-indicator, called a weather-box (*n.*) or weather-house (*n.*), has the form of a small house with two doorways in front. A figure of a woman appears when the weather will be dry, and one of a man when there is likely to be rain. The movement is produced by the twisting or untwisting of a piece of string through hygroscopic action.

A weather-bureau (*n.*) collects information about weather from a number of localities, in each of which is a weather-station (*n.*) where meteorological observations are taken. This information is used in making a weather-chart (*n.*), or weather-map (*n.*), which is a map of a large area of sea or land, showing the barometric pressure and the direction of the wind in different places. On the same information is based the weather-report (*n.*) or weather forecast (*n.*), published officially every day, giving a prediction or forecast of the weather to be expected. The weather-service (*n.*) of a country is an organization or department which collects such observations and issues weather-reports.

high point, to show the direction of the wind at any moment: It is generally ornamental, and often has the form of a cock. A changeable or fickle person is sometimes called a weather-cock. Wet weather sometimes causes current to leak from one telegraph wire to another when what is called a weather-contact (*n.*) or weather-cross (*n.*) is formed.

In sailor's language to keep one's weather eye open is to keep a look-out to windward. As used in ordinary conversation, the phrase means to be on the alert. A ship is said to have the weather-gauge (*n.*) of another, if she is to the windward of it. In the days of the wooden man-of-war a commander usually tried to get the weather-gauge of an enemy, so that he might close with the latter when he desired.

A vessel is said to carry weather-helm (*n.*) when she tends to turn up into the wind, and so must have the tiller or helm turned to the weather or windward side to counteract the tendency.

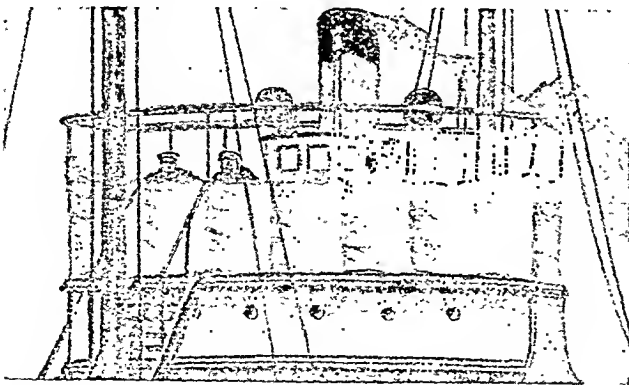
A weatherly (*weth' er li, adj.*) ship is able to sail close to the wind. Its weatherliness (*weth' er li nès, n.*), which is its state or quality of being weatherly, is due to its making little leeway. The weathermost (*weth' er mōst, adj.*) of a fleet of ships is the one furthest to windward.

A weather-glass (*n.*) is a barometer. The scarlet pimpernel is called the poor man's weather-glass, because it keeps open in fine weather only.

A weather-moulding (*n.*) is a dripstone over a doorway or window to throw off rain. One whose occupation takes him out in all weathers is generally weather-wise (*adj.*), or something of a weather-prophet (*n.*), that is, one able to predict coming weather with more or less accuracy. In this country new stone buildings soon weather, or show weather-stain (*n.*), or discoloration by weather, and become weather-stained (*adj.*).

To the top or bottom of an outside door or window is often fixed a weather-strip (*n.*)—a strip of wood or rubber to keep out rain, etc. To keep one's weather eye open means to be on the look-out.

A.-S. *weder*; cp. Dutch *weder*, G. *wetter*, O. Norse *vettr*, Rus. *vetr* wind; from the root of G. *wehen* to blow, E. *wind*. SYN.: *v.* Discolour, disintegrate. *adj.* Windward ANT.: *adj.* Lec.



Weather-cloth.—A steamship's weather-cloth. It is a length of canvas attached to the bridge to afford protection.

To protect the officers on duty from wind, rain, and spray a screen of canvas known as a weather-cloth (*n.*) is fixed on the rails of a ship's bridge.

A weather-cock (*n.*) or weather-vane (*n.*) is a pivoted vane set on a spire, or other

(threads, fibres, etc.) into a fabric by interlacing; to form (a fabric) thus; to interlace; to work (facts, details, etc.) into a story or theory; to build up (a scheme, etc.). *v.i.* To make fabrics by weaving threads; to work at a loom. *p.t.* wove (*wōv*).



Weave.—A girl of northern Nigeria busy weaving in a primitive way.

p.p. woven (wōv' èn), and, in various trade phrases, wove. *n.* Style of weaving. (F. *tisser, entrelacer, réunir; tisser; tissage.*)

Besides flax, cotton or woollen threads and natural or artificial fibres of many kinds, other materials, such as cane or wire are weavable (wēv' àbl, *adj.*)—or able to be woven. Wove paper is that made on a machine having a cylinder of crossed wire gauze, so woven as to impart to the paper an unlined surface. Laid paper has a distinct pattern of parallel lines, the cylinder in this case being woven with spaced parallel wires. This dictionary is printed on wove paper.

A person who weaves fabrics is a weaver (wēv' èr, *n.*). The word also means a weaver-bird (*n.*), any one of the Ploceidae, a family of tropical, finch-like birds, many species of which weave flask-shaped nests of grass. Weaver birds are found in Africa, Asia, and Australasia. Many have brightly-coloured plumage.

A writer weaves different incidents into a story, or weaves a plot in this way. A scientist may weave into a theory the facts disclosed by his observations and researches.

A.-S. *wefan*; cp. Dutch *weven*, G. *weben*, O. Norse *wefa*, Gr. *hyphē* weaving, web, *hyphainein* (v.). See web, weft, woof.

weazand (wē' zānd). This is another form of weasand (wē' zānd). See weasand.

weazen (wēz' èn). This is another form of wizen. See wizen.

web (web), *n.* A woven fabric; a quantity of this woven in one piece; the groundwork of a textile fabric apart from its figured ornament; a cobweb; a network of threads woven by an insect; a fabrication; a plot; a large roll of paper, especially that for printing newspapers; the membrane connecting the toes of bats, water-birds, and some reptiles; the thin part connecting the flanges of an iron girder; the part of a spokeless wheel between hub and rim; the vane of a feather. *v.t.* To connect or furnish with a web; to cover with or as with a web. (F. *tissu, toile, invention, membrane, âme, barbe.*)

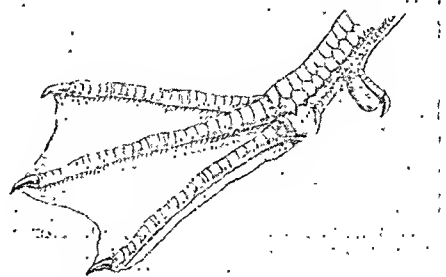
The warp and the woof of a textile fabric form a web. Rugs are made by filling in the interstices of an open web of canvas with variously coloured wools. In an I-shaped girder the upright part is the web, and connects the top and bottom flanges. Most railway-carriage wheels are spokeless, the nave and rim being joined by a web.

Since a spider spins its web to catch insects, a plot or conspiracy is sometimes figuratively called a web. An animal which has webs between its digits or toes, is described as web-footed (*adj.*), or web-toed (*adj.*). Anything provided with a web is webbed (*webd, adj.*). Ducks, swans, geese, and many other water-fowl have webbed feet, and so have otters.

The caterpillars of some moths live on trees in colonies and spin shelters of webs, into which they retire when not feeding. A caterpillar of this kind is called a web-worm (*n.*).

Flax and other fibres are woven into very strong bands named webbing (web' ing; *n.*), used for supporting the seats of chairs and sofas, for girths, and for the belts and straps of a soldier's equipment.

A.-S. *web(b)* from *wefan* to weave; cp. Dutch *web*, G. *gewebe*, O. Norse *wef-r*. See weave.



Web.—The webbed foot of the goosander, a winter visitor to the British Isles.

wed (wed), *v.t.* To marry; to take or give in marriage; to unite; to join firmly. *v.i.* To marry. *p.t.* and *p.p.* wedded (wed' èd). (F. *épouser, marier, unir; se marier.*)

In poetic and rhetorical language a husband or wife are said to wed when they marry. A father weds his daughter, giving



Wedgwood.—Specimens of Wedgwood with white cameo-like ornaments. Wedgwood is named after its inventor, Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95), who raised a crude manufacture to the level of a fine art.

her in marriage, and the clergyman who unites a couple in wedlock may be said to wed them.

In modern, conversational language, the past participle, used adjectivally, is chiefly employed. A married pair are a wedded (wed' ed, *adj.*) couple, who look forward to years of happiness together. Most of us are wedded to certain habits or opinions, or so attached to them that it would be difficult to give them up. A man who possesses boldness wedded to sound judgment is likely to achieve great things.

A wedding (wed' ing, *n.*), or marriage ceremony, is often followed by a feast or entertainment called a wedding-breakfast (*n.*), at which the wedding-cake (*n.*), an elaborate iced cake made for the occasion, is cut. Parts of it are afterwards sent to absent friends, each portion accompanied by a wedding-card (*n.*) on which is printed the names of the wedded pair and the date of the wedding-day (*n.*). An anniversary of the day also is called a wedding-day. The 25th, 50th, and 60th anniversaries are called respectively the silver wedding, golden wedding, and diamond wedding.

A wedding-favour (*n.*) is a knot or rosette of white ribbon worn at a wedding, or else tied to a whip or fastened to a carriage, etc. The wedding-garment (*n.*) of Christ's parable (Matthew xxii, 11) was a garment suitable for a wedding-guest. The wedding-ring (*n.*) is a plain gold or platinum ring which is placed on the third finger of the bride's left hand during the marriage service.

M.E. *wedden* to wed, pledge, A.-S. *weddian* to pledge oneself, marry, from *wedd* pledge; cp. Dutch *wedde*, G. *wellen* wager, O. Norse *velh*, L. *vas* (gen. *vadis*) pledge, Gr. *a-(w)eth-lon* prize for a contest. See athlete. The meaning in E. comes from the earlier sense of engagement, betrothal, in other cognates it has that of pledge, wager, security. SYN.: Espouse, marry.

wedge (wej), *n.* A piece of wood or metal thick at one end and tapering to a thin edge at the other; anything shaped like a wedge. *v.t.* To split with a wedge; to crowd or push (in); to fasten or fix with or as if with a wedge. (F. *coin*; *fendre au coin*, *bourrer*, *caler*.)

The wedge has usually a slow or gradual taper to an acute angle at its extremity. It is one of the mechanical powers, and is an application of the inclined plane. By the use of wedges timber or rocks may be split, and great force or pressure exerted. We can wedge open a door with a wedge-shaped (*adj.*) piece of wood, which is inserted wedgewise (*adv.*), or after the manner of a wedge.

The phrase "the thin end of the wedge" is very often used for a first step, or the beginning of a movement or an enterprise. Once the thin end of a wedge has been inserted the rest of the wedge may be driven home. So a small encroachment on a people's liberties is called the thin end of the wedge; if this be not strenuously resisted other encroachments may follow.

A.-S. *weg* mass of metal, piece of money, wedge; cp. Dutch *wig*, G. *weg* wedge-shaped roll, O. Norse *vegg-r* wedge.

Wedgwood (wěj' wud), *n.* Any of various kinds of earthenware and porcelain produced by Josiah Wedgwood, especially the jasper ware invented by him.

This world-famous pottery, also called Wedgwood ware (*n.*), was invented by Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95). He employed the noted sculptors of the day to make designs for his pottery. It is his jasper ware which is generally called Wedgwood, this having a ground of blue green—Wedgwood blue (*n.*)—or brown, and bearing cameo-like designs in relief, the latter usually in white.

wedlock (wed' lok), *n.* The married state; matrimony. (F. *mariage*.)

A.-S. *wedluc*, from *wedd* pledge, *luc* sport, offering, gift. SYN.: Marriage, matrimony.

Wednesday (wenz' dā; wenz' di), *n.* The fourth day of the week. (F. *mercredi*.)

A.-S. *Wōdnesdaeg*, a rendering of L.L. *Mercurii dies* (F. *mercredi*), Woden being identified with Mercury. The name Woden (Odin) means raging, furious, from A.-S. *wōd* mad, raging, akin to G. *wut* rage, madness, obsolete E. *wood* mad.

wee (wē), *adj.* Very small; tiny; little. (F. *menu*, *minuscule*, *tout petit*.)

This word is common in Scotland, and in

England is chiefly used in the talk of children. The wee folk are the fairies.

Originally a *n.* (as still in *Sc.*) in the phrase a little wee, a little bit, properly amount, weight, *A.-S. wāeg* akin to *weigh*. Re-introduced into *E.* from *Sc.* in the nineteenth century.

weed (wēd), *n.* A wild plant growing uncultivated where it is not desired; a lanky or weakly animal or person; a cigar; tobacco. *v.t.* To clear (ground) of weeds; to uproot or cut off (a plant); to sort (out) for riddance or removal (unwanted or inferior plants, individuals, etc.) to rid (a garden, community, etc.) of these. *v.i.* To pull up weeds. (*F. mauvaise herbe, ivraie, tabac; sarcler, déraciner; arracher les mauvaises herbes.*)

In the cultivation of land an unceasing fight must be waged against weeds, some of which—grasses for example—are plants useful in themselves, but a nuisance when they spring up unwanted among crops, or in the flower-beds and paths of gardens. Constant care and attention is needed to maintain a garden in a weedless (wēd' lēs, *adj.*) state.

Sometimes tobacco is called "the weed," and a cigar is described colloquially as a weed. Garden paths soon become weedy (wēd' i, *adj.*), weed-grown (*adj.*), or overgrown with weeds, if we neglect to weed them frequently. Weakly seedlings are weeded out from a seed-bed; undesirable members of a club or society may be weeded out, or eliminated. When our book-shelves become overcrowded we may sort out, or weed out, those volumes we care least to retain.

Weeds often grow up spindly, lacking strength to support themselves, and so a lanky or overgrown horse or person is said to be weedy. The state or quality of being weedy, in any of the senses of that word, is weediness (wēd' i nēs, *n.*).

A weeder (wēd' ēr, *n.*) is a person who does weeding, or a tool used for removing weeds. Both the weeding-chisel (*n.*) and weeding-fork (*n.*) are pronged instruments used in weeding; others, devised to grasp and extract weeds, being the weeding-tongs (*n.pl.*) and weeding-forceps (*n.pl.*). A weeding-hook (*n.*) is a sharpened hook-like implement which acts as a scraper.

A.-S. wēod, wiod; cp. Dutch wiede, Low G. wēd, O. Saxon wiod; (v.) A.-S. weodian, Dutch wieden.

weeds (wēdz), *n.pl.* Mourning garments worn by a widow. (*F. vêtements de deuil.*)

M.E. wede, A.-S. wāed(e) clothing, garment; cp. O. Saxon wād, Dutch gewaad, G. wat linen,

cloth, raiment, *O. Norse vādor* (*pl.*) clothes, *Sansk. vā* to weave.

week (wēk), *n.* A period of seven days, especially from Sunday to the following Saturday; the six working days of the week, excluding Sunday. (*F. semaine.*)

To-day week, to-morrow week, or yesterday week mean the day later or earlier by a week than the one mentioned. A week of Sundays means, colloquially, seven weeks, or a long time. A week-day (*n.*) is any day of the week except Sunday. A week-end (*n.*) is the time at the end of the week spent as a rest or holiday, usually from Saturday to the following Monday. To week-end (*v.i.*) is to visit a place for the week-end.

For the convenience of the week-ender (*n.*), railway companies issue special week-end (*adj.*) tickets at cheap rates. Weekly (wēk' li, *adj.*) is used to describe anything that happens, or is produced, or done every week, or once a week, or of anything related to or reckoned by the week. A weekly (*n.*) is a newspaper or periodical published weekly (*adv.*), or once a week.

Common Teut. word. *A.-S. wice, wicu; cp. Dutch week, O.H.G. wecha, G. woche, O. Norse víka week, Goth. wikk order.* The word meant succession; *cp. O. Norse víkja* to (re)turn, *G. wechsel* change. See weak.

ween (wēn), *v.i.* To suppose; to surmise; to believe.

This word is found chiefly in poetical writing, and in the parenthetical phrase, *I ween*.

A.-S. wēnan to hope, expect, imagine, from *wēn* expectation; *cp. G. wāhnen* to fancy, from *wahn*. The original meaning was desire, *cp. Sansk. van* to crave. See venerate, Venus, win.



Weeping-willow.—With its gracefully drooping branches, the weeping willow is the most ornamental of the willow trees.

weep (wēp), *v.i.* To shed tears; to exude, drip, or be covered with moisture; to have drooping branches. *v.t.* To shed (tears); to shed tears for; to bewail; to lament over; to exhaust, pass, or consume

in weeping. *p.l.* and *p.p.* wept (wept). (F. *verser des larmes, dégouter, pleurer; lamentar, se lamenter.*)

The word weeper (*wēp' ēr, n.*) means one who weeps, and is used specially of a hired mourner. A widow's crape veil, the white cuffs she wore, or a crape hat-sash worn by a man at a funeral were once called weepers.

The weeping-ash (*n.*), weeping-birch (*n.*), and weeping-willow (*n.*) are trees of these species easily distinguished by their delicate drooping branches. To speak weepingly (*wēp' ing li, adv.*) is to speak in a voice choked with sobs. Eaves and gutter-spouts are weepy (*wēp' i, adj.*), that is, dripping with moisture, after rain. We feel weepy when we are inclined to weep.

During the World War (1914-18) use was made of explosive shells which on bursting gave out weeping-gas (*n.*), a very penetrating gas which caused violent watering of the eyes. It was also called tear-gas.

A.-S. *wēpan*, from *wōp* weeping, lamentation; cp. O.H.G. *wuofan*, Goth. *wōpjan*, O. Norse *ōþpa*. SYN.: Cry, drip, lament, sob, wail. ANT.: Laugh, rejoice.

weever (*wē' vēr, n.*) A salt-water fish with poisonous spines, belonging to the genus *Trachinus*. (F. *vive, araignée de mer, dragon de mer.*)

Of the two British species—the greater weever (*Trachinus draco*), about a foot long, and the lesser weever (*T. vipera*), half that size—the latter is much the more common, especially off the east coast. Both are excellent food fish, but need careful handling owing to the painful wounds made by the dorsal spines and by those on the gill-covers, which are provided with poison-glands.

Perhaps variant of obsolete *wiver* snake, from L. *vipera*. See wyvern.

weevil (*wē' vil, n.*) A small kind of beetle living on grain, etc., with a head prolonged into a proboscis. (F. *charançon.*)



Weevil. — The oak leaf-roller, one of the many varieties of small beetles popularly called weevils.

Weevil is a name given specially to the Curculionidae, or snout-beetles, which are so called from their characteristic trunk or proboscis. There are thousands of species, whose grubs and full-grown insects damage plants of different kinds. Some species—the corn-weevils—attack grain when stored.

Loosely, the name is applied to many kinds of insects other than the true weevils. Ship's biscuit used on the long voyages between ports in the old days often became weevilled (*wē' vild, adj.*), or weevilly (*wē' vil li, adj.*), infested with or spoiled by the attack of insects popularly called weevils.

A.-S. *wifel*; cp. M. Dutch *wevel*, G. *wiebel*; probably akin to *wave* or *weave*.

weft (*weft, n.*) The cross threads, which pass through and are woven into the warp to form a web; the woof; a web. (F. *trame.*)

A.-S. *weft(a)*, from *wefan* to weave; cp. O. Norse *vept-r*. See weave



Weigh.—Prince Arthur of Connaught weighing a salmon caught by him in the River Dee.

weigh (*wā, v.i.*) To find the weight of with a balance, scales, or other machine; to balance in the hands in order to or as if to guess the weight of; to counter-balance; to be equal to (a given weight) in the scales; to think over carefully; to ponder; to compare; to appraise the value or importance of; to force down or cause to sink by weight; to raise (an anchor). *v.i.* To have a specified weight; to ascertain one's weight; to have importance or influence; to bear hard; to be burdensome; to raise the anchor; to start on a voyage. *n.* The act or process of weighing. (F. *peser, contrebalancer, considérer, évaluer, peser sur, lever; avoir du poids, compter, peser, lever l'ancre, pesage.*)

A grocer weighs out a required amount of sugar or butter from his stock, and this again may be weighed into a number of equal portions by the scales. When the portion in the scale-pan weighs as much as the weight in the opposite pan the scale is balanced. If too great a quantity of sugar is placed in the pan the latter will be weighed down.

A jockey has to weigh in, that is, be weighed before a race, and to weigh out, or have his weight taken again after the race. A ship is said to weigh anchor when the anchor is raised from the sea-bed.

When faced with two alternatives we weigh them in our mind, or weigh up the whole matter, pondering over it and weighing the respective advantages and demerits of each choice. A heavy burden, literally or figuratively, is one which oppresses, or weighs heavily on, one. Considerations that weigh with us are those that have importance or influence.

A weigh-beam (*n.*) is a large steelyard in a frame which can be moved from place to place. Loaded trucks, wagons, or carts are taken on to the large iron platform of a weigh-bridge (*n.*) to be weighed. A weigh-house (*n.*) is a public building in which goods can be weighed under official inspection. Tiny amounts of matter are weighable (*wā' ābl, adj.*), that is, capable of being weighed, by very delicate balances.

A weigher (*wā' ēr, n.*) is one who weighs, especially a public official who performs this duty. A weighing-machine (*n.*) is any device for weighing people, luggage, bales, loaded vehicles, or other things. Weighing-machines used for corn, coal, and other commodities handled in large quantities are in many cases automatic, and keep a record of the total weight of the material that is handled by them.

Common Teut. word. A.-S. *wegan* to carry lift, move, weigh; cp. Dutch *wegen* to weigh, G. *wegen* to weigh, move, O. Norse *vega* to lift, weigh; akin to L. *vehere* to carry, Sansk. *vah* to move, transport. See *wain*. SYN.: *v.* Balance, consider, compare, counterbalance, ponder.

weight (*wāt*), *n.* The force with which a body tends towards the centre of attraction; of terrestrial things, the downward tendency of a body due to the gravitation and centrifugal force of the earth; downward force; the relative mass or quantity of matter in a body; the quality of being heavy or of having mass; heaviness regarded as the attribute of a body; this as expressed in terms of standard units; a piece of metal of determined mass representing such a unit and used in a pair of scales; a notation or graduated system of such units; a mass of metal or other heavy material used to weigh something down, or to work a mechanism; load; burden; importance; influence; preponderance; consequence. *v.t.* To attach a weight to; to hold with a weight; to burden; to load; to make heavier by adding other materials; to adulterate. (F. *gravité, poids, pesanteur,*

fardeau, importance, influence, prépondérance; charger, appesantir, altérer.)

The weight of a mass depends on or varies according to its specific gravity. When first one lifts a piece of aluminium one is surprised at its relative lightness as compared with, say, an equal bulk of iron. Its weight is less than that of glass, and about one-fourth that of silver.

No substance is really weightless (*wāt' lès, adj.*), that is, without weight, and delicate balances used by chemists will measure the weight of the most minute quantities of substances.

Every child has to learn tables of weights and measures (*n.pl.*), which are the standards of weight, length, area, capacity, value, and time, and their subdivisions.

In commerce avoirdupois weight is generally used, but the apothecary and the jeweller employ apothecaries' and troy weight respectively. The pound and the ounce in both the two latter systems are alike, but the smaller divisions vary. A pound weight troy is equal to thirteen ounces and two-and-a-half drams avoirdupois.

A heavy load is weighty (*wāt' i, adj.*); an opinion well thought out, giving evidence of serious consideration, is a weighty one, and carries weight. A statesman speaks weightily (*wāt' i li, adv.*) when he speaks with authority, or when he utters words worthy of notice. The state or quality of being weighty in any sense is weightiness (*wāt' i nēs, n.*).

M.E. *weght*, A.-S. (*ge*)*wiht*; cp. Dutch *gewigt*, G. *gewicht*, O. Norse *vēt-l.* SYN.: *n.* Heaviness, importance, influence, load, preponderance. ANT.: *n.* Lightness, triviality



Weir.—The weir at Weir Hall, Tottenham, Middlesex. Though built for use, weirs also beautify the landscape.

weir (*wēr*), *n.* A dam placed across a river or stream in order to raise the level of the water above it; a barrier or enclosure of stakes or nets set in a stream in order to catch fish. Another form is wear (*wēr*). (F. *barrage, déversoir, nasse.*)

A.-S. *wer*, from *werian* to defend, dam up; cp. G. *wehr* defence, weir of a mill, dam, from *wehren* to defend, restrain, Goth. *warjan* to defend, O. Norse *vörr* (n.), *verja* (v.), Sansk. *vāraya* to stop, hinder.

weird (wērd), *adj.* Concerning fate or destiny; supernatural or uncanny; odd; queer; strange. *n.* Fate or destiny. (F. *du destin, qui tient de la sorcellerie, sinistre, fantastique.*)

The Weird Sisters are the three Fates and also the witches in "Macbeth." A weird noise is one that cannot easily be explained. The wind sometimes whistles and wails weirdly (wērd' *li, adv.*), or eerily. Colloquially, anything strange or odd is said to be weird. Weird stories are stories of eery or fantastic happenings. Weirdness (wērd' *nēs, n.*) is an attribute of some fanciful ghost-stories. The Scottish phrase "to dree one's weird" means to abide by one's lot.

A.-S. *wyrd* fate, from *weorþan* to become; cp. O. Norse *urth-r*, O.H.G. *wurt*, G. *werden* (v.). *SYN.* : *adj.* Eerie, queer, unearthly.

Welch (welsh). This is an old form of Welsh. See Welsh [1].



Welcome.—Major James Fitzmaurice, co-pilot of an aeroplane which flew from Ireland to North America in 1928, receiving a hearty welcome.

welcome (wel' kôm), *inter. Hail. adj.* Received with pleasure and friendliness; gladly permitted; producing gladness. *n.* A saying of "welcome" to a person; a greeting or salutation; a cordial reception and entertainment of a guest; a glad acceptance of an offer, etc. *v.i.* To say "welcome" to; to greet cordially on arrival; to entertain with hospitality; to receive with pleasure. (F. *salut; bien accueilli, accueilli avec plaisir; bienvenu, salut de*

bienvenue, gracieuse accueil; souhaiter la bienvenue à, faire bon accueil à.)

Many of our great parks and gardens are thrown open to the public by the owners when the flowers are in blossom, and all are welcome to walk through them. After a week of toil Saturday brings a welcome respite. We welcome good news about the health of a sick person. A welcomer (wel' kôm *ēr, n.*) is one who welcomes, and welcomeness (wel' kôm *nēs, n.*) is the quality of being welcome.

From A.-S. *wilcuma* one whose coming is pleasant, from *wil-* (= *willa*) will, pleasure, *cuma* comer (cp. G. *willkommen*), confused with *well* (*adv.*) and *come* through influence of F. *bien venu* well come, and perhaps O. Norse *velkominn* in same sense. *SYN.* : *adj.* Grateful, pleasing. *ANT.* : *adj.* Unwelcome.

weld [1] (weld), *n.* Dyer's rocket (*Reseda luteola*), a kind of mignonette yielding a yellow dye. (F. *gaude, réséda des teinturiers.*)

Probably akin to *wold*; cp. M. Low G. *walde*, Dutch *wouw*, G. *wau*; not connected with *wood*, but perhaps akin to G. *wald*, E. *weald*.

weld [2] (weld), *v.t.* To unite or join together (pieces of metal, etc.) by hammering or compressing, usually in a heated state; to make or produce in this manner; to bring into intimate union; to make into a compact mass or whole. *v.i.* To admit of welding; to unite (well or ill) by this process. *n.* A welded junction or joint. (F. *souder, corroyer, joindre, unir; soudure.*)

Metals are generally made hot before welding. Some weld with little difficulty, some weld badly, and others will not weld at all. The blade of a table knife is usually welded to a tang made of malleable iron. Iron is readily weldable (weld' ábl, *adj.*) when raised to a white heat, since it then becomes plastic and two pieces may be welded together on the anvil. Glass has weldability (weld á bil' *i ti, n.*) at moderate heat. Both the electric arc and the acetylene blow-pipe are used by the welder (weld' *ēr, n.*) to soften metals before proceeding to weld them.

By the unification of Italy many petty states were welded into the Italian kingdom.

A form, with excrement *d*, probably from the p.p. of the v. *well* [2], formerly used in the sense of *weld*, A.-S. *wiellan*, causative of *weallan* to boil. *SYN.* : *v.* Bind, connect, join, unite.

welfare (wel' fār), *n.* Prosperity; success; well-being; health. (F. *bien-être, prospérité.*)

One of the regular prayers in the English Prayer Book is for the safety, honour, and welfare of our Sovereign and his Dominions. Child welfare is the object of a number of philanthropic societies, and a great deal of study has been given to industrial welfare, or the welfare of the workers.

During the World War (1914-18) the Ministry of Munitions appointed a Welfare

Department (*n.*) to give special attention to the health and general well-being of people employed in munition factories. Most large firms now have welfare departments of their own.

From the verbal phrase *well-fare*. See *fare*, *v.* and *n.* SYN.: Health, prosperity, well-being.

welkin (wel' kin), *n.* The sky; -the heavens. (F. *voûte céleste*.)

This is a poetical word. Loud singing or shouting is sometimes said to make the welkin ring.

A.-S. *wolcen* cloud; cp. Dutch *wolk*, G. *wolke*.

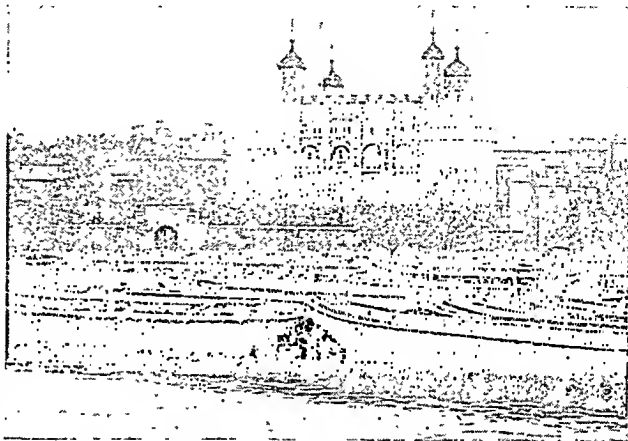
well [I] (wel), *adv.* In a good or right manner; satisfactorily; properly; fortunately; pleasingly; successfully; prosperously; fully; in a careful, complete, adequate or thorough way; perfectly; heartily; amply; kindly; cordially; with approval; justly; wisely; reasonably; in a befitting manner. *adj.* In good health; in a satisfactory position or state; advisable; fairly good. *n.* That which is well; good things. *inter.* Expressing surprise, expectation, resignation, concession; used also as an expletive in resuming a conversation. (F. *bien, d'une manière satisfaisante, justement, heureusement, entièrement, à fond, parfaitement, de bon cœur, amplement, cordialement; en bonne santé, bien, judicieux; le bien; tiens! eh mais!*)

We think well of a workman who does his task well. Shoes well mended wear well and please us well. A prosperous man is said to do well or get on well in life; he may owe a great part of his prosperity to his keeping well, or healthy in mind and body. Here, as usually, the adjective is used predicatively. One who treats another well may feel well repaid by gratitude shown him.

A proverb says that we cannot eat our cake and have it as well, or in addition. It is difficult to find synonyms for some words. So well do they express the desired meaning that no others will serve as well, or as fitly. When starting for a holiday it is as well to make a list of one's necessities, so that one omits nothing of importance. We are well-acquainted (*adj.*) with people whom we know intimately; a well-advised (*adj.*) action is one prudent or wise. A military force is well-appointed (*adj.*) if properly armed and equipped.

Wise and sensible people are well-balanced (*adj.*), able to give a well-balanced judgment or opinion. People are well-behaved (*adj.*) or well-conducted (*adj.*) if they behave well—in an orderly manner. A well-conducted assembly is one in which no disorder is tolerated. Conscientious statesmen work for the well-being (*n.*) or welfare of a nation.

A person may be well-born (*adj.*), that is, of good birth or family, without being well-bred (*adj.*), well-spoken (*adj.*), or well-mannered (*adj.*)—endowed respectively with good breeding, refined speech, and polite or courteous manners. A well-bred animal is one which comes of a good or pure stock



Well-known.—The Tower of London, well-known to most visitors to the metropolis. It has served as fortress, palace, and prison.

A short speech made in well-chosen (*adj.*) or carefully selected words is better than a long, rambling address. A good-natured person is well-conditioned (*adj.*); a grumpy or querulous one ill-conditioned. Well-conditioned means also in good physical condition. A person is said to be well-connected (*adj.*) if related to people of good birth. We are well-content (*adj.*) when satisfied with things; we are well-disposed (*adj.*) towards people for whom we have a kindly feeling. The upright, honest man is a well-doer (*n.*) and practises well-doing (*n.*).

We congratulate one who has been successful with the words well done! (*inter.*). Well-done (*adj.*) food is that which is thoroughly cooked. Joseph (Genesis xxxix, 6) was a well-favoured (*adj.*), or handsome, man. A ship is well-found (*adj.*) if fully equipped and with all her gear in good condition; well-founded (*adj.*) beliefs are based on established or authenticated grounds.

A well-graced (*adj.*) person has attractive qualities which make him popular; a well-informed (*adj.*) man has a wide general knowledge, or a fund of special information about some particular matter.

We say that actions are well-intentioned (*adj.*) or well-meaning (*adj.*) if done with a good motive; such actions are not always well-judged (*adj.*), that is, done with tact or judgment.

A well-knit (*adj.*) or well-set (*adj.*) person is one compactly built and muscular. Facts widely known are well-known (*adj.*). Persons are well-looking (*adj.*) if they

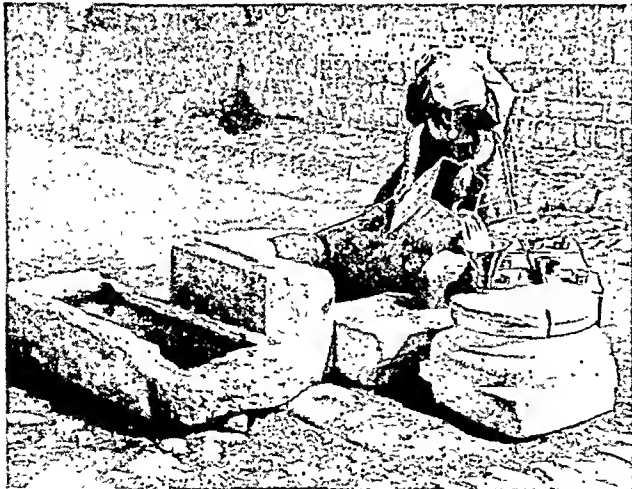
have a pleasing or healthy appearance. Well met! (*inter.*) is a salutation used by two people who are pleased to meet each other.

It is well-nigh (*wel' nī, adv.*), that is, nearly, impossible to tame some wild animals. A well-off (*adj.*) or well-to-do (*adj.*) person is one fortunately placed, prosperous, or with sufficient means. Events or things are well-pleasing (*adj.*) which cause us pleasure. A room or building is well-proportioned (*adj.*) if its parts or dimensions are in fit proportion to each other. The careful reading of good books makes one well-read (*adj.*)—that is, well-informed through reading. A well-reputed (*adj.*) firm is one in good repute; well-rounded (*adj.*) sentences are complete in their meaning and symmetrical in form.

We place most faith in well-tried (*adj.*) remedies, that is, those remedies which have been thoroughly tested with good results.

A well-trod (*adj.*) or well-trodden (*adj.*) path is one much used, as shown by its condition. A well-wisher (*n.*) is one who wishes prosperity to a person, object, or cause. We call those phrases and subjects well-worn (*adj.*) which are trite and stale from frequent use and treatment.

A.-S. *wel*; cp. Dutch *wel*, G. *wohl*, O. Norse *vel*, properly meaning in accordance with a will or wish. See will. SYN.: *adv.* Amply, fully, justly, pleasingly, satisfactorily. *adj.* Advisable, satisfactory. ANT.: *adv.* Badly, ill, unsatisfactorily. *adj.* Inadvisable, unsatisfactory



Well.—Drawing water from the well of The Three Wise Men, situate not far from Bethlehem.

well [2] (*wel*), *n.* A hole or pit sunk into the ground to obtain water, brine, or oil; an enclosed space or cavity resembling this; a space from floor to floor in a building, for a staircase, lift, etc., or left open for light or ventilation; a space in a law-court where counsel, etc., sit; the part of a yacht which is not decked over; a vertical pipe from the deck to the bottom of a ship

for ascertaining whether she is leaking, etc.; a tank in a fishing-vessel, open to the water, for the carriage of live fish; a receptacle for ink in an inkstand; in poetry, a spring; a source. *v.i.* To spring or issue (forth) as from a fountain; of tears, to flow (down), or rise (up) copiously, into the eyes. (F. *puits*, *sentine*, *vivier*, *godet à encre*, source: *couler à flots*, *jaillir*.)

Travel across the Sahara and other deserts is made possible by the wells met with at intervals along the caravan routes. The sinking of artesian wells and oil-wells to great depths has made available vast subterranean supplies of water and oil.

A well-boat (*n.*) is a fishing-vessel containing a well or perforated receptacle for live fish. That part of the main deck of some ships between a raised forecastle and poop is known as a well-deck (*n.*). A well-dish (*n.*) is a meat dish having a hollow at one end in which gravy from the meat collects. The top of a well or a structure built over it is called a well-head (*n.*). The well-head of a river is the spring at its source. In a figurative sense a main source, or fountain-head of a supply is termed a well-head.

The well-hole (*n.*), that is the pit or shaft of some wells, is hundreds of feet deep. A well-hole in a building is a space occupied by a well-staircase (*n.*), or by lifts. Large buildings also have wells which admit light to the lower floors.

Visitors to a spa go to a building called a well-room (*n.*) to drink the waters. The business of a well-sinker (*n.*) is well-sinking (*n.*), that is, the boring and digging of wells.

The head-spring of a stream, or, in an extended sense, a source of water that never fails, is a well-spring (*n.*). Used figuratively the word means a continual supply, as in the Biblical maxim (Proverbs xvi, 22), "Understanding is a well-spring of life unto him that hath it."

A.-S. *wella*, akin to *weallan* to well up, surge, boil; cp. Dutch *wel* a spring, G. *welle* wave, O. Norse *vell* a boiling up. A.-S. *wiellan* causative of *weallan* to boil; cp. v. G. *wellen* to rise or swell in waves, *wallen* to boil, bubble: "....."

welladay (*wel à dā*), *inter.* An exclamation of grief or despair. Another form is well-away (*wel à wā*). (F. *hélas*!)

This archaic exclamation is sometimes used facetiously.

Altered from *wellaway*, A.-S. *wei lū wei*, earlier *wā lā wā*, literally woe, lo, woe; affected by O. Norse *vei woe*.

Wellingtonia (*wel ing tō ni à*), *n.* A sequoia. See sequoia.

Named after the Duke of Wellington

wellingtons (wel' ing tónz), *n.pl.* Boots reaching to or nearly to the knee. (F. *bottes à la wellington*.)

Named after the first Duke of Wellington (1769-1852).

Welsh [1] (welsh), *adj.* Of or relating to Wales or its inhabitants. *n.* The people of Wales collectively; their language. (F. *gallois*.)



Welsh.—Cardiff schoolgirls, dressed in Welsh national costume, giving an exhibition of Welsh country-dancing.

The Welsh have a strong sense of nationality, and in spite of many conflicting influences have succeeded in keeping their ancient language alive. In some of the remote Welsh villages the Welshman (*n.*) or Welshwoman (*n.*) who can speak Welsh only is by no means uncommon, but most Welshmen speak both Welsh and English. Welsh mutton (*n.*) is a kind of mutton with a delicate flavour obtained from small sheep of the Welsh mountains. A welsh rabbit (*n.*), or welsh rarebit (*n.*), is a savoury made of cheese melted and spread on toast.

A.-S. *waelisc*, from *wealh* foreign, Welsh, Celtic; cp. G. *wälsch*, *welsch* foreign, Italian, French, Celtic. Some derive from L. *Volcae* a Gaulish tribe. See Vlach, walnut.

welsh [2] (welsh), *v.t.* To swindle (a person) out of money placed as a bet.

This is a horse-racing term. A bookmaker who welshed his clients by running off with their money and not paying them their winnings would be described as a welsher (welsh' ér, *n.*).

welt (welt), *n.* A strip of leather sewn round the upper of a boot or shoe so that it may be attached to the sole; a hem; a weal on the flesh; a stroke or blow from a stick, etc. *v.t.* To provide (shoes, etc.) with welts; to flog severely. (F. *trépointe*; *mettre une trépointe à, rosser*.)

M.E. *welte*, perhaps from A.-S. *wylltan* to roll; but cp. Welsh *gwald* hem, welt. For the meaning flog cp. leather. See welter.

welter [1] (wel' tér), *v.i.* To roll to and fro; to roll or lie (in blood, etc.); to be deeply involved (in); of waves, to heave

tumultuously; to be in a state of agitation or confusion. *n.* A turmoil; a ferment; a confusion. (F. *se rouler, se vautrer, être baigné, clapoter*; *roulis, tumulte*.)

This word is used chiefly in poetry or rhetorical prose. Nations at war may be said hyperbolically to be weltering in each other's blood. The sea is said by poets to welter or surge, and its rolling and tossing is described as the welter of the waves. A disturbed state of parliamentary affairs is spoken of as a welter of politics.

Frequentative of M.E. *walten* to roll, A.-S. *waeltan*; cp. G. *walzen* Icel. *vella* to roll, perhaps from the root of E. *wallow*. SYN.: *v.* Roll, tumble, turn, wallow.

welter [2] (wel' tár), *adj.* In horse-racing, heavy-weight; in boxing, between light-weight and middle-weight.

A horse-race for heavy-weight riders is known as a welter-race (*n.*), and the stakes of such a race are called welter-stakes (*n.pl.*). A boxer in the welter class is called a welter-weight (*n.*).

Originally *n.*, one who welts or

flogs. See welt.

wen (wen), *n.* A non-malignant tumour occurring on the scalp, etc.; an unsightly or abnormal growth. (F. *loupe, lipome*.)

A quickly-growing town which disfigures a landscape is sometimes spoken of depreciatingly as a wen.

A.-S. *wen(n)*; cp. Dutch *wen*, Low G. *ween* G. dialect *wenne*, perhaps akin to A.-S. Goth. *wimnan* to suffer. See win.

wend [1] (wend), *v.i.* To go. *v.t.* To proceed upon or direct (one's course). *p.t.* and *p.p.* wended (wend' éd).

This word is now chiefly used in the expression "to wend one's way." Its old past tense, went, is now used for the past tense of go.

A.-S. *wendan* to turn, change (*v.t.*), also to go, causative of *windan* to wind; cp. Dutch, G. *wenden*, O. Norse *venda*, Goth. *wandjan* to cause to turn.

Wend [2] (wend), *n.* A member of a Slavonic people of Lusatia in eastern Saxony; a Sorb.

This word is used in a general sense by Germans for people of Slavonic origin in or around Germany, including the Slovenes and Polabs.

The language of the Lusatian Sorbs or Wends is known as Wendish (wend' ish, *n.*) or Wendic (wend' ik, *n.*). The words Wendish (*adj.*) and Wendic (*adj.*) mean of or relating to the Wends.

Wenlock (wen' lók), *adj.* In geology, denoting the middle division of the Silurian system of rocks in Britain.

The Wenlock series consists of shales and limestones and is rich in marine fossils. This group or formation of rocks is named from Wenlock, in Shropshire, where it is well developed.

went (wɛnt). This is the past tense of *go* and the old past tense of *wend*. See *go* and *wend* [1].

wentletrap (wɛn' tɪ trəp), *n.* A shell-fish of the genus *Scalaria*, having an elongated spiral shell.

Corrupted from *G. wendeltreppe* winding staircase, from *wenden* to turn, *treppe* step, stairs.

wept (wɛpt). This is the past tense and past participle of *weep*. See *weep*.

were (wɛr; wār). Part of the verb "to be" used in the first, second, and third persons plural and the modern second person singular (with "you") of the past tense; used also in all persons singular and plural of the past subjunctive, except with the archaic "thou" second person singular. See *be*.

In the second person singular of the subjunctive, the archaic form *wert* (wɛrt; wārt) used with "thou," has been replaced in general use by the modern second person singular "you were," which has also taken the place of "thou wert" and "thou wast" in the second person singular of the past tense.

In sentences expressing condition, supposition, or contingency, we use the subjunctive "were" as in "If I were you." Simple uses of the past tense are: "yesterday you were hard at work, and we were enjoying a holiday."

A.-S. *wāeron*, pl. of p.t. indicative *wāere* sing., *wāeren* pl. of past subjunctive of *wesan* to be. See *was*.

werewolf (wɛr' wulf). This is another spelling of *werwolf*. See *werwolf*.

wergild (wɛr' gild), *n.* In Anglo-Saxon law, a fine imposed as a penalty for murdering or maiming a person, varying in amount according to the victim's rank. (F. *wergeld*, *vehrgeld*.)

A.-S. from *wer* man (akin to L. *vir*) *gild* payment (cp. *G. geld* money).

Wernerian (wɛr nɛr' : ɛn), *adj.* Of or relating to A. G. Werner (1750-1817), a German geologist, or his system. *n.* An advocate of Werner's theory, a Neptunian. (F. *wernérien*.)

Werner put forward the Neptunian theory (see *under* Neptune). This Wernerian theory is not now accepted, but is remembered as marking a great advance on previous ideas as to the formation of rocks.

wert (wɛrt; wārt). For this word see *under* were.

Wertherism (vər' tɛr ɪzm), *n.* Morbid sentimentality or emotionalism resembling that of the hero of "The Sorrows of Werther," a novel by Goethe (1749-1832). (F. *werthérisme*.)

Werther, the hero of Goethe's novel, was a young man with a very emotional nature, who ended by committing suicide. We may say that Goethe himself outgrew the Wertherism of his early work. Any excessively emotional young man might be said to indulge in Wertherian (vər tɛr' i ɛn, *adj.*) grief or despondency, like that of Werther.

werwolf (wɛr' wulf), *n.* In folklore, a person who was changed, or was capable of changing himself, into the form of a wolf. *pl.* *werwolves* (wɛr' wulvz). See *lycanthrope*. Another spelling is *werewolf* (wɛr' wulf)—*pl.* *werewolves* (wɛr' wulvz). (F. *loup-garou*.)

A.-S. *werewolf*, perhaps from *wer* a man, *wulf* wolf; cp. Dutch *weerwolf*, *G. werwolf*, L.L. *garulphus*, whence O.F. *garou*, F. *loup-garou*, a pleonastic form.

Wesleyan (wɛs' li ɛn; wɛz lɛ' ɛn), *adj.* Of or relating to the Protestant religious body founded by John Wesley (1703-91). *n.* A member of this denomination. (F. *wesleyien*.)

When the Methodists divided into distinct



Wesleyan.—Wesley's Chapel, in City Road, London, one of the original Wesleyan chapels in which John Wesley preached.

denominations the adherents of Wesley came to be distinguished as the Wesleyan Methodists or Wesleyans. A church of this religious body is known as a Wesleyan Methodist Church, or, in short, as a Wesleyan Church, and its doctrines are termed Wesleyan Methodism, or Wesleyanism (wɛs' li ɛn ɪzm; wɛz lɛ' ɛn ɪzm, *n.*).

west (wɛst), *adv.* At, in, or towards the quarter in which the sun sets. *n.* The cardinal point that lies opposite the east, and on the left hand of a person facing north: the part of the sky, or the horizon, where the sun sets; the part of a country, region, or area, towards the west; the

western part of the world, especially Europe as opposed to Asia; a wind blowing from the west. *adj.* Being, lying, or living, towards or in the west, or westward, of some point; blowing from the west. (F. *vers l'ouest, à l'ouest; ouest; occidental, de l'ouest.*)

To an Englishman the west country is the south-western part of England, especially the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. A west-countryman (*n.*) is a native of this region. To an American the West is the region west of the Mississippi river, often described in novels as the Wild West.

The richer and more fashionable part of London to the west of, or further west than, central London is known as the West End. It includes the great shopping centres of Regent Street, Oxford Street, Piccadilly and Bond Street, in which there are many West End (*adj.*) shops and stores.

When the sun is nearing the western horizon it is sometimes described as the westering (west'ér ing, *adj.*) sun. A westering wind is one that shifts towards the west. To the people of southern England, Dorset is a westerly (west'ér li, *adj.*) country, that is, one situated in or towards the west. A westerly wind blows from the west, but the east wind blows westerly (*adv.*), that is, towards the west.

The western (west'érn, *adj.*) United States are those states on the west or western side of the continent; Western Australia is the part of Australia west of longitude 129° East. The nations of Europe are western nations, that is, nations belonging to the west, as distinguished from those of Asia, which are eastern nations. A Western (*n.*), or Westerner (west'érn ér, *n.*), is a person of a western race as distinguished from an Oriental. One who lives in the west part of a country is also called a Westerner, or less often, a Western, especially a native or inhabitant of the Western States of America.

In A.D. 395, the Roman Empire was divided into two parts. Rome was the capital of the West, or of the Western Empire, and Constantinople the capital of the Eastern Empire. When there was a split in the Church in the ninth century, the part that remained loyal to the Pope at Rome came to be called the Western Church or Latin Church.

Intercourse with western races tends to westernize (west'érn iz, *v.t.*) eastern races, that is, to give them western manners and customs, dress, and ways of thinking.

Land's End is the westernmost (west'érn mōst, *adj.*) point, or that farthest towards the west, of England. The westing (west'ing, *n.*) of a ship is the net distance it has travelled westward (west'wárd, *adv.*), westwards (west'wárdz, *adv.*), or in a westerly direction, from a given meridian.

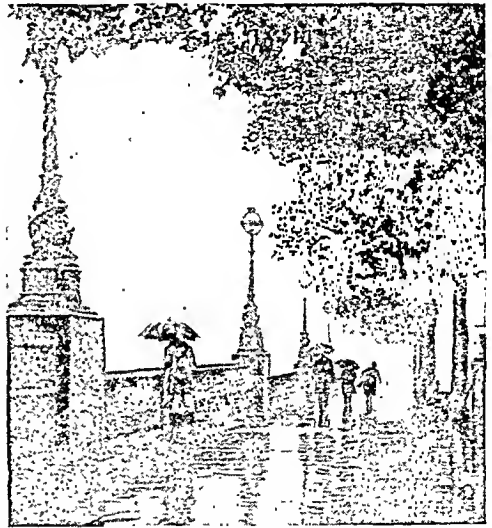
The west end of a church faces to the westward (*n.*) or that direction to the west

of the building. It might be described as the westward (*adj.*) end, that is, the end having a westerly situation or direction.

The west-north-west (*adj.*) point on the compass-card lies midway between west and north-west. A line drawn through it from the centre of the card points to the quarter called west-north-west (*n.*). A ship heading west-north-west (*adv.*) travels in that direction, that is, west-north-westerly (*adv.*). A west-north-westerly (*adj.*) or west-north-western (*adj.*) gale blows more or less from the west-north-west.

The west-south-west (*adj.*) point on the compass-card is midway between west and south-west. The words west-south-west (*n.* and *adv.*), west-south-westerly (*adj.* and *adv.*) and west-south-western (*adj.*) have the same relation to this direction as the corresponding terms defined above have to west-north-west.

A.-S. *west*; cp. Dutch, G. *west*, Swed. *vest*, O. Norse *vest-r*, perhaps akin to L. *vesper*, Gr. *hesperos*. SYN.: *n.* Occident. *adj.* Occidental, ANT.: *adv.* East. *n.* East, Orient. *adj.* East, Oriental.



Wet.—Pedestrians walking along the wet pavement of the Victoria Embankment, London.

wet (wet), *adj.* Moistened; soaked; covered with, or containing, water or other liquid; consisting of water or other liquid; rainy; of paint, ink, etc., not yet dry: of technical processes, involving the use of water or other liquid; allowing or favouring the sale of alcoholic liquors; of a ship, liable to be swamped with water. *n.* Moisture; rain. *v.t.* To make wet; to moisten, drench, or soak with water or other liquid; to steep (grain) in making malt; to celebrate (a bargain, etc.) by drinking. (F. *humide, mouillé, pluvieux; humidité, pluie; mouiller, humecter.*)

Potters shape utensils from wet or moist

clay. Flowers are said to be wet with dew when dew has fallen on them. Writing is liable to smudge if it is touched while the ink is wet. A boat that ships a lot of water owing to some fault in her build or rig is described as a wet vessel. A wet shampoo, in which water is used, is distinguished from a dry shampoo, in which alcohol is used instead.

The wettest place in the world, or the one having the greatest rainfall, is probably Cherri Punji, in Assam.

Umbrellas are carried to shelter people from the wet or rain. Wet clothes endanger one's health and should be changed as soon as possible. In 1919 the National Prohibition Act, or Volstead Act, became law in the United States. This measure compelled all states in the Union that were wet, that is, that allowed the sale of intoxicating liquor in their territory, to become dry, or forbid its sale.

A small fire may be extinguished by throwing a blanket soaked in water over it. In a figurative sense, a person who damps or extinguishes the enthusiasm of others, or whose presence checks conversation, is known as a wet blanket (*n.*). A boy at Eton who goes in for rowing is known as a wet-bob (*n.*)—see under bob [2].

A wet-bulb thermometer (*n.*) has its bulb kept moist, and is chilled by evaporation. It is used in conjunction with a dry-bulb thermometer (see under dry) for testing the moistness of the air. A dock that is kept full of water, so that ships remain afloat in it, is called a wet-dock (*n.*), as opposed to a dry dock, from which the water is removed after a ship has been floated in for repairs.

A wet-nurse (*n.*) is a woman employed to nourish a baby not her own. To wet-nurse (*v.t.*) a child is to act as wet-nurse to it. In a figurative sense, the word means

to coddle or keep in leading-strings. Photographers formerly used a wet-plate (*n.*) to obtain a negative. This was a glass plate coated with collodion, dipped in a sensitizing bath just before use, and exposed while still wet. The wet-plate is now superseded by the dry-plate.

A boy who falls into a river gets a wetting (wet' ing, *n.*), that is, a soaking. Wetness (wet' nēs, *n.*) is the quality or condition of being wet. A wettish (wet' ish, *adj.*) day is one that is rather wet or rainy.

A.-S. *wǣt*; cp. O. Norse *vāt-r*, Sansk. *vaad*, *v. A.-S. wǣtan*. See water. SYN.: *adj.* Damp, humid, moist, watery. *v.* Drench, moisten, soak. ANT.: *adj.* Dry, parched. *v.* Desiccate, dry, parch.

wey (wā), *n.* A weight or measure varying greatly with different commodities.

As a dry measure a wey equals forty bushels or five quarters; as a dry-goods weight it varies, broadly speaking, between two and three hundredweights.

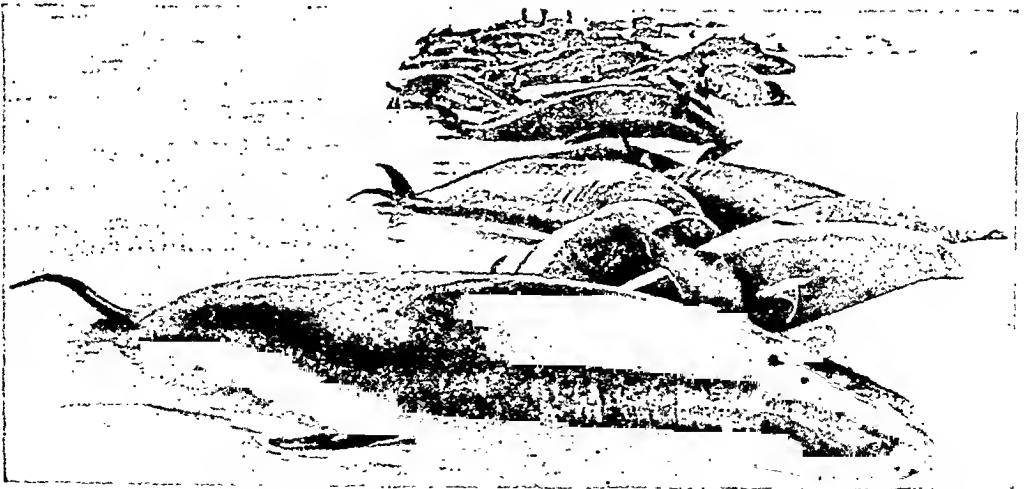
M.E. *weye*, A.-S. *wāge* weight. from *wegan* to weigh. See weigh.

whack (hwāk), *v.t.* To strike heavily; to thwack. *n.* A heavy sounding blow; a thwack. (F. *cogner*, *battre*, *rosser*; *horion*, *grand coup*.)

This is a more or less colloquial word. A whacking (hwāk' ing, *n.*) is a beating or thrashing. A whacking (*adj.*) or whacking (*adv.*) big thing is one abnormally large. A whacker (hwāk' ér, *n.*) means a person or thing that whacks and also something particularly big or incredible, especially an outrageous lie.

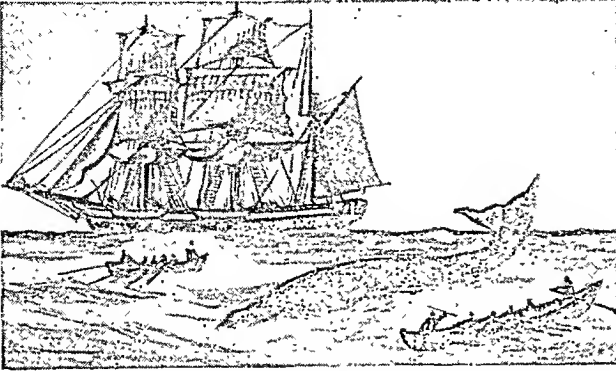
Imitative. See thwack. SYN.: *v.* Beat, *br.* labour, castigate, thrash.

whale [1] (hwāl), *n.* Any of the larger fish-like mammals belonging to the order Catacea, and adapted to a life in the sea. *v.i.* To engage in whale-hunting. (F. *baleine*: *faire la pêche à la baleine*.)



Whale.—A number of whales that were washed ashore near Cape Town, South Africa. Altogether upwards of one hundred were thrown up by the tide.

There are two great groups of whales, the baleen or toothless whales and the toothed whales. To the first group belong the right whales, which have enormous heads, the rorquals, and the humpbacked whales. The second group includes the sperm whale, or cachalot, and the narwhal.



Whaler.—A sailing ship specially equipped for whale-fishing and therefore called a whaler.

Whales differ from fish in being warm-blooded and so unable to live without rising to the surface of the sea to breathe in air at intervals. They have horizontal tails and fore-limbs converted into paddles.

A whale-back (*n.*) is a type of vessel for use in rough waters. The waves pass right over the rounded covering of the main deck, which has very few erections. A whale-boat (*n.*) is an open boat, pointed at both ends, of the type used in hunting whales. The substance called whalebone (*n.*), or in commerce whale-fin (*n.*), is an elastic horny material found in long thin plates in the upper jaw of baleen whales. It is used for many commercial purposes. A whale-calf (*n.*) is a young whale. Whale-oil (*n.*) is oil obtained from the blubber of whales.

A part of the sea in which whales are hunted is a whale-fishery (*n.*). The industry of hunting whales is called whaling (*hwäl'ing, n.*), whale-fishing (*n.*), and whale-fishery. A whale-line (*n.*) is a very strong kind of rope, about two inches round, which is attached to the harpoons used in whaling.

A seaman who takes part in whaling is a whaleman (*n.*) or whaler (*hwäl'ér, n.*). A whaler also means a ship employed in hunting whales. Nowadays a small screw-steamer is used, and the old method of throwing the harpoon by hand has been superseded by the use of the whaling-gun (*n.*), which fires a heavy harpoon and line with great accuracy. A whaling ship is captained by a whaling-master (*n.*).

A.-S. *hwaæl*; cp. Dutch *walvisch*, G. *walfisch*, O. Norse *hval-r*; also G. *wels* sheath-fish. The word is perhaps cognate with Gr. *pelōr* a monster. See walrus.

whale [2] (*hwäl*). This is another form of weal. See weal [2].

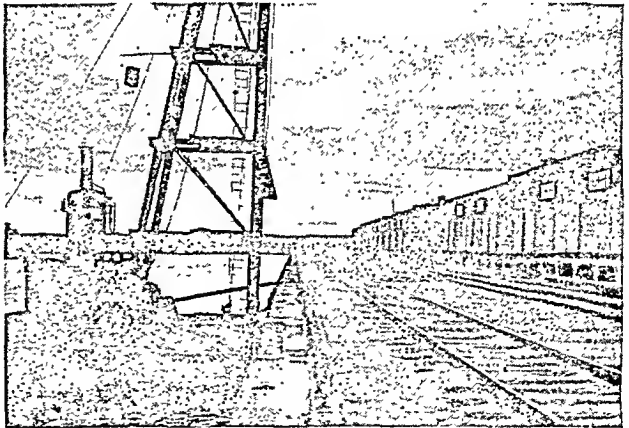
whang (*hwäng*), *v.t.* To beat or lash violently; to whack. *v.i.* To make or give out a banging noise; to whine. *n.* A whanging blow or sound.

This word is more or less restricted to dialect or colloquial use. A writer might speak of the whang of a cannon-ball whirling through the air, or of a drum, or of a hammer in a blacksmith's forge.

Variant of *thwang*, old form of *thong*.

wharf (*hwörf*), *n.* A landing-place for goods by the side of a river, harbour, canal, etc., usually consisting of a platform of timber or masonry. *pl.* wharves (*hwörvz*). *v.i.* To moor at a wharf; to deposit or store (goods) on a wharf. (F. *débarcadère, quai; mouiller, débarquer*.)

Wharves parallel with the shore or river-bank are called quays. Large projecting wharves are known as piers. In harbours and rivers frequented by cargo boats cargoes are loaded and unloaded chiefly from and on to wharves. A wharfinger (*hwörf' in jér, n.*) is a man who owns or manages a wharf. Wharfage (*hwörf' ij, n.*) is a charge made for the use of a wharf.



Wharf.—The great wharf at Westerplatte in the Free City of Danzig, in the delta of the River Vistula.

Accommodation at a wharf is also known as wharfage, and so are wharves collectively. The materials of which a wharf is made are called wharfing (*hwörf' ing, n.*), a word also denoting timberwork along the face of a sea-wall. Wharf-rat (*n.*) is a name for the common brown rat (*Mus decumanus*) which frequents ships and wharves.

A.-S. *hwe(a)rf*, perhaps originally a place of turning about, a busy place, from *hweorfan* to turn, change, go about; cp. Dutch *werf*, G. *werft* wharf, O. Norse *hvarf* turning away, Swed. *warf*, G. *werben* to make an effort (to get something), be busy. SYN.: *n.* Quay.

what (hwot), *pron.* Which thing or things? that or those which; anything that; the things that; whatever; (as an exclamation) how much? which thing or things? *adj.* Which (in kind, amount, number, quality, name, etc.) from an unlimited selection; how great, remarkable, or ridiculous; as much as; as many as; any that; such as. *adv.* To what extent? to what degree? how much? partly (with); considering (one thing with another).

When we ask a question that offers a wide area of choice or possibility we use the interrogative adjective or pronoun "what" instead of "which," as in "what plays have you seen lately?" "what is your name?" We are then asking for a selection to be made from an indefinite number of plays or, from our point of view, all possible names. But if we limit the person's choice to some three or four plays about which we have been speaking, we ask which of these he has seen. Similarly, if his name is one of a limited number on a list, we ask which is his name.

The interrogative pronoun is often used alone with the implied meaning "what did you say?"

In exclamations, the adjective is used to express astonishment at the striking nature of the thing denoted by the noun it qualifies. For example, "What foolishness!" "What a genius the man is!" The pronoun is used similarly, as in "What he has undergone!" which means "what things, sufferings, experiences."

As a relative, the adjective occurs in the sentence "he took what money he could find," and the pronoun in "I mean what I say." The adverb is used interrogatively in "what do I care?" that is, "how much do I care?" In colloquial language we sometimes use "what with," as in "I was very busy, what with one thing and another," which means "busy, partly with one thing and partly with others."

"What ho!" is a more or less jocular exclamation used in greeting or accosting a person. "What next?" is used in the exclamatory sense of "monstrous!" "absurd!" The colloquial phrase "but what" is used as a conjunction in the sense of "but," "but that," as in "not a week passes but what I think of you." "What for?" means "for what reason or purpose?"

But to give a person what for is to punish him or rate him in plain language.

When we reckon up a list of things we sometimes add "and what not," which means other similar, and perhaps less important, things. An article of furniture with shelves for displaying curiosities, knick-knacks, and what not, is known as a *what-not* (*n.*). "What of that?" means "never mind."

A person is said, colloquially, to know what's what when he knows the real thing or can tell a genuine or good thing from one that is false or inferior.

The indefinite senses of "what" are intensified in the word *whatever* (hwot ev'ér, *pron.*), which means all that which, anything that, or *whatever* (*adj.*) things, as in "he gave them whatever they asked." In the sentence "whatever luck you have," the adjective means "no matter what." Some authorities consider that this word should be written as two words, "what ever." In poetry the abbreviated form *whate'er* (hwot ár', *pron.* and *adj.*) is sometimes used for reasons of metre.

A.-S. *hwact*, neuter of *hwā* who.

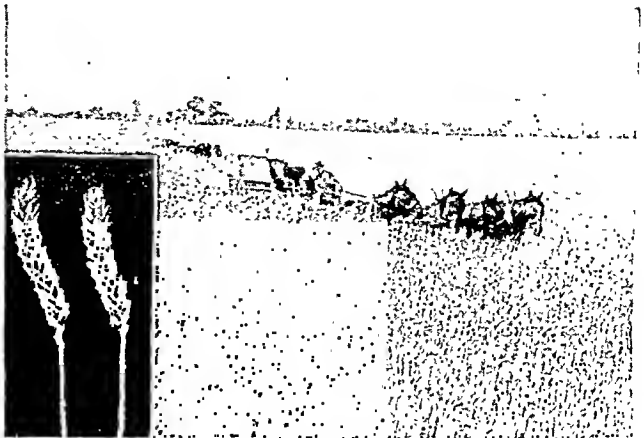
whatsoever (hwot sō ev'ér), *pron.* and *adj.* Whatever. (F. *tout ce que, quoi que*.)

In poetry, *whatsoever* is sometimes abbreviated for reasons of metre to *whatsoe'er* (hwot sō ár').

From E. *what*, *so* and *ever*.

whaup (hwawp), *n.* A Scottish name for the larger curlew (*Numenius arquata*). (F. *courlis*.)

Imitative of the bird's cry.



Wheat.—Reaping wheat in New South Wales, Australia. Inset, ears, or spikes, of an improved kind of wheat.

wheat (hwēt), *n.* An annual cereal grass of the genus *Triticum*, bearing a spike with many flowered spikelets, without stalks; the seed or grain of this which is ground into flour for bread. (F. *froment, blé*.)

The majority of the wheats cultivated to

provide the world's bread are varieties of the common wheat (*Triticum vulgare*). In warm, dry climates club wheat (*T. compactum*) is often grown. Its short and very stiff stalks remain standing when the plant is ripe, and the seeds do not fall readily from the spikes. Other common varieties are known as spelts.

A wheaten (hwët' ên, *adj.*) loaf is one made of wheat. Various insects whose larvae do damage to the wheat plant are given the name of wheat-fly (*n.*), including the Hessian fly. Couch-grass (*T. repens*) is sometimes called wheat-grass (*n.*). It is a wild species of wheat.

Common Teut. word. A.-S. *hwæte*; cp. Dutch *weit*, G. *weizen*, O. Norse *hwēiti*, Swed. *vete* all from the root of E. *white*, from the whiteness of the flour.

wheatear (hwët' êr), *n.* A migratory British bird (*Saxicola oenanthe*). (F. *traquet*, *motteux*.)

The wheatear, also known as the white-tail, has white plumage on its tail, breast, and under parts. The wings are black and the upper parts grey. Wheatears arrive in Britain early in March and migrate towards the end of autumn. They nest upon the ground, and frequent solitary places, such as downs, mountain slopes, and barren uplands. They feed mainly on insects.

Earlier forms are *wheat ears*, *wheatyear*, apparently the original sense was white rump, akin to *whittail* a synonym; cp. Dutch *witstaart*, G. *weiss-schwanz*.

wheedle (hwëd' l), *v.t.* To persuade or gain over by endearments or flattery; to humour; to coax (into doing something, etc.); to obtain (from) or get (out of) by coaxing or flattery; to cheat (out of) by these means. (F. *calmer*, *enjôler*.)

People who habitually wheedle promises or gifts out of others have a wheedling (hwëd' ling, *adj.*) manner, and obtain their desires wheedlingly (hwëd' ling li, *adv.*), or in a wheedling way. The wheedler (hwëd' lër, *n.*) is usually regarded with contempt.

Possibly from G. *wedeln* to wag the tail, fawn like a dog. More probably from A.-S. *wæðlian* to be poor, beg. SYN.: Cajole, coax, flatter, humour.

wheel (hwël), *n.* A solid disk or circular frame turning on its axis, used in

vehicles, machinery, etc., to make movement easier or reduce friction; an apparatus or instrument consisting principally of a wheel; a steering-wheel; a bicycle; an object resembling a wheel; a disk; an old instrument of torture; torture on this instrument; the act of wheeling; a spell of wheeling; circular motion; rotation; a cart-wheel, or somersault made sideways; an evolution of troops in which each rank swings round or partly round the man at one end, as if round a pivot; any similar motion of a line of warships, aeroplanes, etc. *v.t.* To move or push (a wheeled vehicle, etc.); to cause to swing or turn round as on a pivot. *v.i.* To swing round a centre; to change direction; to turn round; to move in circles or curves; to ride a bicycle. (F. *roue*, *bicyclette*, *disque*, *tour*, *rotation*, *conversion*; *rouler*, *faire pivoter*; *faire une conversion*, *aller en bicyclette*.)



Wheatear.—The wheatear, also called the stonechat and the white-tail. It is a migratory British bird.

Thousands of years ago men found that heavy objects could be dragged easily over rollers placed on the ground. The disadvantage of this method was that the rollers had to be moved constantly as the load advanced. The next step was to attach primitive wheels—probably slices cut from a tree-trunk—to the load, so that it took its rollers with it. The rough disks of wood were eventually replaced by wheels built up of a rim and other parts, arranged to combine lightness with great strength. The strongest wheel for its weight is the wire wheel, as used on bicycles.

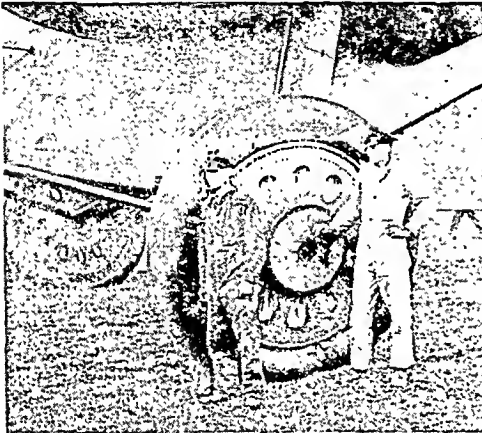
Wheels are used for other purposes than carrying weight. Many engines have a fly-wheel to make them run steadily. Water-wheels drive mills, paddle-wheels propel ships, which are generally guided by steering-wheels. Most machines contain gear-wheels or cog-wheels, used either to modify or transmit speed. Driving belts turn over pulley-wheels, and driving chains over chain-wheels.

A swallow may be said to wheel and dip as it flies. To an observer on the earth, the constellations appear to wheel round the pole-star in the course of a year. Troops wheel when they make a part turn in ranks about a pivot.

In the Middle Ages, criminals and others were broken upon the wheel, that is, they



Wheel.—Miss Joan Fry, the lawn-tennis player, seated at the wheel of her motor-boat.



Wheel.—Royal Air Force mechanics standing by one of the wheels of a mammoth aeroplane.



Wheelbarrow.—A little boy giving his pets a ride in a wheelbarrow.

were tied, spread-eagle fashion, to a wheel and tortured to death.

The wheel-and-axle (*n.*) is one of the mechanical powers. It consists of a wheel fixed on the end of an axle. Power is applied to the rim of the wheel and the load is lifted by a rope winding on to the axle. The device is an application of the lever principle, the leverage being obtained by the difference between the diameters of the wheel and axle.

The scientific toy called the zoetrope is also known as the wheel of life (*n.*). Any intricate machinery of designs and plots is described as wheels within wheels. This is a reference to one of the visions in Ezekiel (i, 16). Fortune is fabled to turn a wheel, and so we speak, figuratively, of failure and success as turns of fortune's wheel.

A wheel-animalcule (*n.*) is a rotifer. The ordinary garden wheelbarrow (*n.*) is a barrow with a single wheel in front and two handles behind. A wheel-chair (*n.*) is a chair on wheels, especially a bath chair, for the use of invalids.

When a vehicle is hauled by a team of horses, the horse, or either of the pair of horses, nearest the wheels, is called a wheel-horse (*n.*), or wheeler (*hwēl' ēr, n.*), as distinguished from the leader. The wheeler of a wheelbarrow is one who wheels it.

The wheel-house (*n.*) of a ship is a structure enclosing the steering-wheel. The man at the wheel is the steersman. A water-wheel is sometimes enclosed in a structure called a wheel-house. An old type of gun-lock, in which the powder was ignited by the friction of a small wheel worked by a spring, was called a wheel-lock (*n.*).

A wheel-shaped (*adj.*) window, that is, a circular one, with mullions radiating from its centre like the spokes of a wheel, is named a wheel-window (*n.*), or catherine-wheel. A wheel-stone (*hwēl' stōn, n.*) is an entrochite (which *see*). The part of the wheel of a vehicle that touches the ground, etc., is the wheel-tread (*n.*).

A wheelwright (*hwēl' rit, n.*) is a maker of wheels and wheeled (*hwēld, adj.*) vehicles, that is, vehicles moving on wheels. A tricycle is a three-wheeled vehicle. Sleights are wheelless (*hwēl' lēs, adj.*), that is, without wheels.

A.-S. *hwōol*, earlier *hweogul*; cp. Dutch *wiel*, Swed. *hjul*, O. Norse *hjól*, Rus. *holeso*, Gr. *kyklos* circle, *polos* axis. SYN.: *v.* Gyrate, rotate.

wheeze (*hwēz*), *v.i.* To breathe with an audible, whistling sound, as in asthma. *v.t.* To utter (words) in this way. *n.* The sound of wheezing; in the theatre, a humorous gag; a comical stock phrase; a dodge; a trick; a notion. (F. *siffler*; *sifflement*, *plaisanterie*, *facétie*.)

A person who wheezes is said to be wheezy (*hwēz' i, adj.*), and, when he wheezes out some remark, it is spoken wheezily (*hwēz' i li, adv.*), or with a wheeze. A wheezy harmonium is one in which the

friction of escaping air is heard when it is played. Asthma is one of the causes of wheeziness (hwēz' i nēs, *n.*), that is, the state of being wheezy, in human beings, especially when they are old.

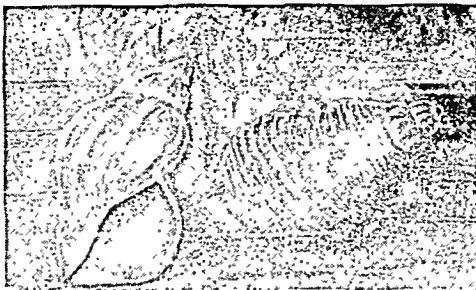
An apt suggestion is described, colloquially, as a good wheeze.

Probably from O. Norse *hvaesa*, to hiss.

whelk [1] (hwelk), *n.* A spiral-shelled marine mollusc of the genus *Buccinum*, and allied genera, especially the common whelk (*B. undatum*) used for food. (F. *buccin*.)

The whelk, like the snail, is a gasteropod, and crawls on a broad muscular foot. With its tongue, or lingual ribbon, the whelk bores into the shells of other molluscs, for it is carnivorous, and does much damage to musselbeds, etc.

The *h* is intrusive, perhaps suggested by *whelk* [2]. A.-S. *wiloc*, *weluc*, *weoluc*, possibly akin to Gr. *helix* scrcw, spiral, the shell of the whelk being spiral.



Whelk.—Whelks under seaweed. The whelk, a spiral-shelled marine mollusc, is used for food.

whelk [2] (hwelk), *n.* A small pimple, or pustule. (F. *bouton*, *pustule*.)

This old word is now confined to dialect use.

A.-S. *hwelca*, akin to *wheel*.

whelm (hwelm), *v.t.* To overwhelm; to engulf, to submerge; to overburden. (F. *accabler*, *engloutir*, *ensevelir*, *plonger*, *charger*.)

This word is used chiefly in poetry and rhetorical language.

M.E. *whelmen*, akin to *whelven*, *hwelfen* to roll, turn, A.-S. *āhwylfan* to arch over, overwhelm, from *hwælf* concave (*adj.*), arch (*n.*); cp. Dutch *welven*, G. *wölben*, O. Norse *hwelfa* to upset, overturn, vault, from *hwalf* vault. The original meaning seems to be to overturn (a round vessel), so as to cover something else completely.

Whelm as a *v.* may be derived from an assumed *n. hwelfm*, *f* being dropped owing to the difficulty of pronunciation.

whelp (hwelp), *n.* A pup or cub; an offensive, ill-mannered youth. (F. *jeune chien*, *ourson*, *lionceau ours mal léché*.)

This word is now seldom used in its literal sense, except in literature. Puppies, and the young of certain wild animals, especially lions, tigers, bears, and wolves, were once commonly known as whelps. In one of his letters, Sir Walter Scott described Lord Byron, the great poet, as a young whelp.

A.-S. *hwelp*, Dutch *welp*, G. *welf*, O. Norse *hwelp-r*.

when (hwen), *adv.* At what or which time? on what occasion? how soon? how long ago? at the or any time that; at which (time); as soon as; at or just after; after which; while. *pron.* What

time? which time. *n.* Occasion; time. (F. *quand*, *lorsque*, *à quelque moment que*, *dès que*, *après quoi*, *pendant que*.)

This word is often used in asking questions relating to the time of an occurrence. "When did he go out?" means "at what time did he go out?" The adverb is used relatively in "the day when I went away for my holiday," "I will come when I can." Sometimes the adverb is used elliptically with a present participle, as in "people resent interruptions when (or while) reading."

The pronoun is used interrogatively in "till when is the ticket available?" We

learn the when and the how of an event when we discover its time and nature. Here the word is used as a noun. Whenever (hwen ev' ér, *adv.*) means at whatever time. In poetry, this word is sometimes abbreviated to *when-e'er* (hwen är', *adv.*). *Whensoever* (hwen sō ev' ér, *adv.*) is an emphatic, and now archaic, form of *whenever*, meaning at what time soever.

M.E. *whan*, A.-S. *hwaenne*; cp. M. Dutch *wan*, Dutch *wanneer*, G. *wann*, *wenn*; akin to L. *quando*, Welsh *pan*.

whence (hwens), *adv.* From what or which place? where from? how? from which place, source, or origin; wherefore; for which reason. *pron.* What or which place or starting-point. (F. *d'où*, *pourquoi*.)

This word is used both interrogatively and as a relative. In questions it is more or less archaic. Instead of "whence comes that aeroplane?" we say "where does that aeroplane come from?" In figurative uses, as "whence comes it that he is angry?" we say "how is it" or "why is it" instead of "whence comes it."

It is less usual, except in poetry and poetical prose, to say that a person returned "whence he came," than "to the place from which he came." In this last example "whence" is used as a relative. *Whencesoever* (hwens sō ev' ér, *adv.*) means "where-ever from" or "from whatever place or source."

M.E. *whennes* (s adverbial, really a *gen.* ending), earlier *whanene*, from A.-S. *hwanan*; cp. G. *wannen*. See *when*.

whenever (hwen ev' ér). For this word, and *whensoever*, see *under when*.

where (hwär), *adv.* At or in what place, situation, etc.? to what place? whither? in what direction? in what circumstances? in which (place, or places, etc.); in or to the, or any, place or direction, etc. *pron.* What place? which place. (F. *où*.)

This word is used both interrogatively

and as a relative. In the sentence "where is the railway station?" we use the interrogative adverb. This is sometimes given a special shade of meaning, as in "where (or in what book), did you read that?" Examples of the relative adverb occur in the following phrases: "a concert where smoking is prohibited"; "go where you like."

The pronoun is used interrogatively in "where does he come from?" In colloquial speech it is also used relatively, as in "Brighton is where he comes from."

The word "where" is combined with a number of prepositions, each of which is written with it as one word. These compounds have in the past been widely used instead of the interrogative pronoun "what" and the relative pronoun "which" written separately before or after the same prepositions. Examples of these combinations follow. Many are now confined to formal phraseology, or to poetry or poetical prose. In ordinary language they are generally used only in a facetious manner, or misused by uneducated speakers and writers.

The word *whereabout* (hwär ä bout', *adv.*), meaning "in or near what place?" "about where?" is now seldom used. Its place is taken by *whereabouts* (hwär ä boutz', *adv.*), used interrogatively in "whereabouts do you live?" A fugitive from justice endeavours to conceal his whereabouts (hwär ä bouts, *n.*), that is, the place where he is. If we do not know the whereabouts of a book, we are unlikely to be able to find it.

An important word in legal documents, and one often written or printed in large letters, is *whereas* (hwär äz', *conj.*), which means considering that, in view of the fact that. In ordinary use this word is employed to raise an objection or point out a misstatement, as in the following sentence: "he told me he was in school yesterday, whereas he was playing truant." Here the word means "but on the contrary."

The formal and more or less archaic word *whereat* (hwär ät', *adv.*), that is, at which, is used as a relative. For example, "he said that he had solved the problem of perpetual motion, whereat we all laughed." *Whereby* (hwär bi', *adv.*) was formerly used interrogatively in the sense of "by what?" It is still used relatively to mean "by which," as in "there is no chemical agent whereby lead can be turned into gold."

In legal language *wherefor* (hwär för', *adv.*) is used relatively in the sense of "for which." This word is an alternative form of *wherefore* (hwär' för, *adv.*), used interrogatively with the meaning "for what reason?"; "why?" and, relatively, with the meaning "for which reason," "on which account." The *why* and the *wherefore* (*n.*) of anything are its cause or reason.

Only in archaic and formal language

do we meet with *wherefrom* (hwär from', *adv.*), that is, from which, whence, as in "a source wherefrom ideas come." This is true also of *wherein* (hwär in', *adv.*), a word having the interrogative meaning "in what place?" "in what respect? etc.," and the relative meaning "in which place, thing condition, etc."

Similarly archaic or formal words are *whereinsoever* (hwär in sō ev' ér, *adv.*), in whatever respect, matter, etc.; *whereinto* (hwär in' tu, *adv.*), into which place; *whereof* (hwär ov', *adv.*), of which or whom; with respect of, in regard to which; *whereon* (hwär on', *adv.*), on which, onto which.

A definitely archaic word is *whereout* (hwär out', *adv.*), which means out of which. *Wheresoever* (hwär sō ev' ér, *adv.*) is used only in poetry and formal writing. It means in or to whatever place, or wherever. *Wherethrough* (hwär throo', *adv.*) means through which; *whereto* (hwär too', *adv.*), to which; and *whereunder* (hwär ün' dër, *adv.*), under which.

More general use is made of *whereupon* (hwär ü pon', *adv.*), meaning upon which, immediately after or as a result of which. The word *wherever* (hwär ev' ér, *adv.*) is used interrogatively chiefly in colloquial language, as in the sentence "wherever did you buy that hat?" It has the meaning of "where?" but is more emphatic and implies a surprised or puzzled state of mind in the questioner. The adverb is also used as a relative, meaning: at, in, or to whatever place, etc. For instance, the lamb in the nursery rhyme followed Mary wherever she went.

In poetry, *wherever* is sometimes abbreviated to *where'er* (hwär är', *adv.*). Both *wherewith* (hwär with', *adv.*) and *wherewithal* (hwär with awl', *adv.*) have the meanings "with what?" and "with which." Used interrogatively, both are now rare. We do not say that a man bought a hat wherewith (or by means of which) to cover his head, unless as a deliberate archaism. This is

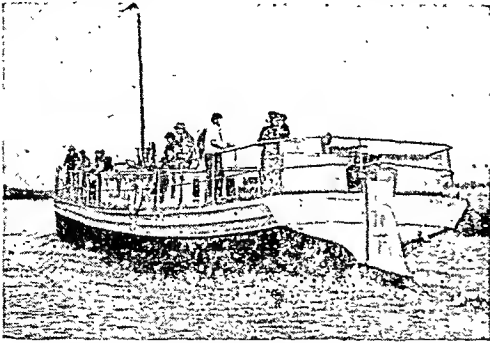
true also of relative uses of "wherewithal," but, in colloquial language, the necessary means or resources (especially money) for doing a thing are described as the *wherewithal* (hwär' with awl, *n.*).

M.E. *wher*, *whar*, A.-S. *hwær*; cp Dutch *waar*, O.H.G. *hwär*, G. *war*-in *war-um*, O. Norse *hvar*. The word is from the relative *who*, and parallel to *here, there*.



Wherry. — A Thames waterman's wherry crossing the river.

wherry (hwer' i), *n.* A light, shallow rowing boat plying on rivers, etc.; a type of large sailing barge used on the Norfolk Broads. (F. *esquif*, *canot*.)



Wherry.—A roomy and comfortable motor wherry which plies on inland waters.

Wherries are used chiefly for carrying passengers and goods on inland waters. A Norfolk wherry is a decked boat of shallow draught. A man in charge of a wherry is a wherryman (*hwer' i mǎn, n.*).

Possibly connected with O. Norse *hverja* to turn, with reference to the lightness of the boat, which turns easily. Perhaps akin to *whir, whirl*.

whet (*hwet*), *v.t.* To sharpen by rubbing on a stone, etc.; to excite or stimulate. *n.* The act of whetting; something that whets or stimulates the appetite; a dram. (*F. affiler, repasser, stimuler; affilage, apéritif, coup.*)

A shaped piece of stone on which to whet a cutting instrument is called a whetstone (*hwet' stōn, n.*) or hone. An entrée is intended to whet the appetite. An extract from a book may whet our desire to read more of its author's work.

A.-S. *hweltan* to sharpen, incite, encourage; cp. Dutch *welzen*, G. *welzen*, O. Norse *hwelja* to sharpen, encourage. *SYN.*: *v.* Excite, sharpen.

whether (*hwelh' ér*), *conj.* Introducing an indirect question in the form of an alternative clause, followed by *or*, or *not*, or *whether*, or with the alternative unexpressed; introducing a conditional sentence, followed by *or*, or *whether* when the alternative is stated. *pron.* In archaic language, which of the two. (*F. si, que; lequel.*)

In the sentence "they do not mind whether we go out or whether we stay at home" the alternative is expressed in full. In "they do not mind whether we go out or not," the alternative is expressed elliptically. In "they do not mind whether we go out," the alternative is merely implied.

Originally a pronoun. A.-S. *hwaether*, from *hwā* who, and comparative suffix; cp. O.H.G. *hwedar*, G. *weder* (now only used negatively), O. Norse *hvār-r*, Gr. *koterōs, poteros*.

whetstone (*hwet' stōn*). For this word see *under whet*.

whew (*hwū; hwoo*), *inter.* An exclamation of astonishment or consternation. *n.* The sound of this. (*F. ouais! ouf!*)

This is a more or less jocular expression.

Natural expression, representing a whistle.

whhey (*hwā*), *n.* The watery part of milk remaining after the butter and casein have formed curds. (*F. petit lait.*)

A.-S. *hwaeg*, Dutch, Low G *wer*; cp. Welsh *chwig* whey fermented with sour herbs.

which (*hwich*), *pron.* What person, thing, persons or things, of a definite number?; in a subordinate clause, representing a noun expressed or implied in the principal clause. *adj.* What (person, thing, etc.) of a definite number?; used with a noun to sum up details of, or introduce additional matter about, an indefinite antecedent. (*F. qui, que, lequel.*)

When we ask a question requiring a selection to be made from a limited or definite number of things or persons, we use the interrogative adjective "which," as in "I prefer China tea to Ceylon tea, which kind do you prefer?" But if we say "tell me, which do you prefer?" we are using the interrogative pronoun.

The relative pronoun is used to make what would ordinarily be an independent sentence, giving fresh information about the antecedent, into a subordinate clause. For example, "Tom's party was very enjoyable; it took place on Monday," may be expressed thus: "Tom's party, which took place on Monday, was very enjoyable."

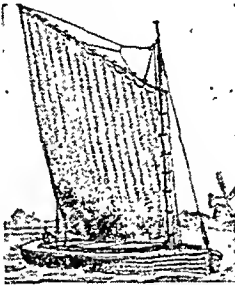
The relative adjective is less often used. It has a somewhat archaic sound. In the sentence "rain fell for two days, during which time we had to remain inactive," we might substitute "during this time or these days" for "during which time."

The word *whichever* (*hwich ev' ér, adj. and pron.*) and its archaic synonym *whichever* (*hwich sō ev' ér, adj. and pron.*), correspond to "what-ever" and "what-soever," but have the more limited range of meaning that distinguishes "which" from "what."

A.-S. *hwile*, from *hwi-* (*hwā*) who, *-lic* like; cp. Dutch *welk*, G. *welch*, O. Norse *hwilik-r*.

whidah (*hwid' ā*), *n.* A widow-bird. See *widow*. Another spelling is *whydah* (*hwid' ā*).

The name *whidah*, *whidah-bird* (*n.*), or



Wherry.—The Norfolk wherry, a craft common on the Broads.



Whidah.—The whidah, or whydah, a West African bird.

whydah-bird (*n.*) is a corruption of widow-bird, due to association with the town of Whydah, in Dahomey, West Africa, where these birds are found.

whiff [*ɪ*] (*hwif*), *n.* A light puff of air, smoke, odour, etc.; an inhalation of tobacco-smoke; a small cigar; a slight puffing or whistling sound; a discharge of shot; a light open sculling boat with outriggers. *v.t.* To puff or blow lightly; to smoke (a pipe, etc.). *v.i.* To blow with a whiff; to smoke a pipe, etc. (F. *bouffée*, *souffle*, *petit cigare*, *esquif*; *lancer en bouffées*, *fumer*; *souffler fumer*.)

The whiff of a cigar is the odour of one carried through the air by a whiff, or puff, of smoke emitted from it. A smoker is said colloquially to take a whiff at a cigarette. A seasoned soldier takes little notice of a whiff of shrapnel.

Imitative; cp. Welsh *chwiff* a puff. See *watt*.

whiff [*2*] (*hwif*), *v.i.* To fish with a handline or lines, usually from a boat, by towing the bait near the surface.

In Devonshire and Cornwall quantities of mackerel are caught by whiffing from sailing boats. A spinning bait with a piece of bright skin from a mackerel is used, and the method is really a form of trolling.

Perhaps from *whiff* [*1*], in the sense of moving lightly and rapidly.

whiff [*3*] (*hwif*), *n.* A name for various kinds of flat-fish, including the smear-dab. (F. *cardine*.)

Possibly from *whiff* (*v.*), of rapid movement.

Whig (*hwig*), *n.* A member of the political party in England which stood for the principles of political and religious liberty; a colonist who supported the struggle for independence in the American Revolution. *adj.* Of, relating to, characteristic of, supported by, or consisting of, Whigs. (F. *whig*.)

In the reign of Charles II (1660-85) there emerged two great political parties, each of which bestowed a nickname on its opponents. In opposition to the Court party, or Tories, who supported the King in his struggle for power, was the country party, or Whigs, who opposed the King, and fought for the privileges of Parliament. The members of this party were called in derision whigs, a name by which the peasants of western Scotland were known. About 1850 the Whigs became known as Liberals.

Whiggish (*hwig' ish*, *adj.*) principles are sometimes referred to as whiggery (*hwig' èr i*, *n.*) or whiggism (*hwig' izm*, *n.*), and government by Whigs or in accordance with their

principles as whiggarchy (*hwig' àrk i*, *n.*). To act whiggishly (*hwig' ish li*, *adv.*) is to act according to the views of the Whigs, and whiggishness (*hwig' ish nés*, *n.*) is the state or quality of being whiggish.

Those of the American colonists who opposed British rule and fought for their freedom are also known by the name of Whigs.

Said to be shortened from *whiggamer* literally one who whigs or drives a mare, a name applied to Presbyterian insurgents in Scotland in 1648. SYN.: Liberal. ANT.: Conservative, Tory.

while (*hwil*), *n.* A space of time; the time during which an action or event takes place. *conj.* As long as; during the time that; at the same time as; although. Another form of the conjunction is *whilst* (*hwilst*), *whiles* (*hwilz*) being an archaic form. *v.t.* To pass (time) pleasantly. (F. *temps*, *durée*; *tant que*, *pendant que*, *quoique*; *passer*, *faire passer*.)

A patient recovering from an illness may



While.—Soldiers in barracks whiling away the time with music and song while waiting for the rain to stop.

be told by his doctor to take his business easily for a while, that is, for a spell of time. There is no danger of starvation while food is plentiful. Casabianca stuck to his post while the ship burned round him—while, that is, whereas, the crew had fled into safety.

Treats which come once in a while, that is, occasionally, are enjoyed much more than frequent treats. A thing is worth while if it repays one for the time, labour, or money spent on it.

Originally a noun meaning a space of time. A.-S. *hwil* time; cp. Dutch *wijl*, G. *weile* time, O. Norse *hvíla* bed, rest, perhaps akin to L. *quies* rest, quiet. See *tranquil*.

whilom (*hwi' lóm*), *adv.* Formerly. *adj.* Of a former time.

This archaic word is still used in poetical writing. A whilom friend means one who was formerly a friend, but who is so no longer.

A.-S. *hwilum* at times, dative pl. of *hwil* while, time. See while. SYN.: *adv.* Formerly. *adj.* Former, quondam, sometime.

whilst (hwilst). This is another form of whiles. See under while.

whim (hwim), *n.* A caprice; a sudden fancy; a freak; in mining, a device used for hoisting ore to the surface. (F. *caprice*, *fantaisie*, *treuil*, *cabestan*.)

We all know people who are full of whims, or curious ideas, generally about themselves. We may say that they are whimsical (hwim' zi kâl, *adj.*), but usually when we speak of a whimsical person or say that such a one has whimsical ideas we mean he has humorous or fantastic notions and talks whimsically (hwim' zi kâl li, *adv.*), or fancifully, about everyday matters, giving them an atmosphere of whimsicality (hwim zi kâl' i ti, *n.*), or whimsicalness (hwim' zi kâl nês, *n.*), which is a kind of humorous charm.

A capricious person is sometimes said to be whimmy (hwim' i, *adj.*). A fantastic or eccentric notion or an odd fancy is sometimes called a whimwham (hwim' hwâm, *n.*), and in 'an old-fashioned way a whim or fancy is sometimes spoken of as a whimsy (hwim' zi, *n.*).

Perhaps Scand. Cp. O. Norse *hvima* to wander with the eyes, as if silly or frightened, Dan. *vimse* to fidget, fluster, *vimset* fidgety, scatterbrained, Norw. *hvinn* folly. SYN.: Crotchet, vagary.

whimbrel (hwim' brél), *n.* A small wading bird (*Numenius phaeopus*), allied to the curlew. (F. *courlis*, *courlieu*.)

The whimbrel is a very small variety of curlew. Its plumage is a pale grey, with streaks of brown on neck and breast; the underparts are white, and the feet and legs dark grey. It is highly valued for food, and the eggs are considered a choice dainty.

So called from its cry; cp. *whimper*, *dotterel*.

whimper (hwim' pèr), *v.i.* To cry in a feeble, peevish voice; to whine. *v.t.* To utter in a voice of this kind. *n.* A low, whining cry. (F. *pleurnicher*, *geindre*; *dire en pleurnichant*; *pleurnichement*.)

A dog whimpers, or whines, when it wants something, and sometimes, instead of crying aloud, a child will make a low, fretful noise, which is called whimpering (hwim' pèr ing, *n.*). Poets speak of the whimpering of the winds or of them sounding whimperingly (hwim' pèr ing li, *adv.*), or plaintively, through the trees. A child or dog that

whimpers may be called a whimperer (hwim' pèr èr, *n.*).

Probably imitative, frequentative of obsolete E. *whimp* in same sense; cp. Sc. *whimmer*, G. *wimmern*. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Whine.

whimsical (hwim' zi kâl). For this word, whimwham, etc., see under whim.

whin [1] (hwin), *n.* Furze or gorse. (F. *ajonc*, *genêt épineux*.)

Both species of gorse are popularly called whin, but especially the larger species (*Ulex europaeus*). The whinchat (*n.*)—*Pratincola rubetra*—a small bird that nests on the ground and is closely related to the wheatear, gets its popular name from haunting whinny (hwin' i, *adj.*), or gorsy, places.

Probably akin to Norw. *hvin* a sort of grass.

whin [2] (hwin), *n.* A hard variety of rock, especially basalt, chert, or quartzose sandstone. (F. *trapp*.)

Whin is a shortened form of whinsill (hwin' sil, *n.*), or whinstone (hwin' stôn, *n.*). This is a northern word.

M.E. *quin*.

whine (hwin), *v.i.* To utter a plaintive, drawling cry; to complain in a peevish or babyish way. *v.t.* To utter (words) plaintively or peevishly. *n.* A whining cry or sound; a mean or trivial complaint. (F. *geindre*; *gémir*; *gémissement*, *plainte*.)

A dog left out in the rain generally whines until it is let in. A boy is said to whine if he goes home and

tells his mother in a complaining voice that he has been hit with a cricket ball. Such a whiner (hwin' èr, *n.*) is never popular, for no one with self-respect complains whiningly (hwin' ing li, *adv.*) when things go wrong.

Probably imitative. A.-S. *hwīnan* to hiss, whizz (of an arrow); cp. O. Norse *hvina*, Swed. *hvina*, Dan. *hvine* to shriek, whistle, G. *weinen* to weep.

whinny [1] (hwin' i). For this word see under whin [1].

whinny [2] (hwin' i), *v.i.* To neigh in a pleased way. *n.* An act or sound of this kind. (F. *hennir*; *hennissement*.)

The word whinny is chiefly associated with horses, the noise they make when they are pleased being called whinnying (hwin' i ing, *n.*).

Imitative; perhaps akin to *whine*; cp. L. *hinnire*.

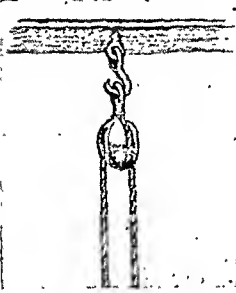
whinsill (hwin' sil). For this word, and whinstone, see under whin [2].



Whimbrel.—The whimbrel, a small wading bird related to the curlew.

whip (hwip), *v.t.* To lash, flog, or thrash; to drive on or manage with a whip; to cause (a top, etc.) to spin by means of lashes; figuratively, to lash with sarcastic words; to get the better of; to move suddenly and quickly; to thicken (cream or eggs) by beating; to oversew (two edges of material); in fly-fishing, to cast (a line) over a stream; nautically, to hoist (a weight) by means of a rope passed through a single pulley, to bind (a stick, etc.) with a close covering of twine. *v.i.* To move or turn nimbly. *n.* A lash attached to a handle, used for driving animals or for punishment; a driver of horses; a hunt official who manages hounds; in Parliament, a member whose duty it is to ensure the attendance of the members of his party at divisions; the summons sent out to members by a parliamentary whip; a rope passed over a pulley to hoist a weight.

(*F. fouetter, faire avancer, flageller, enlever vite, surjeter, surlier; s'élan- cer; fouet, cravache, cocher, valet de chiens, secrétaire d'un parti, appel, cartahu.*)



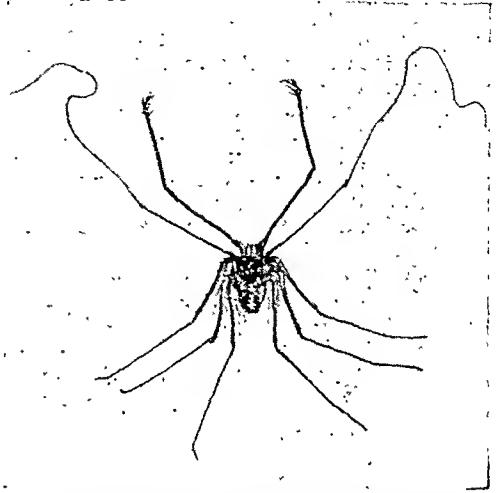
Whip.—A rope and single block for lifting is called a whip.

casm. When children arrive at the seaside on a hot day they usually whip off their clothes and enjoy a bathe.

Just as, in hunting, the whips encourage and urge on the lagging hounds, so the parliamentary whips are charged with the duty of keeping up the enthusiasm and also the attendance of their party in the House. Before an important measure is to be put to the vote a whip, or call, is sent out to all members of a party, in order that it may be represented at full strength.

The old-fashioned phrase, to ride with whip and spur, means to ride at top speed, or proceed with frantic haste. The lash of a whip is made of whip-cord (*n.*), which is a hard twisted cord; whip-cord is also the name of a durable material used largely for soldiers' breeches. A whip-crane (*n.*) is a simple form of crane of the wheel-and-axle type, the wheel being turned

by a rope running to a winding barrel. The pulley used for an ordinary hoisting whip is called a whip-gin (*n.*). The form of graft called whip-graft (*n.*) is a combination of splice-grafting and saddle-grafting. To whip-graft (*v.t.*) fruit trees is to graft them in this way.



Whip scorpion.—The whip scorpion. Although some whip scorpions look rather like true scorpions, they actually differ in very many ways.

A person's whip-hand (*n.*) is that which holds the whip when riding or driving, usually the right hand. To have the whip-hand over a person is to be able to control him. An ordinary driving whip is made up of a long flexible whip-handle (*n.*), or whip-stock (*n.*), with a tapering whip-lash (*n.*) on the end of it. The whip-ray (*n.*) is the sting-ray, a fish with poisonous spines on its whip-like tail. People in distress are sometimes helped by a whip-round (*n.*), that is, a subscription got up among their friends. To whip-round (*v.i.*) is to make a collection for charitable purposes.

The whip scorpion (*n.*) of Africa, southern Asia, and tropical America belongs to the order Pedipalpi. The whip scorpion proper has a whip-like thread to its tail.

The name whip-snake (*n.*) is given to various snakes of long, slender, whip-like form, such as those of the genus *Dryophis*. A boy keeps a whip-top (*n.*), or whipping-top (*n.*), in motion by lashing it at intervals with a whip. A whipper (hwip' er, *n.*) is one who whips; a whipper-in (*n.*) is a whip attached to a hunt. A pushful but insignificant person may be called a whipper-snapper (*n.*).

The old woman who lived in a shoe gave her many children a whipping (hwip' ing, *n.*), that is, punishment with a whip, before sending them to bed. The pitched twine used to bind the head to the shaft of a golf-club is called whipping. In old days a young prince was attended by a whipping-boy (*n.*), who was whipped whenever the



Whipping.—A piece of rope with whipping at each end of it.



Whipping-post.—A representation of a prisoner at the whipping-post.

prince earned a whipping. One may still see here and there a whipping-post (*n.*), to which people were tied to be whipped for some crime. A fishing-rod is very *whippy* (*hwip' i*, *adj.*), that is, flexible like a whip.

The original idea is that of rapid movement. M.E. *wippen* to tremble, flap; cp. Dutch *wippen* to swing, shake, G. to move up and down, L. *vibrare* to shake. SYN: *v.* Chastise, conquer, thrash, urge.

whippet (*hwip' ét*), *n.* A small racing dog, a cross between a greyhound and a terrier; a light, fast military tank. (F. *levrette*.)

Perhaps from the phrase whip *it* to move briskly.

whip-poor-will (*hwip' pur wil*), *n.* An American bird belonging to the genus *Antrostomus*. (F. *engoulevent*.)

The whip-poor-will (*A. vociferus*) is a near relative of the nightjar, which it resembles in its gaping bill and mottled plumage. Imitative of the bird's cry.

whir (*hwër*), *v.i.* To revolve, fly, or move rapidly and with a whizzing sound. *n.* A whirling or whizzing sound. Another form is *whirr* (*hwër*). (F. *tourner*

vilement, tourner en bourdonnant; bourdonnement.)

The wheels of machinery in motion whir, or whiz round, and sometimes we can hear the whir of the propeller of an aeroplane that is flying too high to be visible.

Cp. Dan. *hvirre*, akin to E. *wharf* and *whirl*. SYN: *v.* and *n.* Whiz.

whirl (*hwërl*), *v.t.* To make to spin rapidly; to carry away or remove in something that turns round; to snatch away. *v.i.* To spin round and round quickly; to move round quickly; to move along swiftly; of the brain, etc., to seem to spin. *n.* A whirling motion; something that moves or seems to move with a whirling motion. (F. *faire tourner, emporter rapidement; tourner, rouler; tourbillonnement, tourbillon*.)

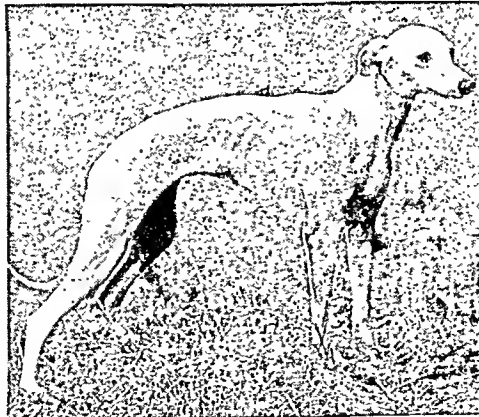
Ballet-dancers are taught to whirl, or spin, round on their toes. Agitation or excitement may put our thoughts in a whirl. A doctor, summoned unexpectedly to an urgent case, will jump on his car and be whirled away. A ball-and-socket joint, such as the knee-cap, is sometimes called a *whirlbone* (*n.*). At a point where currents of water from different directions meet a *whirlpool* (*n.*), or eddy, is formed, the water spinning round and about a central hollow. Whirlpools also occur where water flows downward through a hole. A miniature whirlpool is seen when the plug is removed from a fixed washing-basin.

In a *whirlwind* (*n.*) a column of hot, rising air spins round a centre, which keeps moving forward. It may be but a few inches or feet across, like the eddies one sometimes sees on dusty roads in hot weather, while in other cases it may assume the size of a tornado and be immensely destructive.

A *whirler* (*hwërl' èr*, *n.*) is one who or that which whirls. By means of an apparatus called a *whirling-table* (*n.*) a lecturer can show the effects of centrifugal force on things made to spin very quickly. Another kind of whirling-table, with a long arm revolved by an engine, is used for testing the air-resistance and lifting force of spars and vanes of different shapes.

The term *whirligig* (*hwërl' i gig*, *n.*) is

applied to various kinds of spinning toys. The word is used also of a merry-go-round at a fair, and of a species of beetle which darts about in circular paths on the surface of ponds. The expression, the *whirligig* of time, means figuratively the changes brought by the lapse of time..



Whippet.—The whippet, a small racing dog much used for rabbit-coursing.

Probably from O. Norse *hvirfla* to whirl, frequentative of *hverfa* to turn; cp. A.-S. *hworfan* to turn, G. *wirbeln* to eddy, whirl. See wharf. SYN.: v. Gyrate, spin, twirl. n. Gyration, spin, twirl.

whirr (hwër). This is another form of whir. See whir.



Whirl.—A North American Indian woman whirling a rope round her body.

whisk (hwisk), *v.t.* To sweep or brush (away); to carry off suddenly and rapidly; to shake or move about quickly; to beat (eggs) to a froth. *v.i.* To move swiftly or suddenly. n. A sudden sweeping movement; an instrument used for beating up cream, eggs, etc.; a small bunch of feathers, hair, etc.; used for removing dust, etc. (F. *balayer*, *enlever subitement*, *agiter*, *battre*; *passer à toute vitesse*; *mouvement subit*, *vergette*, *époussette*.)

If we tease a cat it may whisk its tail to show its annoyance. Maids often use a whisk, or feather brush, to dust shelves containing valuable china. A person who talks instead of eating his dinner may find his plate whisked away before he has finished.

The hair that grows on a man's face is whisker (hwisk' er, n.), but nowadays we usually speak of it as whiskers. Cats, dogs, and many other animals are also whiskered (hwisk' erd, *adj.*), their whiskers being stiff bristles growing from the upper lip.

Probably of Scand. origin. Properly *wisk*; cp. Swed. *riska* to whisk, sponge, O. Norse *visk* a wisp; also Dutch *wischen*, G. *wischen*, A.-S. *wecian* (= *wiscian*) to cleanse.

whisky [1] (hwis' ki), n. A strong spirit usually distilled from malted barley, but sometimes from other grains. Another form is whiskey (hwis' ki). (F. *whisky*.)

Excessive drinking of whisky may produce in the drinker a form of alcoholic poisoning, sometimes spoken of as whisky-liver (n.). A drink of hot whisky and water is sometimes called whisky-toddy (n.).

Gaelic, Irish *uisge beatha* = water of life (cp. *usquebaugh*).

whisky [2] (hwis' ki), n. A light chaise or gig formerly used for rapid travelling. (F. *wiski*.)

See whisk.

whisper (hwis' pèr), *v.i.* To speak in a very low voice; to speak without resonant tone; to talk confidentially; to plot mischief or talk slander; to rustle. *v.t.* To say or tell in a low voice or privately. n. A remark made in a very low voice; a whispering tone of voice; a hint or insinuation. (F. *chuchoter*, *souffler*, *murmurer*; *dire à l'oreille*; *parole dite à voix basse*, *murmure*, *demi-mot*.)

We whisper something to another person when we do not wish the others present to hear what we are saying. On the stage, actors show by gestures when they whisper, as their stage whispers must be made in an ordinary tone, so that the audience can hear them. On a still night the wind whispers, or makes a whispering (hwis' pèr ing, n.), through the trees.

When we say that there is not a whisper of truth in a certain charge we mean there is not a suspicion or hint of truth in it. If we say that a whisper has gone round that a certain event is likely, we are using the word in the sense of rumour.

It is not considered polite to whisper or speak whisperingly (hwis' pèr ing li, *adv.*) in company. The whisperer (hwis' pèr er, n.) mentioned in Proverbs (xvi, 28) is a tale-bearer or slanderer. A whispering-gallery (n.), such as the one in St. Paul's Cathedral, is a corridor in which a very slight sound, if made at certain points, can be heard at certain other points, though it is inaudible elsewhere. Certain caves have whispering (*adj.*) places of the same kind.

Imitative. A.-S. *hwisprian*; cp. Dutch *wispelen*, G. *wispeln*, *wispern*, O. Norse *hwiskra*.

whist [1] (hwist), *inter.* Silence! be quiet! (F. *chut!* *paix!*)

Natural exclamation; cp. *hst*, hush. SYN.: Hush.

whist [2] (hwist), n. A card game for four persons. (F. *whist*.)

Whist is not as popular as it was some thirty years ago, before the introduction of bridge. It is played with the entire pack of cards by two players in partnership against two others, the trump or superior suit being decided by cutting.

The player on the dealer's left leads a card, and the others follow with a card of the same suit if they have one. If not, they either play a trump or discard.

The one who plays the highest card scores a trick for himself and partner and leads for

the next round. When all thirteen tricks have been made the game is over, each trick above six counting as one point to the side which scores. Five points constitute a game, and additional points are scored by the players holding honours in the trump suit.

A whist-drive (*n.*) is a kind of whist tournament in which partners are changed after every hand, the winners of the hand passing to the next table. The winner of the drive is the person who makes the largest number of tricks in the series of hands.

Formerly *whisk*, from whisking the cards off the table (*see* whisk). Said to have been called whist later because silence is essential. *See* whist (*inter.*).

whistle (hwis' l), *v.i.* To make a shrill musical sound with the lips or with an instrument; to give out this sound; of birds, to make a similar sound; of a missile, to make such a sound by its swift motion. *v.t.* To utter (a tune) by whistling; to give a signal to by whistling. *n.* A whistling sound; an instrument for producing such a sound. (F. *siffler*; *sifflement*, *sifflet*.)

Most children know how to whistle. In whistling a shrill noise is made by forcing breath through a small opening of the lips. The whistle of the steam-engine is a familiar sound to those who live near a railway line. In football, the beginning, restart after the half-time interval, and the end of a game, and also the stoppages during the game, are signalled by the referee on a whistle. To whistle for one's dinner or for anything else is to want it, but to have little chance of getting it. In the olden days sailors, when the ship was becalmed, used to whistle for a wind, as they believed this would cause a wind to blow.

A tin whistle is a simple instrument on which tunes can be played by a whistler (hwis' lér, *n.*). The whistling or hoary marmot is called in America the whistler. Another whistler is the whistling duck (*n.*) or American widgeon. A broken-winded horse is also called a whistler, because it makes a whistling noise.

Imitative. A.-S. (*hwistlian*); cp. Swed. *hwistla* to whistle, O. Norse to whisper; (*n.*) A.-S. (*hwistle*).

whit (hwit), *n.* A jot; the smallest possible amount. (F. *iota*.)

M.E. *wight*, A.-S. *wiht* thing, creature. *See* wight, naught. SYN.: Atom, bit, iota, particle, tittle.

white (hwit), *adj.* Having the colour produced by the reflection of all the visible rays in sunlight, as fresh snow; approaching this colour; pale; light-complexioned;

colourless; transparent; pure; innocent; of the hair, silvery, as from age; harmless; anti-revolutionary. *v.t.* To make white. *n.* A white or nearly white colour; a white pigment; a member of one of the light-complexioned races; the bull's-eye of a target; white material; the albuminous part of an egg; the white butterfly; membranous coat surrounding the iris in the eye; in billiards, a white ball; (*pl.*) white clothing; flour of a white colour. (F. *blanc*, *pâle*, *incolore*, *blème*, *pur*, *grisonnant*; *blanchir*; *blanc*.)

The colour we call white is that of a surface which possesses the property of reflecting all the visible rays in sunlight without absorbing any of them.

Nothing is quite as white as snow, and many objects we describe as white have a faint tinge of another hue, such as yellow, pink, or blue. Many substances and objects which are pale in colour are said to be white, as, for example, hair that has lost its natural pigment through age or illness, wine made from the lighter-coloured grapes, and bread made from wheat from which the brown outer husk has been removed.

Animals and birds whose fur or plumage is colourless are spoken of as whites; cricketers are said to have changed into whites when wearing flannels, and ready for play.

In a figurative sense, we speak of a person who is opposed to revolutionary practices as a white. The use of this term arose in the seventeenth century,

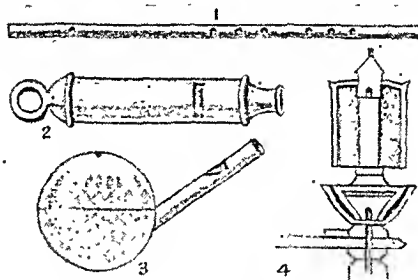
and is associated with the white flag of the Bourbons, who were the greatest exponents of royalist ideas in Europe.

There are several kinds of white alloy (*n.*), or white metal (*n.*), a mixture of metals having the appearance of silver and used in place of it. German silver is a well-known example, and Britannia metal is another.

At one time it was the custom for cabinet ministers to go to Greenwich at the end of a session and have a dinner of whitebait (*n.*), which is the fry of the sprat and herring. It is eaten when about two inches long, and is considered a delicacy.

The whitebeam (*n.*) of our hedgerows is a shrubby tree which bears white flowers and has leaves with silvery-white under surfaces. The white bear (*n.*) is the polar bear. A white-beard (*n.*) is an old man with a white or grey beard. This is also a name for the plant *Styphelia ericoides*.

The nickname, Whiteboy (*n.*), from the fact that they used to wear white shirts over their ordinary clothes, was given to



Whistles.—1. Tin whistle. 2. Police whistle. 3. Bird whistle. 4. Section of a steam whistle.

a member of a secret organization among Irish farmers and agricultural labourers that was founded in the middle of the eighteenth century. The practices of the Whiteboys, called Whiteboyism (*hwit' boizm, n.*), were marked by serious disorder and much cruelty.

The redstart is sometimes called white-cap (*n.*) because of the white feathers on its forehead. A white corpuscle (*n.*) is a leucocyte in the blood. Many mountains are white-crested (*adj.*), or white-crowned (*adj.*), that is, have white crests or summits, all the year round, as the snow never melts on them. Wheat, barley, oats, and rye are the chief white crops, that is, crops which whiten as they ripen.

An animal with white ears is white-eared (*adj.*). Illness makes people white-faced (*adj.*) in the sense of pallid. A horse is white-faced if it has the streak of white called a blaze on the front of its head. The term white-fish (*n.*) means fish generally which have white flesh and are not oily. The salmon, mackerel, herring, and pilchard are, therefore, not included among them. Two important food fishes are specially known as white-fish. One is a salmon-like fish found in the lakes of North America, and the other is the menhaden.

A Carmelite friar is often called White Friar (*n.*), from the white cloak and scapular worn by the members of this mendicant order. In winter grass and trees are sometimes covered with white frost (*n.*), that is, hoar-frost.

People who do no rough work indoors or out are white-handed (*adj.*), their hands remaining smooth and white; a person with hands red and roughened from toil may be white-handed in the figurative sense of being free from dishonesty or guilt. Waves crested with foam are known as white-horses (*n. pl.*). A metal is said to be white-hot (*adj.*) when heated to such a degree that it gives out a dazzling light. The White House (*n.*) at Washington is the official residence of the President of the United States.

The name of white-iron (*n.*) is given both to thin sheets of iron coated with tin—more often called tinned sheets or tinned iron—and to a very hard, brittle form of cast-iron, in which nearly all the carbon is

combined with the iron. In some parts of the country the soil is a stiff, whiteish clay, named white-land (*n.*) because it is white when dry, though dark-coloured when wet.

The white carbonate of lead commonly called white lead (*n.*) is the base of many paints. Walls are white-limed (*adj.*) when whitewashed (*see* whitewash). The draining of blood from the lips by fear makes a person white-lipped (*adj.*), that is, pale-lipped. A white-livered (*adj.*), which means cowardly, person, is most likely to be affected in this way.

Magic used to be called white magic (*n.*) if it had no connexion with evil spirits or witchcraft, but was used for supposedly beneficial ends, such as the curing of disease. It may be a compliment to be called a white man (*n.*), for the term is applied not only to a member of the white races but also to an upright and generous person. By white meat (*n.*) is meant pork, veal, and that part of the flesh of poultry which is white after cooking.

A parliamentary report issued by the British Foreign Office is known as a white paper (*n.*), because it lacks the familiar blue cover of the more numerous type of report known as blue-books. An annual tax of eightpence on every tinner in Devon and Cornwall is payable to the Prince of Wales, who is lord of the soil of the duchy of Cornwall. This is known as white rent (*n.*).

The so-called white rhinoceros (*n.*), whose colour is actually a dark grey, was at one time common in South Africa, but has been almost exterminated by big game hunters. It is the largest known animal of its family.

A whitemith (*n.*) is a worker in tinned iron—more often called a tinsmith—or one who polishes or finishes forged iron. A white squall (*n.*) is a sudden wind-squall at sea not preceded by clouds.

The whitethorn (*n.*) is the hawthorn or May-tree. The whitethroat (*n.*) is a warbler of the genus *Sylvia*, which visits Britain in spring and summer and nests there.

The liquid called whitewash (*n.*) consists of a mixture of slaked lime and water, or of pulverized chalk, size, and water, used for whitening walls and ceilings. The first is generally referred to by builders as lime-wash, and the second as distemper. In a



White. — A London policeman regulating traffic. His white waterproof makes him more noticeable.

figurative sense, whitewash means measures taken to try to clear a person's reputation from reproach, or to give a better appearance to questionable acts done by him. To whitewash (*v.t.*) a wall means to coat it with whitewash. To whitewash a person is to clear him from, or cover up, imputations made against him. A court of law is



Whitethroat.—The whitethroat, which nests in the British Isles.

said colloquially to whitewash a bankrupt when it declares him free of his debts. A whitewasher (*n.*) is one who makes use of whitewash either literally or figuratively.

The powers and spells of a white witch (*n.*) are used for good ends only. The word white-wood (*n.*) is used as a name for various trees having white timber, including the North American tulip-tree, and also for the wood of such trees.

White flowers show up whitely (*hwit' li*, *adv.*) in the dusk. To whiten (*hwit' en*, *v.t.*) an object is to make it white. Hairs and faces are said to whiten (*v.i.*) when they become white. Chalk is a useful whitener (*hwit nér*, *n.*), that is, a thing used to give whiteness (*hwit' nés*, *n.*), the state or quality of being white, to other things. Whitening (*hwit' ning*, *n.*) is the act of making or the state of becoming white. The substance whitening is also called whitening (*see* whiting [1]). Ripened ears of corn become whitish (*hwit' ish*, *adj.*), or somewhat white, and so have whitishness (*hwit' ish nés*, *n.*) of appearance.

Common Teut. word. M.E. *whit*, A.-S. *hwit*; cp. Dutch *wit*, G. *weiss*, O. Norse *hwit-r*, Sansk. *vid* to be white. *See* wheat.

Whitechapel cart (*hwit' cháp l kart*), *n.* A light two-wheeled spring-cart.

Said to be so named from having originally been much used in *Whitechapel*, London.

whitening (*hwit' ning*). For this word, *whitesmith*, etc., *see under* white.

whither (*hwith' ér*), *adv.* Where? to what or which place? to which; wheresoever. (F. *où*, à quelque lieu *que*.)

Whither is used both as an interrogative and a relative. It is now chiefly found in poetical works, its place being taken by "where" in ordinary language. Whitherward (*hwith' ér wård*, *adv.*) means to which place or in what direction, and whithersoever (*hwith ér sō ev' ér*, *adv.*) means to what place soever.

M.E. *whider*, A.-S. *hwider*, from relative stem *hwi-* and comparative suffix as in *whether*.

whiting [1] (*hwit' ing*), *n.* Fine chalk powdered and freed from impurities. (F. *blanc d'Espagne*.)

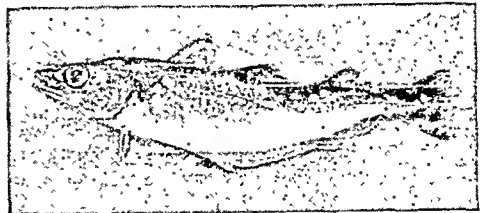
This substance is used in whitewashing, distemper painting, and in the manufacture of putty. Whiting is employed also to clean glass, plate, etc.

From *white* (*v.*), and suffix *-ing* of what is used in performing the action of the verb.

whiting [2] (*hwit' ing*), *n.* A salt-water food-fish belonging to the genus *Gadus*. (F. *merlan*.)

The whiting (*Gadus merlangus*) is so named from the pearly whiteness of its flesh. It belongs to the same family as the cod and haddock, but differs from these fish in having no barbel under the chin. This barbel is present in an allied fish, the whiting-pout (*n.*), or pout (*Gadus luscus*)—illustrated on page 3366—so-called from the inflatable membrane over the eyes and part of the head, which gives it a pouting appearance.

Dutch *wijting*; cp. *white* and dim. *-ing*.



Whiting.—The whiting, the flesh of which, when boiled, is of a pearly whiteness.

whitish (*hwit' ish*), *adj.* Somewhat white. *See under* white.

whit leather (*hwit' leth ér*) *n.* White leather dressed with alum and salt instead of being tanned.

From *white* and *leather*.

whitlow (*hwit' lō*), *n.* An inflammation of a finger round or near the nail. (F. *panaris*.)

At one time it was thought that whitlows could be cured with whitlow-grass (*n.*), which is a small white-flowered herb of the genus *Draba*.

M.E. *whitflawe*, apparently from *white* and *flaw* [1], but perhaps altered by popular etymology; cp. Dutch *vijt*, *fiit* whitlow.

Whitsun (hwit' sùn), *adj.* Of or relating to the time around the feast of Pentecost. (F. *de la Pentecôte*.)

The name of Whitsunday (hwit sùn' di; hwit' sùn dā, *n.*) is given to the feast of Pentecost, the seventh Sunday after Easter, and means White Sunday. In former times many were baptized at that season, and wore white garments. Whitsunday and the following days are known as Whitsuntide (*n.*). Whit Monday (*n.*) is the Monday, and Whit week (*n.*), or Whitsun week (*n.*), the week which follows Whitsunday.

whittle (hwit' l), *v.i.* To cut off pieces or slices from, with a knife; to trim or shave; to thin down; to pare; to reduce by degrees; to bring (down) gradually in amount. *v.i.* To cut repeatedly (at); to continue paring or cutting away (at). (F. *tailler, peler, rogner, réduire; couper, aiguïser, affiler*.)

A boy whittles a stick, or whittles it down, by slicing off pieces with his knife, until it is thin enough for his purpose. Sometimes rights and privileges are whittled down, or gradually reduced. In former times, some unscrupulous landowners tried to whittle away the common rights over land adjoining their own estates, enclosing portions of it as opportunity offered.

From obsolete E. *whittle* a knife, M.E. *thwitel*, from A.-S. *thwitan* to cut, whittle. *SYN.* : Cut, pare, reduce, trim.

whity (hwit' i), *adj.* Nearly white; whitish. (F. *blanchâtre*.)

This word is generally used in combination with the name of another colour. A colour that is neither white nor brown, but something between the two, is described as whity-brown (*adj.*).

From *white* and suffix *-y*.

whiz (hwiz), *v.i.* To make a hissing sound like that of a missile flying through the air at great speed. *n.* This sound. Another form is whizz (hwiz). (F. *siffler, voler en sifflant; sifflement*.)

An express train whizzes past, or goes flying by with a whiz. Sometimes, when a locomotive engine is started, the wheels fail to grip the rails and whiz round instead. Rockets whiz, or fly up whizzingly (hwiz' ing li, *adv.*), when ignited.

Imitative.

who (hoo), *pron.* What or which person or persons? What sort of persons?

the person or persons that. *objective*, whom (hoom); *possessive*, whose (hooz). (F. *qui, que*.)

In the sentence "Who was the boy who slammed the door?" the pronoun is used first as an interrogative and secondly as a relative. When we ask "Who are the Smiths who have moved in next door?" we are seeking information as to the kind of persons the newcomers are. In "Whom do you mean?" and "Whose son is he?" the objective and possessive case, respectively, are used.

In "the person of whom I told you, whose name was mentioned to me, is the man who passed just now," the pronoun is used as a relative in each instance.

The words whoever (hoo ev' ér, *pron.*)—shortened poetically into whoe'er (hoo ár') *pron.*)—and whosoever (hoo sō ev' ér, *pron.*)—shortened into whosoe'er (hoo sō ár', *pron.*)—mean anyone without exception, anyone you like, anyone who. The objective case of these two words is whomever (hoom ev' ér) and whomsoever (hoom sō ev' ér), or whome'er (hoom ár'), and whomsoe'er (hoom sō ár'), respectively.

A.-S. *hwā*, neuter *hwaet*; cp. Dutch *wie*, neuter *wat*, G. *wer*, neuter *was*, Goth. *hwas*, *hwo*, *hwa*, L. *qui, quae, quod*, Sansk. *ka, kã, kad*.

whoa (hwō' ā), *inter.* Stop! halt! (F. *halte, halte-là*.)

This interjection is used by the drivers to stop their horses.

Probably a variant of *ho*.

whole (hōl), *adj.* Hale; in sound condition; uninjured; unbroken; complete; intact; entire; undiminished; containing or having all its parts or elements; integral; composed of units; without fractions. *n.* A thing complete in itself; the entirety; all that there is of a thing; a complete system; an organic unity. (F. *entier, robuste, sain et sauf, complet, entier, non diminué, intégral; tout, ensemble, total, montant*.)

In its old meaning of sound or healthy, this word is seldom met with to-day. It occurs many times in the Bible in this sense,

however. People talk of the good old days, but upon the whole, that is, all things considered, the present times may be better to live in. For example, a whole day would be taken up by a journey which a train now completes in an hour, and a whole year might be occupied by a voyage to the



Whole.—A portrait of President H. C. Hoover, showing his whole figure.



Whoop.—London boys uttering whoops of delight as they leave school, the occasion being the breaking up for the Christmas holidays.

East. Wholeness (hōl' nēs, *n.*) is the quality or state of being whole.

A whole-bound (*adj.*) book has the back and sides of the cover bound entirely in leather; a whole-coloured (*adj.*), or self-coloured, fabric is of the same colour throughout. Kindness or generosity is whole-hearted (*adj.*) if hearty and sincere. We enter whole-heartedly (*adv.*), that is, with all our hearts, into games of which we are very fond. The whole-heartedness (*n.*) of a welcome is its state or quality of being cordially and sincerely given.

A whole-length (*adj.*) portrait shows the whole figure of the person from head to foot.

Flour is called wholemeal (*n.*) if it contains all parts of the grain; wholemeal (*adj.*) bread is made of such flour. A number is a whole number (*n.*), or integer, if it is neither a fraction nor a mixed number.

Goods are sold by wholesale (hōl' sāl, *n.*) when sold in large quantities to be retailed by other dealers. A wholesale (*adj.*) trade is one carried on in this way, as opposed to retail trade, in which goods are sold singly or in small quantities. Some manufacturers sell their products both wholesale (*adv.*), that is, in bulk, or large numbers, and retail. Generally, however, a merchant is either a wholesaler (hōl' sāl ēr, *n.*) or a retailer, and not both. A wholesale dismissal of employees is one made in the mass, without discrimination.

A-S. *hāl*, hale, sound, healthy; cp. Dutch *heel*, G. *heil*, O. Norse *heil-l*. *Hale* is a doublet. See *heal*, *hail* [2], *holy*. SYN.: *adj.* Entire, healthy, sound, unbroken. *n.* Aggregate, sum, total. ANT.: *adj.* Broken, incomplete, injured. *n.* Fraction, part.

wholesome (hōl' sūm), *adj.* Tending to promote physical or moral health; not morbid; salubrious; salutary. (F. *bien-faisant*, *sain*, *salubre*. *salutaire*.)

Wholesome advice is advice that it is salutary and profitable to follow. Food is wholesome when it is nourishing and keeps one healthy. Persons live wholesomely (hōl' sūm li, *adv.*) when they eat good food and take a proper amount of exercise, recreation, and rest. Wholesomeness (hōl' sūm nēs, *n.*) is the quality or state of being wholesome.

From *whole* and suffix *-some*. SYN.: Beneficial, healthy, salubrious, salutary. ANT.: Morbid, unhealthy, unwholesome.

wholly (hōl' li), *adv.* Entirely or exclusively; altogether. (F. *entièrement*, *complètement*, *tout à fait*.)

From *whole* and suffix *-ly*. SYN.: Absolutely, completely, perfectly, totally.

whom (hoom). For this word, whomsoever, etc., see *under* who.

whoop (hoop), *v.i.* To utter the sound represented by "whoop"; to shout out loudly by way of encouragement or delight. *v.t.* To urge (on) with whoops; to mock at with loud shouts. *inter.* A cry of excitement or joy. *n.* This cry; the sound made in whooping-cough. Another less usual spelling is hoop (hoop). (F. *huer*; *huée*.)

Boys often whoop with delight when they get an unexpected holiday. Whooping-cough (*n.*) is an infectious disease which many children get; the sufferers give a peculiar kind of cough followed by an in-drawn breath which sounds like a whoop.

Partly a natural sound, partly M.E. *houpen*, from O.F. *houper* to whoop, shout, from *inter. houp*.

whorl (hwōrl; hwērl), *n.* A ring of leaves or other organs about the stem of a plant; one turn of a spiral; the disk for steadying the motion of a spindle. (F. *verticille*, *molette*.)

Any ring of petals, sepals, leaves, or other plant parts, springing from the same level, is called a whorl. In the buttercup, sepals

and petals are whorled (hwörlð; hwërlð, *adj.*). The flower of the dandelion has a whorl of bracts or modified leaves. In a univalve mollusc, one turn of its shell is called a whorl; still another whorl is the disk, usually made of clay or stone, which is fastened to the lower end of a spindle to act as a fly-wheel and keep the spindle rotating steadily when twisted by the hand of a woman spinning.

Earlier *whorwhil*, *wharwyl*, variants of *whirl*.

whortleberry (hwër' tɪ bër i), *n.* The bilberry, *Vaccinium myrtillus*. (F. *airelle*, *myrtille*.)

Earlier *hurtleberry* from A.-S. *horta* bilberry, and *berry*.

whose (hooz). For this word, *whoso*, *whosoever*, etc., see under *who*.

why (hwī), *adv.* For what purpose or reason? on what ground? on account of which. *n.* The reason, purpose, or explanation of anything. *inter.* An exclamation of surprise. (F. *pourquoi*; *raison*, *motif*; *eh mais*.)

This adverb is used both interrogatively and as a relative. In "Why did you release the prisoner? Give me the reasons why you took this action," the first example is interrogative; in the second, "why," means "on account of which," and is used as a relative. An inquisitive person wants to know the whys and the wherefores of things.

A.-S. *hwī*, instrumental case of *hwā* who, what = in what way? for what reason? cp. A.-S. *for hwy* wherefore?

whydah (hwid' ā). This is another form of *whidah*, a name of the widow-bird. See *whidah*.

wick [1] (wik), *n.* A piece of spongy or fibrous material used to convey oil or melted grease to the flame of a lamp or candle. (F. *mèche*.)

A.-S. *wēoc*; cp. M. Dutch *wieche*, Low G. *weke* lint, wick, G. *wieche*.

wick [2] (wik), *n.* A town, hamlet, or municipal district. (F. *bailliage*, *village*.)

This word occurs commonly in place-names such as Giggleswick, Berwick, and Hampton Wick. It is also found in certain compounds, such as bailiwick, the district over which a bailiff has jurisdiction.

A.-S. *wic*, probably from L. *vicus* street, village.

wicked (wik' éd), *adj.* Bad; evil or sinful; transgressing intentionally against what is right or good; depraved or immoral; spiteful; playfully naughty or mischievous. *n.pl.* Wicked people. (F. *mauvais*, *pervers*, *coupable*, *dépravé*, *méchant*.)

The thirty-seventh Psalm describes some of the punishments that befall wicked people, or evil-doers. For example, "The wicked have drawn out the sword . . . to cast down the poor and needy," but, says the Psalmist, "their sword shall enter into their own heart" and thus punish them for their wickedness (wik' éd nēs, *n.*), or wicked actions. The quality of being wicked is wickedness.

In extended senses of the adjective we speak of a wicked, or bad, smell; a wicked, or very trying, climate; a wicked, or difficult, climb, and so on. To be wickedly (wik' éd li, *adv.*) deceived by someone is to be deceived in a wicked way. Sometimes these words are used in a more or less inoffensive sense, as when a mischievous child is said to be a wicked little thing,

or full of wickedness, and a roguish remark is said to be spoken wickedly.

P.p. form from M.E. *wikke* evil, A.-S. *wicca* wizard. See *witch*. SYN.: Bad, iniquitous, profane, ungodly, vicious. ANT.: Good, moral, righteous, sinless, virtuous.

wicker (wik' ér), *n.* Twigs, osiers, or withes plaited together. *adj.* Made of this material. (F. *osier*, *clayonnage*; *d'osier*, *en osier*.)

Baskets, garden chairs, and many other domestic articles are often made of wicker, or wicker-work (*n.*). Wicker chairs are very light and easily carried. Many ancient peoples are known to have made wicker, or wicker-work (*adj.*), boats, covered with hides. A wickered (wik' érð, *adj.*) bottle is one encased in wicker-work.

Of Scand. origin. M.E. *wiker*, *wycker*; cp. Swed.

dialect *wikker* willow, from *wika* to yield, give way, Dan. *veg* pliant, akin to *weak*, and A.-S. *wican* to bend, yield.

wicket (wik' ét), *n.* A small gate or other entrance, especially one placed close beside, or forming part of, a larger entrance;



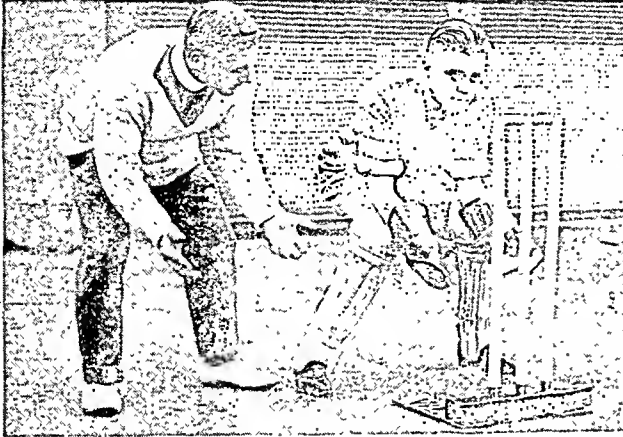
Whortleberry.—The bilberry, another name for which is the whortleberry.



Wicker.—Looking aft in an aeroplane along the rows of wicker chairs for passengers.

in cricket; a set of three stumps fixed upright in the ground with two bails resting on their tops; the ground between and around the two wickets used in cricket; a batsman, regarded as the defender of a wicket; a wide ball. (*F. guichet, barres.*)

When the main gateway or door of a monastery or other building is closed, visitors may be admitted through a wicket, or wicket-gate (*n.*) or wicket-door (*n.*), situated beside or forming part of the larger one.



Wicket-keeper.—A professional cricketer giving a lesson in stumping to a budding wicket-keeper.

In cricket, the wicket, in the sense of the three stumps set in the ground with bails affixed, must be twenty-seven inches high and eight inches wide. Behind the batsman's wicket stands the wicket-keeper (*n.*), a player in the fielding team, whose work is to prevent byes and to stump or catch out the batsmen. When a bowler gets a batsman out, he is said to get a wicket, and the dismissed batsman loses his wicket. A batting team has five wickets to fall when that number of its players still has to be dismissed. The pitch in cricket is also described as the wicket, especially as regards its condition for bowling. For instance, the wicket is said to be fast when the ground is dry and favours fast bowling. It is slow or sticky when wet with rain, and is then suitable for slow bowling.

M.E. *wiket*, from O. Northern F. *wi(s)ket* (*F. guichet*). The form is diminutive, perhaps from the same root as *whisk*, from being easily opened, or as A.-S. *wican* to give way. Some connect with O. Norse *wik* corner. See *viking*. The wicket in cricket was at first like a small gate. See *weak*, *whisk*.

widdershins (*wid' ér shinz*). This is another form of withershins. See *wither-shins*.

wide (*wid*), *adj.* Of relatively great extent from side to side; having a specified degree of breadth; broad or far-spreading; spacious or extensive; not limited or restricted; comprehensive; liberal or free; deviating from, or distant

by a considerable extent from, a mark, point, purpose, etc. *adv.* Widely; to a great distance extensively; far from the mark or purpose. *n.* In cricket, a ball bowled to the side and out of the batsman's reach. (*F. large, étendu, spacieux, éloigné; au loin, loin.*)

A door is wide open when it is open to its greatest extent. Gypsies wander far and wide, that is, they travel over a wide or extensive area. To take a wide view of a subject is to take a large or generous view. To be wide of the mark in making a guess is to be far from the truth.

In cricket, a wide ball is a ball that the umpire decides has been bowled too far from the stumps and out of the batsman's reach. It counts one point to the other side. Colloquially, we describe a sharp person, or one who is not easy to cheat or deceive, as a wide-awake (*adj.*) person. A wide-awake hat, or wide-awake (*n.*), is a kind of soft felt hat with a very wide brim. It has been suggested that this name was originally a punning description of a felt hat that did not have a nap.

A report is said to be wide-spread (*adj.*) when it has circulated over a wide area, and is known to large numbers of people. A species of plant is widely (*wid' li, adv.*) distributed when it is found over a wide region. The novels of Dickens are widely, or extensively, known, that is, they are known among a very large number of people. Things differ widely when they differ to a great extent, or very much. One's mouth opens widely, or to a considerable width, when one yawns.

When a bridge is too narrow for the traffic passing over it, engineers are sometimes employed to widen (*wid' én, v.t.*) it, or make it wider, by adding to its width, instead of building a new bridge. Rivers usually widen (*v.i.*), or become wider, as they approach the sea. Wideness (*wid' nés, n.*) is the quality of being wide. Width is the more usual term. A thing somewhat wide is *widish* (*wid' ish, adj.*).

A.-S. *wid*: cp. Dutch *wijd*, G. *weit*, O. Norse *við-r*. SYN.: *adj.* Broad, comprehensive, extensive, spacious, unrestricted. ANT.: *adj.* Constricted, contracted, cramped, narrow, restricted.

widgeon (*wij' òn*), *n.* A wild duck of the genus *Mareca*, especially *Mareca penelope*. (*F. canard siffleur, sarcelle.*)

Cp. O.F. *vigeon*, *vingeon*, *gingeon* a sort of duck.

widow (*wid' ò*), *n.* A woman who has lost her husband through his death and has not married again. *v.t.* To bereave, especially of a husband; to make into a widow or widower. (*F. veuve; rendre veuve, rendre veuf.*)

A widow remains in a state of widowhood (wid' ō hud, *n.*) as long as she does not marry again. The black clothes worn by a widow, as a sign of mourning for her deceased husband, are known as widow's weeds (*n. pl.*). The verb to widow is used chiefly in its past participle. A widower (wid' ō ər, *n.*) is a man who has lost his wife by death and remains unmarried.

The widow-bird (*n.*)—*Vidua*—is a small weaver-bird of West Africa, so named from its black plumage. Its name is sometimes corrupted to whidah (which see).

A.-S. *widewe*; cp. Dutch *weduwe*. G. *wittwe*; akin to L. *viduus* bereft (esp. of a spouse).

width (width), *n.* Breadth or wideness; extent of a thing from side to side; distance apart; liberality or comprehensiveness (of mind, views, etc.). (F. *largeur*, *large*, *étendue*, *largesse*, *richesses d'idées*.)

The width, length, and height of a square room are equal. Several widths, or breadths, of cloth may be joined together to form a piece of greater width.

From *wide* and suffix *-th*. SYN.: Breadth. ANT.: Narrowness.

wield (wēld), *v.t.* To have the management or control of; to sway; to use or employ; to handle. (F. *gouverner*, *régir*, *employer*, *manier*.)

Kings are said, figuratively, to wield power or to wield the sceptre, that is, to rule or reign. In "The Task" (iii, 636) Cowper writes "Strength may wield the pond'rous spade." A critic may be said to wield, or make use of, scathing sarcasm.

M.E. *welden* to wield, rule, A.-S. *wealdan* (strong), *wildan* (weak); cp. G. *walten*, O. Norse *valda*, Goth. *waldan*, probably akin to L. *valēre* to be strong, *validus* strong.

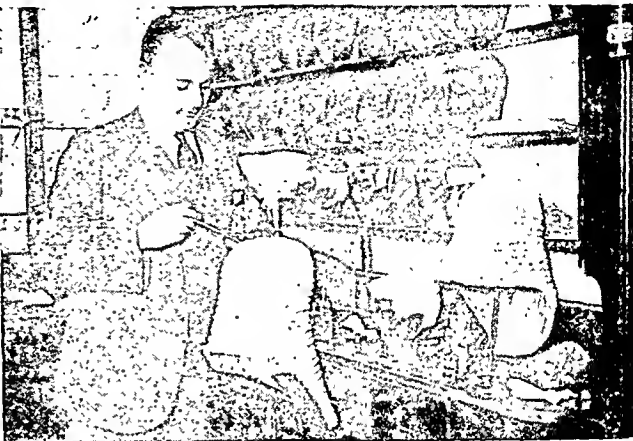
wife (wif), *n.* A married woman, especially in relation to her husband; an elderly or humble woman. *pl.* wives (wivz). (F. *femme*, *épouse*; *commère*.)

A woman becomes the wife of a man when she marries him and takes up the duties of wifehood (wif' hud, *n.*), or the position of a wife. If she has the characteristics that one expects a wife to display, she is said to be wifelike (wif' lik, *adj.*) or wifely (wif' li, *adj.*). An unmarried man is wifeless (wif' lēs, *adj.*), or without a wife. In provincial speech, wife may denote any old woman. A fishwife is a woman, not necessarily married, who sells fish. A housewife is a married woman who takes an active part in her own domestic affairs. The word wife (wif' i, *n.*) is a colloquial term of endearment for a wife.

A.-S. *wif* (neuter) woman, female; cp. Dutch *wijf*, G. *weib*, O. Norse *vif*. The word is not

connected with *weave*, as generally supposed, and no satisfactory etymology has been suggested. See woman.

wig [1] (wig), *n.* An artificial covering of hair for the head, intended to conceal baldness, or else to serve as an adornment, as a disguise, or as part of a ceremonial dress. (F. *perruque*.)



Wig.—Finishing a full-bottomed wig. On the shelves are wooden head models on which the wigs are made.

Wigs have been in use from very early times. On the stage they are employed as part of the disguise of actors and actresses. Judges and barristers still appear in court wigged (wigd, *adj.*), or wearing wigs, but in ordinary life they go about wigless (wig' lēs, *adj.*), or without their wigs.

Short for *perruwig* (F. *perruque*) See *perruque*.

wig [2] (wig), *v.t.* To scold; to reprimand. (F. *savonner*, *gourmander*, *tancer*.)

A father is said, colloquially, to wig his son, or give him a wiggling (wig' ing, *n.*), or scolding.

Slang, probably from a subordinate being reprimanded by a "bigwig." SYN.: Admonish, censure, chide, rate, reproach. ANT.: Commend, eulogize, laud, praise.

wigan (wig' an), *n.* An open fabric resembling canvas, used for stiffening other materials.

This material is named from the Lancashire town of Wigan, where it was originally manufactured.

wight [1] (wit), *n.* A person; a being. (F. *personne*, *être*.)

This archaic word is still sometimes used, generally in a pitying or good-humouredly contemptuous way, in such expressions as: luckless wight, wretched wight, friendless wight.



Wig.—A judge of the King's Bench Division wearing his judicial wig.

A.-S. *wiht* a thing, creature, perhaps from *wegan* to move; common Teut., cp. Dutch *wicht* child, G. *wicht* creature, O.-Norse *vaett-r* creature, thing, Goth. *waiht-s* person, *waiht* thing. *Whit* is a doublet. See *aught*, *naught*, *weigh*.

wight [2] (*wit*), *adj.* Brave, doughty. (F. *vallant*.)

This word is an archaism.

O. Norse *vig-t* (neuter) skilled in arms.

wigwam (*wig' wom*), *n.* A hut or tent of the North American Indians. (F. *wigwam*.)

Some wigwams, such as those of the Algonquin Indians, are more or less permanent structures, either conical in shape, or resembling a beehive. They are built of light poles covered with bark, skins, etc.

North American Indian (Algonquin) *weekuwom* = their house, corrupted in English to *weekwam*, *wigwam*.

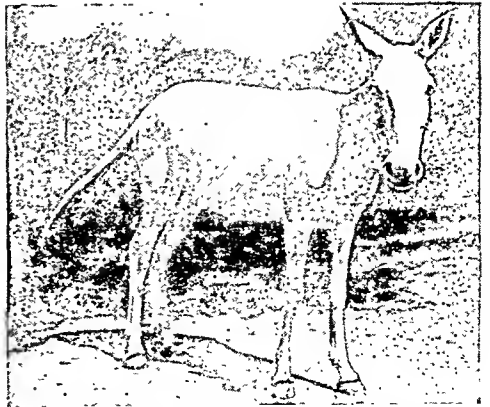
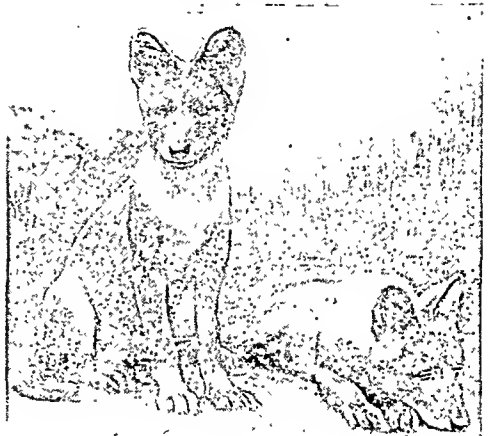
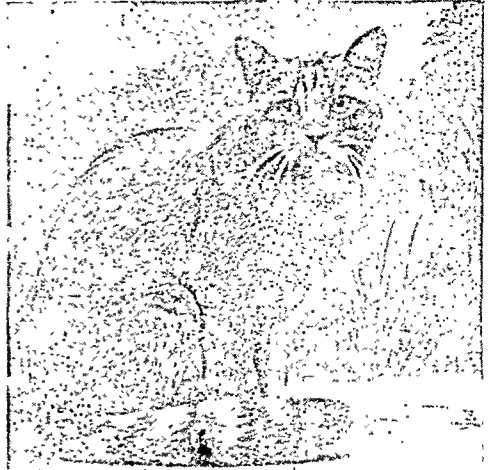
wild (*wild*), *adj.* Living or growing in a state of nature, especially in open country or woodland; not tamed, domesticated, or cultivated; shy; easily startled; uncivilized; savage; unsettled; not inhabited; desert; wayward; unruly; violent; tempestuous; furious; showing strong emotion or distraction; excited; intensely eager or enthusiastic (about); reckless; unsound; ill-considered; of a shot, ill-aimed. *n.* A desert; an uncultivated and uninhabited place. (F. *sauvage*, *fauve*, *inculte*, *barbare*, *farouche*, *inhabité*, *désert*, *enlêlé*, *dérégulé*, *violent*, *orageux*, *furieux*, *effaré*, *extravagant*, *mal assis*, *peu considéré*; *désert*, *lieu sauvage*.)

Wild animals and birds roam at liberty and look after themselves. Domesticated animals are more or less confined. All garden flowers and other cultivated plants were derived originally from wild plants. A desert region is a wild place. A garden is said to run wild when it is untended and the plants in it become rank.

The wildboar (*n.*)—*Sus scrofa*—is a powerful member of the swine family, *Suina*. The males have prominent canine teeth. The wildcat (*n.*)—*Felis catus*—is a large, fierce animal, having a thicker and shorter tail, a stouter head, and more abundant whiskers than any of the domestic cats.

An enterprise is described as a wild-cat scheme (*n.*) if it is badly conceived and altogether unsound. The epithet was probably first used in this sense of certain fraudulent banks in the western United States of America, one of which issued notes bearing a representation of a panther, known locally as a wild cat. A person who accepted this "wild cat" money was considered to be very rash.

Another name for the mallard is wild duck (*n.*). News is said to spread like wild-fire (*n.*)—a highly combustible composition used in ancient warfare—when it spreads very quickly. The word wild-fowl (*n.*) denotes either a single game-bird or, more usually, game-birds collectively,



Wild.—The wild cat (top), a handsome and very savage animal, larger than the domestic cat, now very rare in Britain; dholes, or wild dogs of India, which, though not unlike chows, are not thought to be ancestors of the domesticated dog; the Mongolian wild horse, which has a large head, a rounded forehead, and an erect mane.

especially water and marsh birds such as wild duck, geese, snipe, plover, etc. A wild goose chase (*n.*) is a hopeless or foolish enterprise, one as unlikely to be successful as chasing the rainbow. In former times a kind of horse-race in which the riders followed one after another, like wild geese in flight, was called a wild goose chase. Natural forest is wild-wood (*n.*), as opposed to a planted forest or wood. This word is now more or less confined to poetry and poetical prose. A plant grown from the self-sown seeds of the parent plant, especially a wild apple-tree, is known as a wilding (wild' ing, *n.*). In poetry, wild plants, flowers, or fruit are sometimes described as wildings, or wilding (*adj.*) plants, flowers, etc.

An animal is said to be wildish (wild' ish, *adj.*) when it is somewhat wild. During a tempest the wind blows wildly (wild' li, *adv.*), that is, in a wild manner, or violently. An unskilful pugilist hits out wildly, or recklessly, without a definite objective. Wildness (wild' nēs, *n.*) is the state or quality of being wild.

A.-S. *wilde*; cp. Dutch, G. *wild*, O. Norse *vill-r* = *wilth-r* bewildered, astray, wild. Perhaps akin to O. Welsh *gwyllt*, L. *ferus*. Some, on the analogy of *savage*, from L. *silvaticus* living in the woods, would connect with G. *wald* wood (E. *weald*). SYN.: *adj.* Rash, uncivilized, uncultivated, untamed, violent. ANT.: *adj.* Civilized, cultivated, domesticated, gentle, tame.

wildebeest (wil' dē bāst). This is another name for the gnu. See gnu.

South African Dutch = wild beast.

wilder (wil' dēr), *v.t.* To cause to lose the way; to lead astray; to bewilder. *v.i.* To lose one's way; to stray; to move or wander in a confused way; to be bewildered. (F. *égarer*, *effarer*, -troubler; *s'égarer*, *se troubler*.)

This word is now used chiefly in poetical language. Wildered (wil' dērd, *adj.*) means bewildered, disordered, straying, lost, and, as applied to a place, pathless or wild. Wildering (wil' dēr ing, *adj.*) means that wilders, in the various senses of the verb. Neither adjective is in general use.

Perhaps a back-formation from *wilderness*, or a shortened form of *bewilder*. Cp. G. *wildern*.

wilderness (wil' dēr nēs), *n.* An uncultivated or uninhabited tract of land; a scene of disorder or desolation; a portion of a garden purposely kept in a more or less wild state; a confused, or vast, number or quantity (of). (F. *désert*, *terre inculte*, *désordre*.)

In America there is a district in north-eastern Virginia known specially as the Wilderness. Here General Grant carried on the campaign, known as the Wilderness Campaign, against the Confederate army

under General Lee, in the American Civil War. Any wild or desolate region is a wilderness, although the word is less often used than formerly.

For *wildern-ness* from obsolete E. *wildern* desert, from A.-S. *wilder*, *wildeor* wild animal, and suffix *-ness*.



Wilderness.—A view in the Wilderness, a district in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, U.S.A.

wilding (wild' ing). For this word, wildish, etc., see *under* wild.

wile (wil), *n.* A trick; an artifice; a stratagem; a deception. *v.t.* To entice or cajole (into, away); to while (time away). (F. *ruse*, *artifice*, *subterfuge*; *en-fôler*, *cajoler*, *tuer*.)

One of the wiles of the Red Indians was to mislead trackers by walking backwards along a trail. The frontiersman who was acquainted with their wiles, however, studied the trail to see if the footprints were heavier at the heel or not, and so avoided being deceived.

Anyone who practises wiles habitually is said to be wily (wi' li, *adj.*), that is, crafty or cunning. The fox is a wily animal, or one full of wiles. Wiliness (wi' li nēs, *n.*) is the quality of acting wilyly (wi' li li, *adv.*), or in a wily manner.

Lâte A.-S. *wil*; cp. O. Norse *vêl* artifice, trick. Perhaps from an O.F. variant of *guile*, or from A.-S. *wiglian* to divine, practise witchcraft. SYN.: Artifice, manoeuvre, ruse, stratagem, trick.

wilful (wil' fûl), *adj.* Intentional; deliberate; not accidental; done from or due to perversity, malice, or self-will; obstinate; headstrong; refractory; self-willed. (F. *intentionnel*, *volontaire*, *fait à dessein*, *entêté*, *insoumis*, *obstiné*.)

A wilful act is one for which we cannot plead ignorance, compulsion, or the accidental performance of it as an excuse. It is done wilfully (wil' fûl li, *adv.*), or deliberately. For wilful, or deliberate, murder a man can be hanged, but for manslaughter, or accidental murder, he can only be imprisoned. A wilful child is a refractory one, given perhaps to wilful displays of temper. Its wilfulness (wil' fûl nēs, *n.*), or wilful nature, is a source of distress to its family.

From *will* (n.), and suffix *-ful*. SYN.: Deliberate, intentional, perverse, refractory, stubborn. ANT.: Accidental, docile, obedient unintentional.

wilily (wī' li li). For this word and wiliness see under *wile*.

will [1] (wil), *v.t.* To wish; to desire; to choose to; to wish that; to consent to be; to be likely to; to be accustomed to. *auxiliary v.* In second and third person, and in the first person in reported speech, expressing simple futurity or conditional action; in first person, used to make a future or conditional statement expressing volition, intention, probability, or certainty. *second person singular* wilt (wilt). *p.t. and conditional* would (wud); *second person singular* wouldst (wud' est), wouldst (wudst). *contracted negative* won't (wōnt), wouldn't (wud' nt). (F. *vouloir*, *désirer*.)

In the transitive sense the verb is rarely met with to-day. The daughter of Herodias said to Herod (Mark vi, 25), "I will that thou give me . . . in a charger the head of John the Baptist."

In Shakespeare's "King Henry IV" (first part, v, 1) Falstaff says to the Prince: "I would it were bed-time, Hal, and all well." A poet writes "Oh would I were a boy again."

We say sometimes that so-and-so will have his own way, or will have things done just so. Of another person we may say that he would do this or that of an evening, meaning that the person was in the habit of acting in such a way.

Apologizing for a boy's pranks, a father may remark that "boys will be boys."

As an auxiliary verb, modifying tense or mood, "will" is used in the second and third persons to express futurity or conditionality, but "shall" and "should" respectively take its place in the first person. Thus, strictly speaking, we ought to say: "I shall be there; you will be there; he (or they) will be there;" "I should be glad if you or he would call on me." In a future or conditional statement which expresses volition, desire, intention, probability, or certainty, "will" is employed in the first person only, "shall" and "should" respectively being used in both the second and third persons. In a phrase such as the following this is made clear. "I will try to be more careful in future, but you should have warned me, for I would not have suspected any danger."

The past tense is employed chiefly in conditional, subjunctive, and optative senses, as "we would go if we could"; "he said he would go"; "would that you could go."

A *willing* (wil' ing, *adj.*) worker is one who cheerfully and readily performs tasks set before him; service is willing if given willingly (wil' ing li, *adv.*), or without reluctance. Employers value those under them who show willingness (wil' ing nés, *n.*), which is the state or quality of being willing.

A *would-be* (*adj.*) poet is one who vainly aspires to write poetry, or who poses as a poet.

M.E. *willen*, A.-S. *willan*; cp. Dutch *willen*, G. *wollen*; O. Norse *vilja*, L. *velle*. SYN.: Wish.

will [2] (wil), *n.* The power or faculty by which a person initiates or decides upon action; the exercise of this; the control thus exercised over impulse; an intention; strength or energy of intention; power of carrying out one's intentions, or of dominating other persons; that which is willed; the contents of the will; arbitrary choice or discretion; disposition towards others; a document in legal form which declares a person's wishes as to the disposal of his property after his death. (F. *volonté*, *desssein*, *pouvoir*, *puissance*, *intention*, *discretion*, *testament*.)

Our law is based upon the theory that a



Will.—"Reading the Will." From the painting by Sir David Wilkie, R.A. (1785-1841).

man has free will, or free power of choice between actions good or bad, harmless or harmful to himself and the community of which he is a member. He may be tempted to do things he knows to be wrong, but by the exercise of his will-power (*n.*) he may control his impulses or appetites and do that which his better nature would dictate.

If a sick person has the will to get better he will probably make a quicker recovery. A true sportsman bears no ill will to one who beats him in a contest. A tenant at will is one who may be ejected from his tenancy at any time, holding it merely at the will of the landlord.

A person who generally gets his own way is said to have strong will. Willed (*wild*, *adj.*) is used in combination, and means possessed of a will, as in strong-willed.

Will-less (wil' lès, *adj.*) means weak-willed. To do a thing with a will is to do it readily. The will worship (*n.*) mentioned in Colossians, ii, 23;), means worship according to one's fancy, not based on divine authority.

M.E. *wille*, A.-S. *willa*; cp. Dutch *wil*, G. *wille*, O. Norse *vili*.

will [3] (wil), *v.t.* To have as the contents of the will; to intend; to determine; to resolve; to influence, impel, or compel by the exercise of one's will; to bequeath by will. *v.i.* To exercise will-power. (F. *se proposer, déterminer, contraindre, léguer; vouloir.*)

Martyrs to their faith in Christ willed rather to perish than to recant. Of a masterful man we say that what he wills must be done. A weakened person has little will-power and seems unable to will. Under the influence of hypnotism a person may be willed to perform certain actions which the hypnotist wills.

A.-S. *willian*, from *will* will, *n.* SYN.: Bequeath, determine, intend, resolve.

willet (wil' èt), *n.* A North American sandpiper, *Symphemia semipalmata*. (F. *chevalier semi-palmé.*)

The willet is a wading bird related to the snipe. It owes the second or descriptive part of its scientific name to its toes being partly webbed. Other popular names are tattler and stone-snipe.

Imitative of the bird's cry.

willing (wil' ing), *adj.* Not averse or reluctant (to); inclined; ready. See under will [1].

will-o'-the-wisp (wil' ò thè wisp'), *n.* A wandering marsh light; an ignis fatuus. See ignis fatuus. (F. *feu follet.*)

From *Will* = William, and *wisp*. See *wisp*.

willow [1] (wil' ò), *n.* Any tree or shrub of the genus *Salix*; a cricket-bat. (F. *saule.*)

There are many different species of willow found in this country, ranging from timber trees of fifty to eighty feet high down to diminutive shrubs. Some are fond of moisture and thrive best in damp ground near water; others inhabit dry situations. The weeping willow, the white willow, the green willow, and the bay-leaved willow are large trees, the first of them being valued as an ornamental

tree on account of its graceful drooping branches. The sallow is the first of the willows to flower, its branches, with their silvery or golden catkins, being picked by children as "palms." The golden pollen-bearing catkins come from the male tree, the silvery "pussy" catkins from the female one, for the willow is a dioecious plant.

The wood of the large willows is used for many purposes, including the making of cricket-bats, for which its lightness and toughness render it specially suitable. Low-growing willows, called osiers, yield the twigs from which baskets are woven, and are usually polled, or pollarded, to encourage the growth of branches.

The name of willow-herb (*n.*) is given to several species of plant belonging to the genus *Epilobium*, and having long, narrow leaves resembling those of the willow. One species, also known as the rose-

bay, has crimson flowers, and grows in damp places.

The willow-pattern (*n.*), a class of decorative design in blue on white, greatly used for dinner services and china generally, was introduced by Thomas Turner, an English potter, about 1780. It illustrates an old Chinese story, and is drawn in Chinese style.

The willow-warbler (*n.*) or willow-wren (*n.*) is a small bird allied to the chiff-chaff.

Many streams are willowed (wil' òd, *adj.*), that is, shaded or bordered by willows. A district is willowy (wil' ò i, *adj.*) if it abounds in willows, and a girl is said to be willowy if she has a slim and graceful figure, in allusion to the graceful, drooping habit of the willow.

Perhaps from an assumed A.-S. *wilig* akin to A.-S. *welig*; cp. Dutch *wilg*, Low G. *wilge*. Provincial E. *wilge* means a basket made of willow-twigs. A.-S. *wilge*. See willow [2].

willow [2] (wil' ò), *n.* A machine for beating, picking, and cleaning wool, etc. *v.t.* To treat (wool, etc.) in this way. Another form is *willy*

(wil' i). (F. *diable, loup.*) When wool comes to the mills it contains a good deal of dirt and impurity generally. Before anything else can be done with it, the worst of this must be removed, and



Willow.—The white willow, one of the larger members of the willow family.



Willow-pattern.—A willow-pattern plate. It tells the love story of a Chinese girl.

this is done by a willow, or willowing-machine (*n.*), which opens it out by a revolving drum furnished usually with spikes.

A-S. *wilige* basket, so called from having been first made of willow rods.

willy-nilly (wil' i nil' i), *adv.* Willingly or unwillingly. *adj.* Uncertain or hesitating. (F. *bon gré, mal gré.*)

A person does something willy-nilly when compelled to do it, whether he likes it or not.

For *will* I (he, ye), *nill* I (he, ye).
See *nill*.

wilt [1] (wilt). This is the second person singular of *will*.
See *will* [1].

wilt [2] (wilt), *v.i.* To droop; to wither; to lose freshness. *v.t.* To cause to wilt. (F. *flétrir.*)

Strong sunshine or great heat is apt to wilt plants, so that they become limp and flaccid. So delicate are some kinds that they wilt if the leaves or stem are handled.

In dialects also *welt*, perhaps a variant of obsolete *welk*, cp. Low G. and G. *welhen*.

Wilton (wil' tòn), *n.* A kind of carpet originally manufactured at Wilton, near Salisbury.

A Wilton resembles a Brussels carpet except that it has the loops cut open to form a pile. Wilton carpet is manufactured in many colours, and a floor is often covered entirely with unpatterned self-coloured Wilton.

wily (wi' li), *adj.* Full of wiles; crafty; cunning. See *under* *wile*.

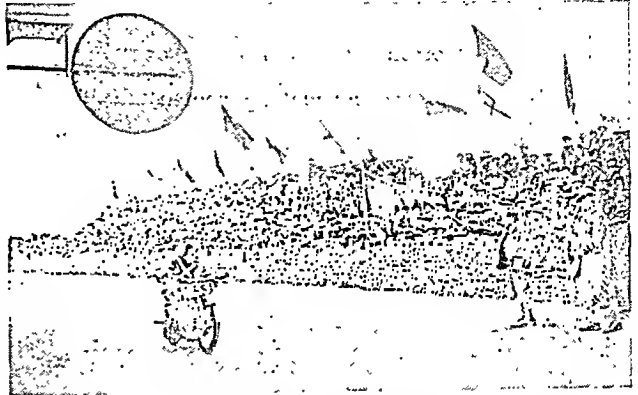
wimple (wim' pl), *n.* A covering of lizen or other material for the head, neck, and sides of the face, formerly worn by women generally, and still used by some nuns. (F. *guimpe.*)

A-S. *wintel*; cp. Dutch and G. *wimpel* streamer, pendant, O. Norse *vimpil-l*. A suggested derivation is from *wind* and *pell* (A-S. *paell* pall, covering, L. *pallium* cloak), perhaps a piece of stuff that streams in the wind.

win (vin), *v.t.* To gain, secure, or attain by or as by superiority or success in a struggle, contest, etc.; to achieve by effort; to gain as the result of a bet or wager; to obtain by toil; to earn; to attain to; to make one's way to; to be victorious or successful in; to gain the respect, liking, or support of; to charm; to extract (ore, etc.) by mining or smelting. *v.i.* To be victorious or successful; to make one's way by successful effort; to prevail; to be charming; to exercise attraction. *p.t.* and *p.p.* won (wūn). *n.* A victory; a success. (F. *gagner, remporter, extraire; vaincre, l'emporter, captiver, séduire; victoire, succès.*)

Territories lost by France in the war of

1870 were won back in the World War (1914-18). Whole areas were lost and won in succession before the Allied Armies won through to final victory. One who successfully solves a puzzle may win a prize. Advanced education at colleges and universities is provided free for boys and girls who win scholarships, or successfully pass certain examinations.



Win.—Motor-cycle racing in the Isle of Man. A competitor winning the Senior Trophy race.

A runner wins a race by coming in first; a horse-race may be won by a head, a boat-race by a length. To win in a canter is to win easily. To win at a game is to be successful in it. Many people have to win, or earn, their daily bread. A swimmer wins the shore, or a climber wins to the summit of a peak, if he reaches it; a miner wins coal by heaving it with his pick.

The expression to win one's spurs meant originally to be knighted, but now signifies to attain to front rank, or win recognition in one's profession or sphere. A winner (win' ér, *n.*) is one who wins in any sense. The bread-winner of a family is the person who supports it.

The winning (win' ing, *adj.*) stroke of a cricket-match is the one that wins it. Some people have winning manners, that is, manners which make them attractive. To smile winningly (win' ing li, *adv.*) is to smile in a manner that charms. A sum won by success in a bet, wager, or contest is called one's winnings (win' ingz, *n.pl.*). A billiard player makes a stroke called a winning hazard (*n.*) when he forces the object ball into a pocket by striking it with his own ball. The winning-post (*n.*) is a post set up on a race-course to mark the finishing point.

A-S. *winnan* to strive, fight in order to get; cp. Dutch *winnen*, G. *gewinnen*, O. Norse *vinna*, Sansk. *van* to wish for, obtain, conquer; akin to L. *venus* desire, highest dice-throw. SYN: *v.* Achieve, attract, gain, secure, succeed. ANT.: *v.* Fail, lose.

wince (wins), *v.i.* To show pain or distress by shrinking or recoiling; to

flinch; to start. *n.* The act of wincing. (F. *reculer, fléchir, broncher; crispation.*)

Even a strong person may wince at a sudden acute pain. One may wince, too, on receiving distressing tidings, flinching, starting, or losing composure.

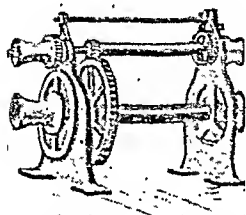
M.E. *wincen, wenchen* to kick out, shrink, O.F. *guenc(h)ir* to give way, wriggle, start, from O.H.G. *wenken* (G. *wanken*) to flinch; cp. G. *winken* to move aside, nod. See winch, wink. SYN.: *v.* Flinch, recoil, shrink, start.

wincey (win' si), *n.* A textile material, usually with a cotton warp, and a woollen filling.

This material is used for making women's and children's garments.

Supposed to be from *linsey-winsey*, an assumed variant of *linsey-woolsey*.

winch (winch), *n.* A crank for turning an axle; a hoisting machine; a windlass. (F. *manivelle, treuil, vindas.*)



Winch.—A winch such as is used on board ship.

The crank of a grindstone is called a winch; another kind consists of a wooden roller on which a rope is wound by turning a cranked handle. The reel of a fishing rod is a winch.

A-S. *wince* winch, pulley; the original meaning was perhaps

a bent handle; cp. *wink*. SYN.: Windlass.

wind [i] (wind; in poetry, wind), *n.* Air in natural motion; a natural current of air; a breeze; a gale; the direction from which a wind blows; the weather-gauge; air set in motion artificially or stored for use; the wind-instruments of an orchestra; a scent carried by the wind; a hint or indication of a matter; gas generated in the stomach by fermentation; breath needed in exertion, running, etc.; power of breathing in exertion without difficulty; the spot on the abdomen, below the centre of the chest, where a blow temporarily causes inability to breathe; empty or unmeaning words. *v.t.* To catch the scent of; to detect the presence thus; to make breathless; to cause or enable to recover wind by resting; to expose to the wind; (wind) to sound (a horn) by blowing. *p.t.* and *p.p.*, of a horn, *winded* (wind' ed) and *wound* (wound); in other senses, *winded* (wind' ed). (F. *vent, souffle, ventosité, flair; flairer, essouffler, sonner.*)

Wind is caused by differences of pressure, which again are due to differences of temperature. Since heated air tends to rise, its place being taken by cooler air, there is a constant interchange of air-streams over the surface of the globe. At varying heights above a given spot currents opposite in direction may be encountered. Winds are named from the quarter in which they

originate, one coming from the north being called a north wind, and so on. The four cardinal points are known as the four winds, and rumour is said to come from the four winds, that is, from all quarters.

We say that there is something in the wind when signs tell us that something is about to happen. We get wind of a matter when we begin to suspect its existence, or first learn about it; a matter is said to get wind, or to take wind, if it leaks out or becomes known.

We sometimes hold up a wetted forefinger to find out the direction of the wind; figuratively, to see how the wind blows means to find out the position or state of affairs. A ship is said to be sailing in the wind's eye when heading almost straight up wind, or towards the direction of the wind.

A vessel sails close to the wind when she sails close-hauled, that is, as nearly against the wind as she can go while still keeping her sails filled. In a figurative sense, to sail close to the wind means to do things that are questionable, although perhaps not actually dishonest or improper.



Wind.—The curious effect of a sudden circular rush of opposing winds.

The direction from which the wind blows, or a region lying in this direction, is *windward* (wind' wård, *n.*). The *windward* (*adj.*) side of a vessel is the side against which the wind blows. A weathercock points *windward* (*adv.*), that is, up wind, or in the direction of the wind. A ship gets to windward of another when she gets on the windward side of her. To get to windward of a person is to obtain an advantage over him.

A yacht is sometimes able to take the wind out of another's sails, or prevent the

latter from getting the wind, by sailing close to windward of it. A speaker is said figuratively to take the wind out of an opponent's sails by using the latter's own arguments or methods. An orator who speaks at great length, but says little that is worth hearing, is described contemptuously as a wind-bag (*n.*). A wind-jammer (*n.*) is a merchant sailing ship.

In hot weather a wind-sail (*n.*), that is, a large tube or awning of canvas, is rigged aboard ship to send a draught of fresh air below decks. Sailing ships are wind-bound (*adj.*) when prevented from proceeding by contrary winds.

A wind-egg (*n.*) is an addled, unfertile, or shell-less egg. The word windfall (*n.*) means an apple or other fruit shaken down by the wind, a tree blown down, or an area of forest flattened by a storm. Figuratively, a piece of unexpected good fortune, such as a legacy, is described as a windfall. The kestrel's habit of hovering over a spot with quivering wings while searching for prey has given it the names of wind-fanner (*n.*) and windhover (wind' hūv er, *n.*). The wood-anemone is called also the wind-flower (*n.*). A wind-gall (*n.*) is a soft tumour on the fetlock joint of a horse.

The space between a shell and the sides of the bore through which it passes is called windage (wind' ij, *n.*). In another sense windage means both the sideways effect of a wind on a bullet or shell in flight, and the allowance in aiming which must be made to counteract this.

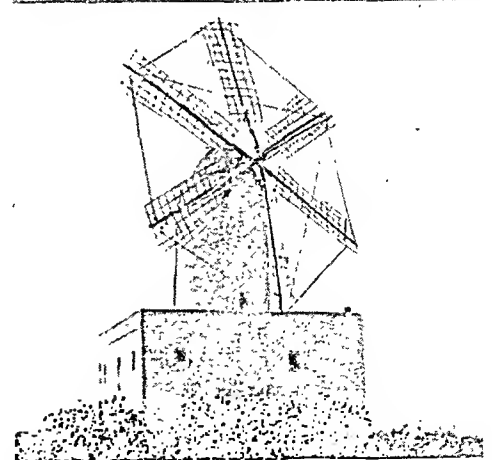
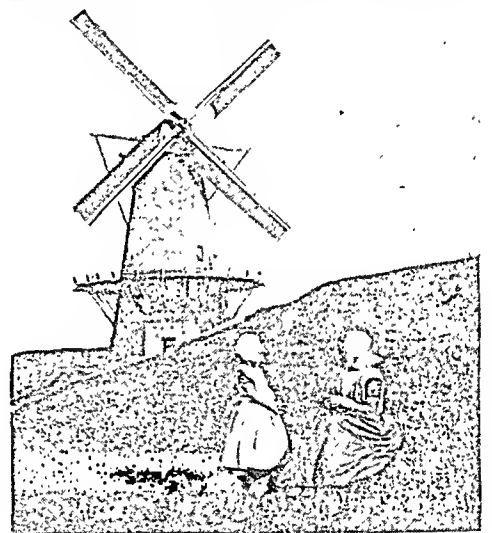
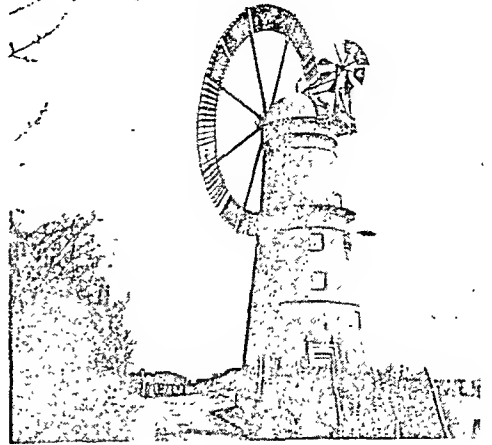
Any musical instrument in which sound is produced by an air current is a wind-instrument (*n.*). Usually this term is applied to the wood-wind and the brass instruments of an orchestra. The former class includes flutes, clarinets, oboes, and bassoons; the latter comprises horns, trumpets, and trombones. The wind-chest (*n.*) of an organ, which is, of course, a wind-instrument, is the reservoir into which air is pumped.

One form of wind-gauge (*n.*) is an instrument, also called an anemometer, which measures the speed of the wind. Another form is the pressure gauge on the wind-chest of an organ. A third is a device used in sighting a gun, which makes allowance for the effect of windage on a projectile. A windmill (*n.*) is a mill driven by the pressure of the wind on revolving sails.

The passage called the windpipe (*n.*) connects the mouth and nose with the lungs or trachea.

A row of hay, corn sheaves, or peat raked together or set up to dry is called a windrow (wind' rō, *n.*).

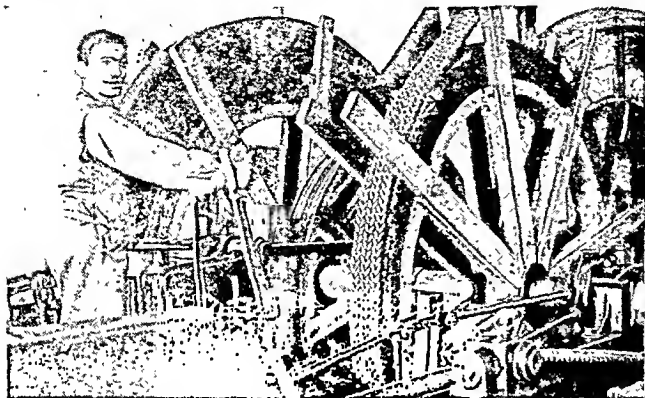
The wind-screen (*n.*) of a motor-car is a glass panel in front of the driver's seat to protect the occupants of the car from the wind and rain. A row of trees planted to shelter a house or land from winds is also called a wind-screen. ...



Windmill.—A peculiar windmill (top) at Havering, Essex. It has many small vanes arranged in a large circle; an old-style windmill on a dike in Holland; and the kind of windmill still widely used in the island of Malta.

Weather is windless (wind' lés, *adj.*) when no wind blows. Days on which strong winds blow are windy (wind' i, *adj.*). A windy situation is one exposed to the winds; wordy and empty talk is described as windy talk. A wind-tight (*adj.*) door or window is one which keeps out the wind. Windily (wind' i li, *adv.*) means in a windy manner, and windiness (wind' i nés, *n.*) is the quality or state of being windy.

A.-S. *wind*; cp. O.H.G. *wint*, G. *wind*, O. Norse *vind-r*, L. *ventus*, Sansk. *vāta*, properly pres. p. from *vā* to blow, akin to A.-S. *wāwan* to blow; cp. Dutch *waaijen*, G. *wehen*. See weather. SYN.: *n.* Breeze, gale.



Winding-tackle.—The powerful winding-tackle in the white salt hills of Rumania, where upwards of eighty thousand tons of salt are mined every year.

wind [2] (wind), *v.t.* To go in or follow a spiral, circular, curved, or twisting course; to meander; to make a way or go circuitously; to insinuate oneself (into, etc.); to be coiled, twisted, or wrapped closely (round, etc.). *v.t.* To cause to wind; to coil; to twine; to encircle; to wrap closely; to twist or coil round; to follow (a course) in a twisting or circuitous way; to hoist, draw, or move with a capstan, winch, or windlass. *p.t.* and *p.p.* wound (wound). *n.* Coil; bend; turn; twist. (F. *tourner*, *serpenter*, *méandre*, *s'insimier*, *s'enrouler*; *tourner*, *retordre*, *entourer*, *envelopper*, *hisser*; *repli*, *coude*, *torsion*.)

Most streams and rivers wind, or meander, about on their course to the sea, as a glance at a map will show. The Thames makes its way windingly (wind' ing li, *adv.*) through London.

Thread is wound on to reels by the makers, and the users wind off, or unwind it, again as needed. In English fusee clocks the spring as it uncoils winds on to its barrel the gut or chain from the fusee. To wind such a clock one turns the fusee and so winds back on to it the gut or chain, thus winding up or coiling up tightly the spring. A gradually diminishing spiral groove winds round the fusee, which is cone-shaped, so as to equalize the pull of the spring.

A lawyer winds up an estate when he completes the disposal of it; a speaker

winds up, or ends, his speech with a peroration. People are said to be wound up when they are in a state of excitement and tension. A company sometimes winds up because it is trading at a loss. A business is wound up when it goes into liquidation. Its winding-up (*n.*) is the act or process of bringing the business to an end by selling any assets and settling with creditors.

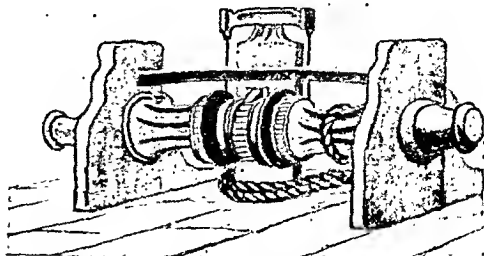
A winder (wind' ér, *n.*) is a person who winds, or an apparatus used for winding, such as a silk-winder or wool-winder. A winding (wind' ing, *adj.*) road is one that twists and turns, and every twist in it is a wind, or winding (*n.*).

Coal is raised from a coal-mine, and the miners go up and down in a cage worked by a winding-engine (*n.*), which winds on to a large drum the cables carrying the cage. An indicator tells the engine-man when he has wound up the cage sufficiently, and by law he must have a clear and unobstructed view of the pit-head. Ploughing is done sometimes by means of two engines, one each side of the field, which wind the plough to and fro by winding in a cable to which it is attached. Capstans and windlasses are kinds of winding-tackle (*n.*), or apparatus used for winding or hoisting.

The sheet in which a corpse is wrapped for burial is called a winding-sheet (*n.*). In his poem on the battle of Hohenlinden, Campbell has the line "The snow shall be their winding-sheet."

A.-S. *windan*; cp. Dutch and G. *winden*, O. Norse *vinda*. See wend [1]. SYN.: *v.* Coil, entwine, meander, twist, wreath. ANT.: *v.* Uncoil, untwist, unwind.

windage (wind' ij). For this word, windhover, wind-instrument, etc., see under wind [1].



Windlass.—The windlass, fixed forward on a deck, is used for getting up the anchor.

windlass (wind' lās), *n.* A machine used for hauling or hoisting, consisting of a cylinder fastened on an axle and turned by a crank. *v.t.* To hoist or haul with a

windlass. (F. *vindas*, *treuil*, *guindeau*; *guinder*, *touer*.)

M.E. *windelas*, probably a corrupt form of earlier *windas*, O. Norse *vindäss*, from *vinda* to wind and *-äss* a thick pole, beam. Cp. O.F. *guindas*.

windless (wind' lès). For this word and for windmill see *under* wind [1].

windle-straw (wind' l straw), *n.* The old dry stalks of certain grasses.

A.-S. *windelstræaw* dry grass for plaiting, from *windel* plaited basket, and *straw*.

window (win' dō), *n.* An opening in the wall or roof of a building, vehicle, etc., for the admission of light and air, etc., usually filled by a framework fitted with glass; one of the sashes of a window. (F. *fenêtre*, *glace*, *croisée*, *châssis de fenêtre*.)



Window.—A group of historical figures, including Louis XVI of France and his consort Marie Antoinette, exhibited in a shop window.

Our houses would be very dark and uncomfortable places without their many windows to let in the light and provide for ventilation. In the Middle Ages windows were few and small. A window-tax (*n.*) was introduced in 1695, all windows over six in a house being taxed. The tax led to many windows being bricked up, and these relics of its imposition may be seen in some old houses to-day. The window tax was repealed in 1851.

A window-curtain (*n.*) excludes light when desired, as does a window-blind (*n.*). A window-bar (*n.*) is an iron bar put across a window, to prevent anyone falling or getting out. Such bars are used to protect the windows in schools and nurseries.

A window consists of a window-frame (*n.*), or window-sash (*n.*), glazed with window-glass (*n.*). The sash is often made to slide up and down in grooves, to admit air. A seat fixed in the recess of a window is called a window-seat (*n.*). Many people take pleasure in window-gardening (*n.*), which is the growing of plants in pots inside a window, or in pots or a window-box (*n.*) on the window-sill. Modern bye-laws and regulations will not tolerate windowless

(win' dō lès, *adj.*) chambers; in which there are no windows; all rooms must be windowed (win' dōd, *adj.*) ones, fitted with windows opening into the outer air.

M.E. *windowe*, *windoge*, from O. Norse *vind-auga*, lit. wind-eye, from *vind-r* wind, *auga* eye.

windpipe (wind' pip). For this word and for windrow see *under* wind [1].

Windsor (win' zōr), *n.* A brown scented soap formerly made at Windsor, in Berkshire. *adj.* Of or relating to the town of Windsor.

The name of Windsor, or Windsor soap (*n.*), is now given to any scented soap of the same type as that originally made in the town. Besides the brown kind a white Windsor is manufactured.

A Windsor chair (*n.*) is a strong, plain, wooden chair with a curved support for the back and sometimes with arm-rests.

Windsor Castle, the principal royal palace in England, was at first a fortress, built by William the Conqueror. His successors strengthened and embellished the building, which later became a palace and the chief royal residence. A very large sum was expended on the castle in the reigns of George III and IV, and Queen Victoria had further works carried out.

windward (wind' wård). For this word, windy, etc., see *under* wind [1].

wine (win), *n.* The fermented juice of grapes; a fermented liquor resembling this made from the juice of other fruits, vegetables, etc.; at universities, a party for wine drinking; a drug dissolved in wine, used as medicine; intoxication. (F. *vin*.)

A kind of wine can be made from fruit or vegetable juice containing a good quantity of sugar, and from mixtures of sugar with other materials used as flavourings. The currant, elderberry, gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry, orange, rhubarb, and parsnip are each made into wine.

The chief wine, however, is that of the grape, a fruit which has been used for this purpose from remote antiquity. Modern grape wines are of many different colours and flavours, each great wine-growing district producing a distinctive kind. As regards colour, wines are called either red or white. A wine is in some cases sweet, in others dry, that is, not sweet. Some wines, too, are bottled before fermentation is ended and become sparkling, or gassy; others are still, that is, not sparkling.

Pure alcohol is called spirits of wine because it was originally distilled from grape-juice. In some countries wine is still carried in a winebag (*n.*), or wineskin (*n.*), which is the skin of a goat or other

animal sewn up and used to contain the liquor. In a figurative sense winebag has the same meaning as a wine-bibber (*n.*)—a person given to wine-bibbing (*n.*), which is the drinking of wine to excess.

A wine-bottle (*n.*) is a glass bottle made specially for holding wine. Decanters and wine-bottles are sometimes passed round a table in a wheeled wine-carriage (*n.*).

A wine-cask (*n.*) is a cask used for wine, and a wine-cellar (*n.*) is a cellar in which wine is stored. Some kinds of wines are cooled by being placed with ice inside a vessel called a wine-cooler (*n.*). Wine is now seldom drunk from a metal wine-cup (*n.*), or wine-bowl (*n.*), the wineglass (*n.*) having taken its place. As an approximate measure a wineglassful (*n.*) of liquid means about two fluid ounces. Medicines are sometimes directed to be taken in a wine-glassful of water.

The winepress (*n.*) is an apparatus or place in which the juice is squeezed from grapes. The liquid measure called wine-measure (*n.*) is made up of gills, pints, quarts, gallons, hogsheads, pipes, and tuns.



Wine.—Grapes for making wine being unloaded from an old-fashioned grape cart at a Hungarian store.

A wine-grower (*n.*) cultivates vines or makes wine from their grapes. This he sells to the wine-merchant (*n.*), whose business is the selling of wine to the public. A wine-palm (*n.*) is one of several kinds of palm from the sap of which a fermented liquor is made, called palm-wine and palm-toddy.

The substance named wine-stone (*n.*) or argol is a hard deposit left in vessels in which wine is fermented. By wine-vault (*n.*) is usually meant a vault for the storage of wine, but the word is used also of a place in which wine is retailed by the glass.

No wine is drunk at a wineless (*wîn' lès, adj.*) feast. Some grapes have a distinctly winy (*wîn' i, adj.*) flavour, that is, one resembling that of wine.

A-S. *wîn*, from L. *vînum*, whence Dutch *wijn*,

G. *wein*, O. Norse *vîn*; akin to Gr. (*w*)*oinos* wine, (*w*)*oinê* vine, perhaps from the root of L. *vière* to twist, wind, E. *wilhe*.

wing (*wing*); *n.* One of the limbs or organs of flight of a bird, insect, or bat; anything resembling this in shape or function; a supporting surface of an aeroplane; in the Royal Air Force, a division consisting of three squadrons; winged flight or motion; a more or less separate projecting part of anything, such as a fortification, building, army, etc.; a studding-sail; (*pl.*) the sides of a stage, or scenery placed there. *v.t.* To furnish with wings; to cause to fly; to send in flight; to give speed to; to make (one's way) on or as on wings; to wound (a bird) in the wing or (a person) in the arm. *v.i.* To fly. (F. *aile, vol, coulisses; garnir d'ailes, prêter des ailes, parcourir en volant, frapper à l'aile; voler.*)

A bird's wing corresponds to the arm in man and the fore-limb in a quadruped. Insects are grouped in two classes, those that are winged (*wingd adj.*) and the wingless (*wing' lès, adj.*) ones, and the former class is again subdivided into groups according to the character and number of the wings. The wings of the bat are membranes attached to the fore-limbs and the greatly developed fingers, and to the back legs and tail.

Swifts, swallows, and many other birds spend the greater part of their lives on the wing, that is, flying about. The expression to take under one's wing is derived from a hen's mothering of her chickens, and means to protect. Birds take wing when they begin flying; hopes and riches take wing when they disappear.

A fore-and-aft rigged ship is said to run wing and wing before the wind when her mainsail is hauled out on one side and her foresail on the other.

Insects of the order called Coleoptera have a hinged, horny wing-case (*n.*), or wing-sheath (*n.*)—really a modified wing—on each side, which closes over the folded wing. A wing-beat (*n.*), or wing-stroke (*n.*), is a complete stroke of a bird's wing in flight. A wing-covert (*n.*) is a small feather near the insertion of a bird's flight feather. A winglet (*wing' lèt, n.*) is a small or undeveloped wing.

Mercury, the son of Jupiter and the herald and messenger of the gods, is represented as wing-footed (*adj.*), that is, with wings on his feet. Figuratively, the word means swift. Poetically birds are said to wing their way, and an archer to wing his arrows at a mark. Fear lends wings to the feet of a fugitive; rumour travels swiftly or, as we say, on the wings of the



Wing.—The wings shown above are as follows: 1. Redshank. 2. Cicada. 3. Common tern. 4. *Scamandra polychroma*. 5. *Troides paradiseus*. 6. Wasp. 7. Goldfinch. 8. *Papilio ulysses*. 9. Tsetse-fly. 10. Humming-bird hawk-moth. 11. Clouded yellow butterfly. 12. Kestrel. 13. Widgeon. 14. Six-spotted burnet-moth. 15. Pipistrelle.

wind. Words are said to be winged when they reach their mark or rouse their hearers to action. A winged partridge is one wounded in the wing and unable to leave the ground; a person wounded in the arm is said to be winged.

The wings of an aeroplane are the metal or fabric-covered horizontal planes or surfaces which support it in the air. Ailerons, or movable portions at the tips of the wings, serve to maintain the balance. Wing is the name given in the Royal Air Force to a division consisting of a varying number of squadrons. A land squadron is composed of three flights, each flight having five aeroplanes.

A wing-commander (*n.*) is an officer of the Royal Air Force ranking below a group captain and above a squadron leader. His rank is equal to that of a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

In Rugby football a forward who takes no part in the scrum is called a wing-forward (*n.*), a term applied in Association football to both the outside-left and the outside-right. The two outside three-quarter backs in Rugby are called the wing three-quarters (*n.pl.*). The play of a wing forward in Rugby is called winging (wing' ing, *n.*).

M.E. *wenge*, of Scand. origin; O. Norse *vaeng-r*, cp. Dan. and Swed. *vinge*, akin to Sansk. *va* to blow. SYN.: *n.* Pinion.

wink (wingk), *v.i.* To close and open the eyes quickly; to blink; to close and open (of an eye); to give a signal by momentarily closing and opening one eye; of a star, etc., to twinkle; to give an intermittent light. *v.t.* To close and open (the eye). *n.* The act of winking; a signal given thus. (F. *clignoter*, *cligner de l'œil*, *étinceler*; *cligner*; *clignotement*, *clin d'œil*.)

A nap or a short sleep is often called "forty winks." One who makes a statement of a facetious or extravagant nature for the benefit of one person in a company may wink at others to signal that his remark is not intended for them, or is not to be taken literally. In another sense of the expression, to wink at somebody's omission or blunder is to take no notice of it; a dishonest official might wink at, or connive at, some breach of a law or a regulation.

The beam emitted by some buoys and lighthouses shines intermittently, or winkingly (wingk' ing li, *adv.*), and is thus distinguished from a fixed light.

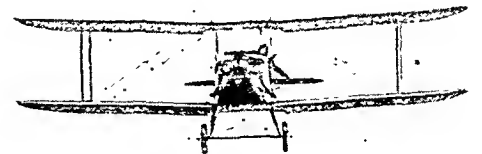
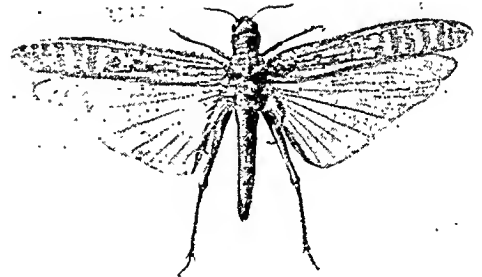
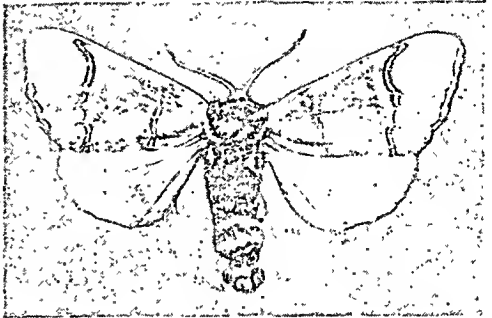
A-S *wincian*; cp. Dutch *wenken*, G. *winken* to beckon, nod, Icel. *vanka* to wink. See winch. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Blink, flicker.

winkle (wing' kl), *n.* A shortened form of periwinkle, the edible sea-snail. (F. *bigoreau*.)

See periwinkle.

winning (win' ing). For this word, winningly, etc., see under win.

winnow (win' ō), *v.t.* To separate and remove the chaff from (grain) by a blast of air; to fan away (chaff, etc.) thus;



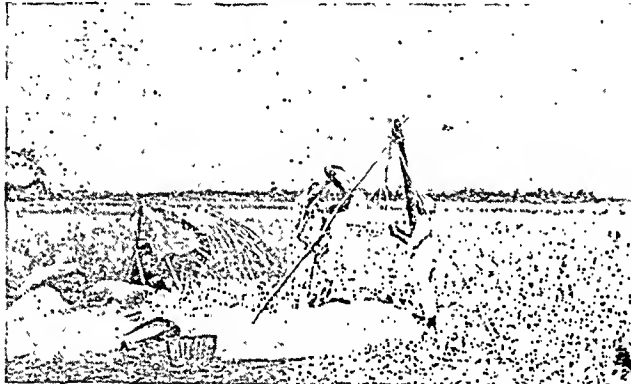
Wing.—A mammal with wings, the flying-fox or fruit-bat (top); the barn owl with wings outstretched; the buff-tip moth, so called from the buff tip on its wings; the dreaded locust, an insect which is allied to the grasshopper, and has beautiful wings; an aeroplane with a double pair of wings or planes.

to fan (away); to sift; to separate; to examine; to free from inferior elements or deleterious matter; to clear or drive (these) out or away; to beat (the air) with wings; to flap (wings); to stir (hair, etc.). (F. *vanner, éventer, sonder, battre, agiter*.)

Grain after threshing must be winnowed, and the chaff winnowed away by an air current. Anciently a fan was used to blow away the chaff. A winnower (win' ō ēr, *n.*)—one who winnows—who lacked any other means might do his winnowing (win' ō īng, *n.*) in primitive fashion by throwing the grain into the air, for the wind to winnow. The modern threshing-machine has a winnowing apparatus which winnows the chaff from the grain as the latter is threshed.

To a magistrate sometimes falls the difficult task of winnowing out the truth from a mass of false and conflicting testimony.

A.-S. *windwian*, from *wind* wind [1]; cp. O.H.G. *wintōn*, L. *ventilāre* to fan, ventilate, from *ventus* wind. SYN.: Fan, separate, sift, sort.



Winnow.—A scene in Malaya. Natives winnowing rice by means of swinging a sieve.

winsome (win' sūm), *adj.* Charming attractive; winning; engaging. (F. *charmant, mignon, joli, séduisant*.)

A girl is described as winsome when she is bright and attractive; perhaps she has a winsome smile or winsome manners. Winsomeness (win' sūm nēs, *n.*) is the quality of being winsome. Healthy and unspoiled children generally are winsome in appearance, and act winsomely (win' sūm lī, *adv.*).

A.-S. *wynsum*, from *wynn* joy, delight, and suffix *-sum* (-some); cp. O.H.G. *wunna*, G. *woime*. See *ween*, *wish*, *wont*. SYN.: Attractive, charming, engaging, graceful, winning.

winter (win' tēr), *n.* The season between autumn and spring; the period embracing the coldest months of the year; old age; a year of life. *adj.* Of or relating to the winter; used or occurring in or lasting through the winter. *v.i.* To spend the winter (in or at). *v.t.* To keep or feed through the winter. (F. *hiver, vieillesse, année; hiémal, hibernal, hivernal; hiverner;*

conserver dans l'hiver, nourrir pendant l'hiver.)

During the winter the sun's course lies nearest to the horizon, the sun's rays strike the earth most slantingly, and days are at their shortest. Astronomically, winter in the Northern Hemisphere lasts from the December solstice to the March equinox, but, generally speaking, December, January, and February are regarded as the winter months. The cold period of the year sometimes lasts longer, and, as Goldsmith writes in "The Traveller," "winter lingering chills the lap of May."

During this season some animals winter, or hibernate, in caves and burrows; many people in the colder countries winter at resorts in the south of France, or in Egypt or other warm parts. During much of the cold weather beasts are unable to be grazed, and farmers winter their stock in sheds on hay, roots, etc. In poetry, one's declining years are often called the winter of life. A person sixty years of age may be said to have lived sixty winters, or years of life.

In a large conservatory called a winter-garden (*n.*) one finds many plants which would not be able to endure the winter's cold in the open air. The name is also applied to a large glass-covered building used as a lounge, or for concerts, etc., during the cold months.

A winter-apple (*n.*) is one that ripens during the winter or one that keeps well; winter-barley (*n.*) is barley sown before the winter, in late autumn.

The winterberry (*n.*), or black alder, is a North American shrub bearing red berries resembling those of the holly, to which it is related. Winter-ress (*n.*) is

a kind of mustard grown for salad in the winter.

The name of wintergreen (*n.*) is given to plants of the genus *Pyrola*, which remain green through the winter. From a North American evergreen heath plant (*Gaultheria procumbens*), bearing the name of winter-green, is obtained an aromatic volatile essential oil—called oil of wintergreen or wintergreen-oil (*n.*)—used as a flavouring and in medicine. Salicylic acid is prepared from the oil.

A winter-lodge (*n.*) is a bud on a tree or plant containing the germ of a shoot which will develop when spring comes. It is protected by strong scales. That of a chestnut is covered with a sticky, varnish-like liquid.

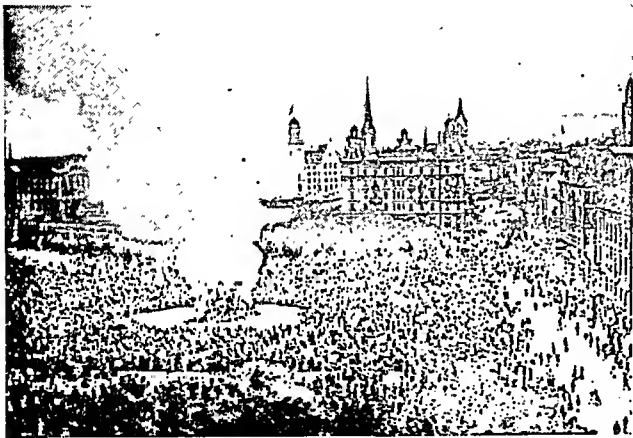
The winter aconite (*n.*) is a plant (*Eranthis*) belonging to the order Ranunculaceae, found in thickets. It has a tuberous root, and produces yellow flowers year after year.

The name of winter-cherry (*n.*) is given to several plants bearing cherry-like fruit that ripens in winter, especially the herb *Physalis alkekengi*.

Many people visit Switzerland and Norway in winter to take part in winter sports (*n.pl.*), which include skiing, tobogganing, skating, and other open-air sports on ice or snow.

A winterless (*win' tēr lēs, adj.*) region is one having no cold season corresponding to a northern winter. In old times campaigning armies did not fight during the winter, but went into winter-quarters (*n.pl.*), a camp or other place in which they remained till the winter was over. To-day, in some cold latitudes, a campaign may be held up during many months, until less winterly (*win' tēr li, adj.*), or wintry (*win' tri, adj.*), conditions prevail. Wintriness (*win' tri nēs, n.*) is the state or quality of being wintry. A cold, cheerless day is described as a wintry one; a greeting or a smile that lacks warmth or cordiality is said to have wintriness.

Common Teut. A.-S. *winter*; cp. Dutch, *G. winter*, O. Norse *vittr*, Goth. *wintr-us*; perhaps akin to *wet, water*. ANT.: *n. Summer*.



Winter.—The Swiss ceremony of "burning" a snow man, by way of saying farewell to winter, attracts a great crowd.

winy (*win' i*), *adj.* Resembling wine. See *under wine*.

winze (*winz*), *n.* In mining, a small shaft sunk from one level to another to establish communication, or provide ventilation. (F. *descenderie*.)

Perhaps from *wind* [1], cp. O. Norse *vinza* to winnow, ventilate, from *vind-r* wind.

wipe (*wip*), *v.t.* To clean or dry by rubbing with something soft; to remove, clear (away), or get rid of thus; to apply solder to (a joint) with a cloth or pad. *n.* The act of wiping. (F. *essuyer, nettoyer, ébarber un joint; nettoyage*.)

Dishes are wiped to dry them after washing and rinsing. A mother tells a weeping child to wipe her eyes, that is, to stop crying. Perhaps she will use her own handkerchief to wipe away, or get

rid of, the tears on the child's face. To wipe off a debt means to pay it.

An army is said to be wiped out when it suffers such heavy losses that it ceases to exist as an organized force. In January, 1842, the British garrison of Kabul capitulated to the Afghan tribesmen and was promised a safe-conduct to India. Actually, however, the whole army was wiped out by massacre, or died of hunger and privation on the journey, only one white man, Dr. Brydon, surviving. Sometimes a badly beaten force is able later to gain a victory that effaces, or wipes out, the stigma of the earlier defeat.

One who wipes, or anything used for wiping, is a **wiper** (*wip' ēr, n.*). Large quantities of wipers are used to clean machinery and the inking mechanism of printing-presses. A plumber wipes a joint by applying melted metal to the pipes, holding this in place and smoothing it to shape with a cloth pad.

A.-S. *wipian*, from assumed *wip wisp*; cp. Low G. *wiep* (*n.*), O.H.G. *wifan* to wind round, Goth. *waip-s* a wreath. See *whip*.

wire (*wir*), *n.* Metal drawn out into a thin rod or thread of uniform diameter; a piece of this; the electric telegraph; a telegram.

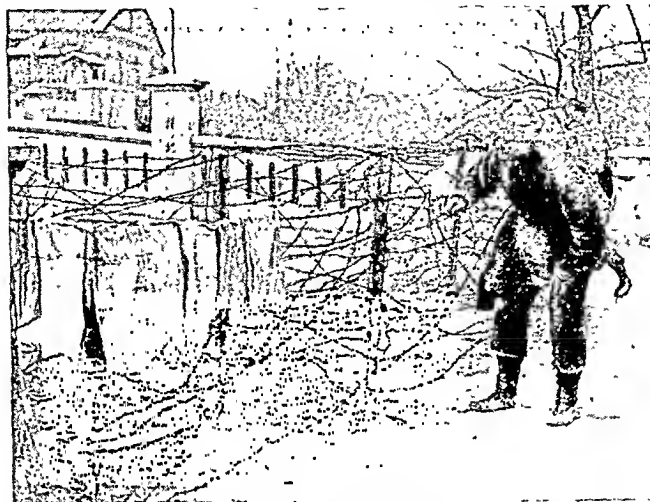
v.t. To furnish with wire or wires; to cover, enclose, bind, or stiffen with wire; to send (a message) by telegraph; to send such a message to (a person). *v.i.* To send a telegram. (F. *fil, fil de métal, télégraphie électrique, télégramme; poser des fils dans, assurer avec un fil métallique, envoyer un télégramme; télégraphier*.)

Wires as small as $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter can be rolled out from bars. Smaller sizes are made by pulling large wires through a number of dies, each smaller than that preceding it, so that the wire gradually becomes thinner, while its length increases. Very small wires are drawn through holes made in diamonds or rubies.

Puppets are moved by working hidden wires fastened to their limbs. To pull the wires has come to mean to exercise control in hidden ways, as, for instance, in political matters. A person is called a **wire-puller** (*n.*), and is said to indulge in **wire-pulling** (*n.*), if he exercises control or influence behind the scenes.

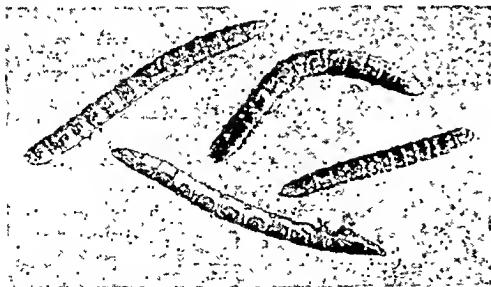
Fine wire is woven into **wire-cloth** (*n.*) and **wire-gauze** (*n.*) used for sieves and screens; thicker wire is twisted into **wire-netting** (*n.*), a coarse fabric used for fencing. A **wire-rope** (*n.*) is made by twisting wires into strands, and then twisting three or more strands together. Wire is cut with an implement called a **wire-cutter** (*n.*) which has sharp-edged jaws. A **wire-dancer** (*n.*) is a person who walks or does feats on a tightly stretched wire.

To wiredraw (*wir' draw, v.t.*) a piece of metal is to draw it out into wire. An argument is said to be wiredrawn if spun out too finely, or if its propounder splits hairs. A wire-drawer (*n.*) is a manufacturer of wire, or a workman engaged in drawing it. When a tool is sharpened on a grindstone a wire-edge (*n.*), or false edge, may be formed on it; this is a very thin edge which turns back on one side or the other. The wire-edge is removed by honing or stropping.



Wire.—Washing bung out to dry on a barbed wire defence erected by coolies at Shanghai.

A military trench is defended from sudden attacks by a wire-entanglement (*n.*), made by stringing barbed-wire between supports in front of it. A wire-gun (*n.*) is a large gun formed of a tube having a very large quantity of steel wire coiled round it, this being further strengthened and held together by a jacket.



Wireworm.—Wireworms, grubs of a click-beetle, are very injurious farm pests.

The roots of many kinds of plants are attacked by the wireworm (*n.*), which is the larva of a click-beetle. Colloquially, to wire a person, or wire to him, means to send him a telegram—often called a wire. Ladies' hats are wired, or stiffened with wire. Houses are wired for electric light or for bells.

The wire-haired (*n.*) terrier possesses a coat of short, stiff wiry (*wir' i, adj.*) hairs, which stand up wirily (*wir' i li, adv.*). Fibres are wiry if strong and flexible like wire. A wiry man is one who is spare, sinewy, and strong, or not easily tired. The state or quality of being wiry in any sense is called wiriness (*wir' i nés, n.*).

A.-S. *wir*; cp. Low G. *wir(e)*, O.H.G. *wiara* fine gold, gold ornament, O. Norse *vîr-r*, Swed. *vîra* to twist, L. *viriae* armlets, *vière* to plait. See *withe*.

wireless (*wir' lès, adj.*) Without wires; of, transmitted by, connected with, or used in wireless telegraphy. *n.* A system of telegraphy or telephony in which no conductor wires are used to connect stations; radiotelegraphy. *v.t.* To send (a message, etc.) by wireless transmission. *v.i.* To send out wireless signals or messages. (F. *sans fil*; *télégraphie sans fil*, *téléphonie sans fil*; *radiotélégraphie*, *radiotéléphonie*; *radiotélégraphier*.)

No wires are used to connect the sending station and that which receives wireless signals. Oscillations of the ether set up by the instruments of the former are made to work the apparatus at the latter. A wireless station (*n.*) is a place equipped for sending and receiving messages and signals by wireless telegraphy (*n.*), or

wireless, as it is often abbreviated—the system which uses the electromagnetic waves produced by Hertz in 1888.

Marconi in 1896 patented the system from which later methods are largely derived. He then used an oscillator of the type devised by Hertz. Impulses from an induction coil traversed a spark-gap, and set up wireless waves radiating from the transmitter in all directions. Similar impulses are produced in any electrical conductor with which the waves come in contact. At Marconi's receiving station the oscillations were detected by a magnetic device called a *coherer*.



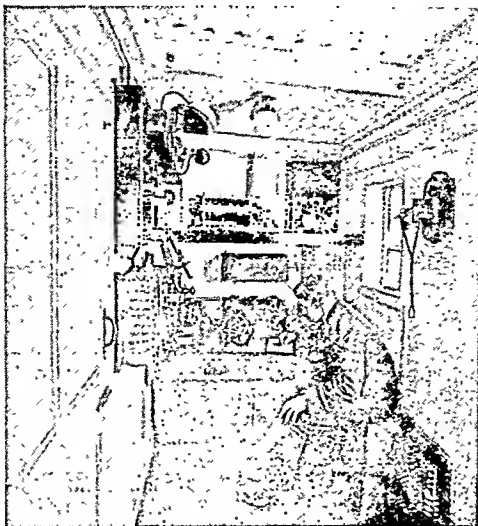
Wireless.—Badge of wireless staff in the Royal Navy.

Since those early days immense strides have been made, and a chain of high-powered wireless stations now girdles the earth, messages being flashed by wireless from one end of the Empire to another in a few seconds. One of the greatest boons of wireless telegraphy is that it enables ships in mid-ocean to communicate with each other or with the shore. All vessels of a certain tonnage are required to have a wireless operator (*n.*) continually on duty, so that several are carried, who take turns

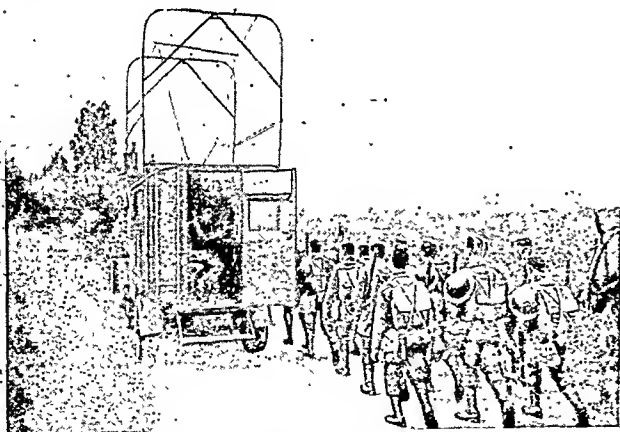
in the wireless-room (*n.*) or wireless-cabin (*n.*). A ship in distress can wireless calls for help, and a captain of a vessel which carries no surgeon can wireless for instructions in an emergency.

Aeroplanes receive weather reports, bearings, or landing instructions by wireless, and in foggy weather are guided home by its aid. Police cars in pursuit of criminals carry a wireless installation by means of which they keep in touch with headquarters. By a wonderful extension of the system we may speak from London to New York on the wireless telephone (*n.*); pictures, too, are wireless, and daily newspapers are able to print photographs of events which took place in Berlin or New York a few hours previously.

Music and speech are broadcast from our cities to a world-wide audience by wireless, using the thermionic valve and a microphone developed to a degree of sensitivity undreamt of by earlier experimenters.



Wireless-cabin.—A wireless operator receiving a message in the wireless-cabin of the S.S. "Franconia."



Wireless.—British troops passing a mobile wireless station, which is a motor-van fitted with wireless apparatus.

Most wireless stations send out signals in the form of waves which travel in all directions, somewhat like the ripples on the surface of water into which a stone is flung. A station using beam-wireless (*n.*), however, emits a "beam" of waves in one selected direction only, like the beam of rays from a searchlight.

From *E. wire* and suffix *-less*.

wiry (wir' i). For this word see *under* wire.

wis (wis). For this word, in the false form *I wis*, see *under* iwis.

wisdom (wiz' dôm), *n.* The quality or state of being wise; knowledge, together with the experience and capacity to make right use of it; sagacity; discretion; prudence; common sense. (*F. sagesse, savoir, prudence.*)

Milton in "Paradise Lost" writes:—

Beauty is excelled by
manly grace,

And wisdom, which
alone is truly fair.

One of the books of the Apocrypha is called the "Wisdom

of Solomon," or the "Book of Wisdom." It exhorts all in authority to exercise justice and wisdom, and discourses on the excellence of wisdom.

A wisdom-tooth (*n.*) is one of the last four teeth of the full set to appear; that is, it is a third molar. Wisdom-teeth are so called because they do not appear until the age of eighteen to twenty, when one may be supposed to have acquired a certain amount of wisdom. To cut one's wisdom-teeth means figuratively to attain to discretion. A great library may be said to contain in its volumes the accumulated wisdom of the ages.
From *wise* and suffix *-dom*. See *freedom*. *SYN.*: Discretion, prudence, sagacity. *ANT.*: Error, folly, foolishness.

wise [I] (wiz), *adj.* Having, showing, or characterized by knowledge and experience, with ability to apply them rightly or judiciously; sagacious; sensible; experienced; discreet; prudent. (*F. sage, expérimenté, sagace, perspicace.*)

One of Christ's parables is the story of the wise and foolish virgins (Matthew xxv, 2). The former wisely (wiz' li, *adv.*), or in a wise manner, replenished their lamps. A man who knows a great deal is not always a wise man, for to be really wise he must do more than possess knowledge; he must know how to use it rightly and to the best advantage. The three wise men of the East are also called the Magi.

Sayings and actions in harmony with or showing wisdom are said to be wise ones.

There are times and occasions when it is wiser to remain silent than to speak. One who pretends to have foreseen some contingency which has really taken him unawares is said to be wise after the event. One who did not understand a lecture or discussion would probably come away none the wiser, knowing no more than before.

In olden days people referred to a supposed witch as a wise woman (*n.*). A wiseacre (*wiz' ā kēr, n.*) is a person who pretends to learning he does not possess. Some people get a reputation for wisdom by uttering even commonplace remarks in a wise manner.

A.-S. *wis*; cp. Dutch *wijs*, G. *weise*, O. Norse *vis-s*; akin to *wit*. SYN.: Circumspect, enlightened, judicious, prudent, sagacious. ANT.: Foolish, imprudent, unwise.

wise [*2*] (*wiz*), *n.* Manner; mode; guise; way. (F. *façon, mode, guise*.)

This word is not often used now. It is found in such phrases as "in any wise," "in no wise," and, as a suffix, in such words as crosswise and lengthwise.

A.-S. *wise*, manner, arrangement, direction, akin to *wise* [*1*]; cp. Dutch *wijs*, G. *weise* (*n.*), O. Norse *vis*, also A.-S. *wisian* to point out. See *guise*. SYN.: Guise, manner, way.

wiseacre (*wiz' ā kēr*), *n.* One who pretends to learning or wisdom. See under *wise* [*1*].

M. Dutch *wijssegger*, O.H.G. *wizago* prophet.

wish (*wish*), *v.t.* To want very much; to long for; to have as a desire, craving, or aspiration; to express a wish or desire about; to bid; to invoke; to be (well or ill) disposed to. *v.i.* To have a strong desire (for). *n.* A desire or aspiration; an expression of this; a request; a thing desired. (F. *souhaiter, désirer; soupiver après; désir, souhait, demande*.)

The verb is often followed by a clause introduced by "that," although the conjunction may be omitted. We often wish for a fine day, wish it would stop raining, or wish that the sun would come out. On a rainy day, too, one is apt to wish the time away, or wish for bed-time. A visitor to London may wish to visit the Zoo, and his friends will doubtless see that the wish is granted.

In superstitious ages it was thought that certain people, by wishing ill to others, could bring disaster or misfortune upon the latter. In wishing someone good-bye, a person who wishes him well may offer good wishes for his health or happiness. A boy may be wishful (*wish' fül, adj.*) to become an engineer. To enter this profession may be his dearest wish or aspiration. A hungry child gazes wishfully (*wish' fül li, adv.*) or with wishfulness (*wish' fül nēs, n.*) at a plate of cakes.

The wish-bone (*n.*), or wishing-bone (*n.*), of a bird is a forked bone situated between its neck and breast. Another name for it is merrythought. When two persons break this between them, the one who retains the longer part is playfully supposed to be able to have some wish fulfilled. The wishing-cap (*n.*) of the fairy tales is a kind of magic cap that grants to the wearer the power of realizing his or her wishes.

A.-S. *wyscan*; cp. Dutch *wenschen*, G. *wünschen*, properly to hold dear, desire. See *ween*, *win*, *wont*. SYN.: *v.* Covet, crave, desire, invoke. *n.* Aspiration, desire, request.

wish-wash (*wish' wosh*), *n.* Any weak, thin liquor or drink; figuratively, foolish talk. (F. *lavasse, fadaises, banalités*.)

Very weak tea is said to be wishy-washy (*wish' i wosh' i, adj.*), and in a figurative sense the word is often used of a person who has a weak character.

Reduplication of *wash*; cp. G. *wischwasch* tattle, foolish talk.

wisp (*wisp*), *n.* A small bunch or handful of straw, hay; hair, or similar substance. (F. *poignée, touffe*.)

A wisp of hair is a few strands. Hair that grows rather scantily and irregularly may be said to be wispy (*wisp' i, adj.*).

M.E. *wisp*, *wips*, perhaps connected with *wipe*; cp. Low G. *wiep*, Swed. *wisp*, G. *wippen* to move up and down. See *whip*, *wipe*.

wist (*wist*). This is the past tense of *wit*. See *wit* [*1*].

wistaria, (*wis tär' i ā*), *n.* A genus of climbing shrubs with drooping clusters



Wistaria.—Lovely hanging blooms of the wistaria in the famous Japanese tea-gardens at Kameido Park, Tokyo.

of lilac-coloured flowers, natives of China and North America, belonging to the bean family; a plant of this genus. (F. *glycine*.)

Named after C. Wistar, an American anatomist (died 1818).

wistful (*wist' fül*), *adj.* Full of vague yearnings, especially for that which cannot be obtained; pensive; contemplative. (F. *désireux, pensif, contemplatif*.)

A dog left at home when its master sets out on a walk will generally gaze after him with a wistful expression. A crippled child often watches wistfully (wist' fül li, *adv.*), that is, with wistfulness (wist' fül nés, *n.*), while his more fortunate friends are playing games.

Probably from obsolete E. *wistly* intently, for *wistly* silently; associated with *wishful*. See *whist* [1]. SYN.: Contemplative, dreamy, meditative, thoughtful.

wit [1] (wit), *v.t.* and *i.* To know. *first person sing.* wot (wot); *second person sing.* wottest (wot' est). *p.t.* wist (wist). (F. *savoir*.) - The infinitive "to wit" is employed instead of "namely," as in the sentence: "He had two sons, to wit, Henry and John." The past tense occurs in the New Testament, as (Luke ii, 49): "wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" **Witting** (wit' ing, *adj.*) means knowing, but occurs chiefly in the form **wittingly** (wit' ing li, *adv.*). To do something wittingly means to do it knowingly or intentionally.

A.-S. *witan* (pres. *wāt*, past *wiste*) to know, wot; cp. Dutch *weten*, G. *wissen*, O. Norse *vita*, L. *videre*, Gr. (*widein*, (*w*)*oida*, Sansk. *veda* to perceive, know, the original meaning being see.

wit [2] (wit), *n.* Understanding; superior intelligence; sense; the power of perceiving or of giving neat and happy expression to analogies, etc., between ideas apparently unconnected or incongruous; a person who has wit; one who talks wittily. (F. *esprit*, *finesse*, *personne spirituelle*.)

We may say that one person has not sufficient wit or intellect to be trusted with a certain job, and that another should be selected because he has all his wits about him. Wit, in another sense, means a facile or happy turn of speech.

A person thus gifted is sometimes called a wit, and one of his sayings a witticism (wit' i sizm, *n.*). Such a one is witty (wit' i, *adj.*); he speaks wittily (wit' i li, *adv.*), and often becomes renowned for the wittiness (wit' i nés, *n.*), or quick humour, of his remarks. The word witted (wit' ed, *adj.*) is only used in combination, for instance, quick-witted, slow-witted.

We may be said to be at our wit's end if we are at a complete loss what to do next. A witless (wit' lés, *adj.*) fellow is one who is stupid, foolish, or careless; he

acts witlessly (wit' lés li, *adv.*), that is, as if he has no sense, and his witlessness (wit' lés nés, *n.*) may lead him into danger.

A.-S. *witl*; cp. G. *witz*, Dan. *vid*, Swed. *vett*, O. Norse *vit*. See wit [1]. SYN.: Humour, intelligence, sense.

witan (wit' ân), *n.* The members of a witenagemot; the witenagemot itself.

A.-S. plural of *wita* wise man, from *witan*, wit [1].

witch [1] (wich), *n.* A woman practising the black art; a fascinating woman; an ugly old woman. *v.t.* To bewitch or enchant. (F. *sorcière*, *sirène*, *vieille femme laide*; charmer, *enchanter*, *ensorceler*.)

Belief in evil spirits and the black art of sorcery has persisted through the ages, and even to-day there may be found ignorant people who believe in the supernatural power of witches. At one time people in England believed firmly in witchcraft (wich' kraft, *n.*), that is, sorcery or the practices of witches. A witch-finder (*n.*) used to be employed to discover witches and to aid in their prosecution. Women found guilty of witchcraft were nearly always put to death.

Savages still have faith in the ability of a witch-doctor (*n.*), or medicine-man, to cure sickness by sorcery. **Witching** (wich' ing, *adj.*) means having the power to

enchant, or lending itself to enchantment, but the word is often used figuratively in the sense of fascinating. A pretty woman may be said to smile witchingly (wich' ing li, *adv.*), or to charm with a witching smile. **Witchery** (wich' ér i, *n.*) means witchcraft, but more usually charm or fascination.

On the branches of the elm, birch, hornbeam, and other trees we sometimes see clumps of small twiggy branches called **witch-knots** (*n.pl.*); these look something like a rook's nest and are caused by fungi.

A.-S. *wicca*, from *wiccan* to practise magic, perhaps properly to turn away (misfortune, like a witch-doctor); cp. Norw. *vikja* to drive away, to conjure away; O. Norse *vikja* to turn aside, a'so M. Dutch *wicker* a soothsayer. See weak, week. SYN.: *n.* Enchantress, hag, siren, sorceress.

witch [2] (wich). This is another form of *wych*. See *wych*.

witenagemot (wit' è nà gè môt), *n.* In Anglo-Saxon times a council, with whom, in conjunction with the king, lay the decision



Witch-doctor. — Performers in a play dressed as African witch-doctors.

in all important matters. The more usual form to-day is *witan*. (*wit' ân*). (*F. witenagemot*.)

In early Saxon times each small independent kingdom had its own *witenagemot*, and there is considerable doubt as to whether this assembly consisted of the entire body of freemen or whether, even at this early stage, it was a body of individuals specially selected for their ability in council. During the Heptarchy, and later, when Wessex had absorbed the lesser kingdoms, there is no doubt that the *witenagemot*, or *witan*, was composed only of the *athelings*, the *ealdormen*, and the national officers, both civil and ecclesiastical, together with a certain number of royal nominees. A powerful king increased the number of the last in order to obtain a preponderating influence, for, following the tradition of the Teutonic races, the consent of the council was necessary to give validity to legislation and to treaties, and also to the raising of levies for war and emergencies.

The *witan* was also the supreme court of justice; besides hearing appeals it acted as a court of first instance, where otherwise it would have been difficult to bring offenders to justice.

A.-S. *witena*, gen. pl. of *wita* wise man, *gemôt* assembly. See *wit* [i], moot.



Witenagemot.—"Trial by Jury." From the painting by Charles W. Cope, R.A., the subject being an Anglo-Saxon *witenagemot*.

with (*with*), *prep.* In or into the company of; in relation to; agreeably to; in harmonious relation to; having, possessing, or characterized by; in the care or charge of; by the use or instrumentality of; by the possession, supply, or addition of; in the same way or direction as; at the same time as; in the same degree as; owing to; in regard to; as a consequence of; in separation from; in addition to; despite; against; in opposition to. (*F. avec*.)

A boy *with*, that is, in possession of, some pocket-money, may enjoy himself

alone with his bicycle and camera on a half-holiday. A leisurely ride with occasional stops at places of interest doubtless seems to him a pleasant change from afternoon school. Another boy may prefer to spend his holiday *with*, that is, in the company of, a number of comrades. They will probably get up a scratch team and play a game of cricket *with*, that is, against, another set of boys. *With*, or in the case of, these boys, company is preferable to solitude; when the holiday is over they will be contented with themselves and ready to return to work.

A.-S. *with*, a shortened form of *wither* against; cp. Dutch *weder*, G. *wider* against, O. Norse *við* against, *with*, by. In M.E. *with* replaced obsolete E. *mid* (cp. G. *mit*). ANT.: Without.

withal (*withawl'*), *adv.* Together with; with the rest; in addition; at the same time; moreover; also.

From M.E. *with* with, *alle*, dative of *al* (= all).

withdraw (*with draw'*), *v.t.* To draw back or aside; to take away or remove; to retract or recall. *v.i.* To retire from a place; to go apart or aside. *p.t.* *withdrew* (*with droo'*), *p.p.* *withdrawn* (*with drawn'*). (*F. retirer, rétracter; se retirer, partir*.)

We *withdraw* money from a bank when we need cash for some purpose or other; an offer is *withdrawn* when it is retracted.

We *withdraw* from a room when we leave it. A general may have to *withdraw* troops from one position in order to strengthen another part of the line; in another case he may *withdraw* to prevent his force from being surrounded by the enemy.

Each of these actions is a *withdrawal* (*with draw' ál, n.*). Cries of "Withdraw" are raised in Parliament when a member uses unparliamentary language, and the shouts continue until the offending remark is *withdrawn*. One who *withdraws* in any sense in which the word is used is a *withdrawer* (*with draw' ér, n.*).

From *with* (against, back, towards oneself), and *draw*. SYN.: Depart, recant, recede, relinquish, retract.

ANT.: Advance, confirm, maintain.

with (*with*; with; *with*), *n.* A twig of osier or willow; a band made of twisted osiers or twigs. *withy* (*with' i*) has the same meaning. (*F. ôsier, brin d'osier, hart*.)

A.-S. *withthe*, akin to *withig* willow twig; cp. G. *weide* willow, O. Norse *við* willow, *withy*, Gr. (*w*)*itea*, and perhaps L. *vitis*, *vimen* vine, from *viere* to plait. See *vine*, *wine*.

wither (*with' ér*), *v.t.* To cause to fade or shrivel; to deprive of bloom, freshness, or vigour; to blight with scorn, etc. *v.i.* To become dry and wrinkled; to shrivel (up);

to lose freshness, vigour, etc.; to droop or decay. (F. *flétrir, faner*; *se faner, dépérir*.)

Plants wither when deprived of moisture, the flesh of a person's arm may wither through disease. Vegetation is withered by hot sunshine and we may notice the witheredness (*with' ər d nēs, n.*) of meadows, trees, and flowers during a drought. We show scorn or contempt for a person by giving him a withering (*with' ər ing, adj.*) or blighting look, or by glancing witheringly (*with' ər ing li, adv.*) at him.

M.E. *wideren* (v.i) to be exposed to weather (*weder*). See weather. SYN.: Droop, dry, fade, shrink, wilt. ANT.: Bourgeon, develop, flourish, grow, increase.

withers (*with' ər z*), *n.pl.* The ridge at the junction of the shoulder-bones of a horse. (F. *garrot*.)

If a horse injures its withers, as by jumping heavily on hard ground, it is said to be wither-wrung (*adj.*).

From A.-S. *withre* resistance, from *with* against; cp. Dutch *weder*, G. *wider*, O. Norse *viðr* against; literally the parts resisting the collar; cp. G. *widerist* withers, from *wider* against, *rist* wrist, instep, highest part of a horse. See wrist.

withershins (*with' ər shinz*), *adv.* In a direction contrary to the apparent course of the sun. Another form is widdershins (*wid' ər shinz*).

This is an old Scottish word. To walk withershins, or in this direction, was considered unlucky or likely to bring misfortune.

Sc., from M. Low G. *weddersin(ne)s*, from *wider* against, *sin(d)* way, direction. ANT.: Deiscal.

withhold (*with hōld'*), *v.t.* To keep back; to refuse to grant; to keep from action; to refrain. *p.t.* and *p.p.* withheld (*with held'*). (F. *retenir, refuser, arrêter*.)

We are said to withhold information if we do not disclose facts within our knowledge to others interested. Reinforcements are withheld from a general when they are kept back and not allowed to reach him. The act of withholding is withholdment (*with hōld' mēt, n.*), and one who withholds is a withholder (*with hōld' ər, n.*), but these words are seldom met with to-day, either in conversation or writing.

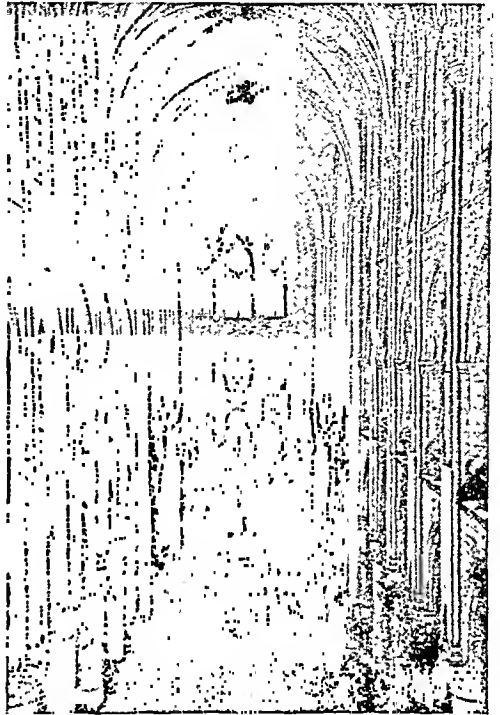
From *with* (= back) and *hold*. SYN.: Check, refrain, refuse, restrain.

within (*wi thin'*), *adv.* Inside; in or to the inside; indoors; in the inner or interior parts; internally. *n.* The inside. *prep.* In or to the inner or interior parts of; inside; not beyond or outside of; in the range or compass of; not farther off than; in a time no longer than. (F. *en dedans, à l'intérieur, intérieurement; l'intérieur, le dedans; dans, en, dans l'intérieur de, au-dessous de, dans l'espace de*.)

The words "apply within," often displayed on notices, invite us to apply for further particulars inside the house or

building in question. Those who are pure in heart or spirit are said to be pure within. An easy task is one within our capabilities. Brighton is within easy reach of London.

From *with-* and *-in*; cp. A.-S. *withinnan* within, from within. SYN.: *adv.* and *prep.* Inside. ANT.: *adv.* and *prep.* Outside.



Within.—Within the cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris : an impressive view of the nave.

without (*with out'*), *adv.* Outside; on or to or at the outside; externally; out of doors. *n.* The outside. *prep.* Not having; not with; free from; lacking; outside of; beyond. (F. *hors, dehors, à l'extérieur; le dehors; sans, hors de*.)

A penniless person is without money. One who is impetuous acts without due thought. We try to fill a bottle without spilling the liquid. If we cannot afford a thing we do without it or go without it, that is, dispense with it.

From *with-* and *-out*; cp. A.-S. *withutan* on the outside of. SYN.: *adv.* Outside. ANT.: *prep.* with.

withstand (*with stānd'*), *v.t.* To resist; to oppose; to stand up against successfully. *v.i.* To make a stand. *p.t.* and *p.p.* withstood (*with stud'*). (F. *tenir tête à, s'opposer à; faire opposition*.)

A person in good health is better able to withstand hardship than a sickly one. The French troops at Verdun in 1917-18 withstood many fierce attacks by the German forces. Many old trees, such as oaks, have withstood the storms of centuries. Anybody who or anything which

withstands something or somebody may be called a withstander (*with stānd' ēr, n.*), but this word is rare in ordinary speech and writing.

From *with-* against, and *-stand*. SYN.: Oppose, prevent, resist. ANT.: Assist, concede, grant, submit.

withy (*wil' i*). This is another form of *with*. See *with*.

witless (*wit' lēs*). For this word, *witlessly*, etc., see *under wit* [2].

witness (*wit' nēs, n.* Attestation of a fact; testimony; proof; one who has seen an accident or has knowledge of a fact; in law, one who signs his own name as evidence of the genuineness of the signature of another; one who gives evidence on oath in a court. *v.t.* To see or know by personal experience; to attest; to testify; in law, to subscribe one's signature to a document as proof of its genuineness. *v.i.* To bear testimony. (F. *témoignage, témoin; témoigner, être témoin de, attester, signer; porter témoignage.*)

A person who witnesses an accident may be called on to witness, or give evidence, as to what actually happened, from the *witness-box* (*n.*) in a court of law, where cases are decided after the evidence of witnesses has been heard.

If we affix our name to a friend's will and thereby testify to the genuineness of his signature we are said to have witnessed his will. If we say that anything is witnessable (*wit' nēs ābl, adj.*), we usually mean that it can be seen or recognized easily.

A.-S. *witnes*, from *witan* to know, with suffix *-nes*. SYN.: *n.* Attestation, spectator, testimony. *v.* Attest, see, testify.

witticism (*wit' i sizm*). For this word, *wittily*, etc., see *under wit* [2].

wittingly (*wit' ing li*). For this word see *under wit* [1].

witty (*wit' i*). For this word see *under wit* [2].

wive (*wiv*), *v.t.* To furnish with a wife. *v.i.* To take a wife.

A.-S. *wifian*, from *wif* wife.

wivern (*wi' vēr*). This is another form of *wyvern*. See *wyvern*.

wives (*wivz*). This is the plural form of *wife*. See *wife*.

wizard (*wiz' ārd*), *n.* A magician; a sorcerer; an enchanter; popularly, anyone who works wonders; a conjurer. *adj.*

Magical; enchanting. (F. *sorcier, thaumaturge; magique, enchanteur.*)

We are too wise nowadays to believe in wizards or wizard powers, but Marconi might be said to be a wireless wizard, and clever conjurers delight us with the wizardry (*wiz' ārd ri, n.*) of their performances.

From E. *wise* and suffix *-ard*. SYN.: *n.* Magician, sorcerer.

wizen (*wiz' n*), *v.i.* To wither or dry up. *v.t.* To wither (a thing). *adj.* Wizenod or dried up. (F. *se dessécher; ratatiner, rabougir; ratatiné, rabougri.*)

M.E. *wisener*, A.-S. *wisnian* to dry up, wither; cp. O.H.G. *wesānen* to grow dry, G. *ver-weisen* to waste away, decay, rot, O. Norse *visna* to wither, *visinn* withered, perhaps also L. *visus* poison, Sansk. *visha-*. SYN.: *v.* Shrivel, wither.

wizier (*wi zēr'*). This is another form of *vizier*. See *vizier*.

wo (*wō*). This is another form of *whoa*. See *whoa*.

woad (*wōd*), *n.* A plant, *Isatis tinctoria*, yielding a blue dye; the dye itself. (F. *pastel, guède.*)

The ancient Britons coloured their bodies with *woad*. This blue dyestuff is obtained from the pulped and fermented leaves of *Isatis tinctoria*, and, although it has long since been displaced by indigo, it is still used to improve the colour of indigo and other blue dyes. A dye treated with *woad* is said to be *woaded* (*wōd' ēd, adj.*).

A.-S. *wād*; cp. Dutch *weede*, G. *waid*.

wobble (*wob' l*), *v.i.* To incline first to one side and then to the other; to stagger or go unsteadily; to waver or be inconstant or inconsistent. *n.* A swaying or uneven motion; a stagger; hesitation or inconsistency. Another spelling is *wabble* (*wob' l*). (F. *tituber, vaciller; titubation, vacillation.*)

A person learning to ride a bicycle generally wobbles from side to side. A rickety table causes the objects on it to wobble. Anything that wobbles is *wobbly* (*wob' li, adj.*). Whether in business or pleasure, most of us dislike to be associated with a *wobbler* (*wob' lēr, n.*), a person who cannot make up his mind, or one who, having made

it up, changes it again without good reason. *Wabble* is the earlier form, a frequentative; cp. G. dialect *wab(b)eln* to wobble, M.H.G.



Wizard.—"A Lapland Wizard Bargaining for Wind." From an old engraving published in 1797.

wabelen to move restlessly, O. Norse *vafla* to waver; akin to *wave* (v.), *waver*, *quaver*, and perhaps *squab* a squat fat person, with the idea of flabbiness. SYN.: *n.* Vacillation. *v.* Oscillate, rock, vacillate.

woe (wō), *n.* Great sorrow; affliction; distress; (*pl.*) misfortunes; calamities. (F. *peine*, *affliction*, *malheurs*.)

The phrase, in weal and woe, means in prosperity and adversity. A person who has many woes, or sorrows, is woeful (wō' fūl, *adj.*), and probably speaks woefully (wō' fūl li, *adv.*) of his troubles. Woeful tidings are sad ones. We say colloquially that a dunce is woefully, or deplorably, dense. Woefulness (wō' fūl nēs, *n.*), is a woeful state or quality. A sorrowful-looking or dismal person has a woebegone (wō' bē gawn; wō' bē gon, *adj.*) appearance.

A.-S. *wēa*; cp. Dutch *wee*, G. *weh*, O. Norse *vei*, Goth. *wai*, L. *vae* (inter.), Gr. *ouai* (inter.). SYN.: Adversity, sorrow, tribulation. ANT.: Delight, felicity, joy, pleasure, prosperity.

woiwode (woi' wōd). This is another form of voivode. See voivode.

wold (wōld), *n.* A tract of open, uncultivated country, usually a down or moor. (F. *campagne*, *plaine onduleuse*, *lande*.)

A.-S. *w(e)ald* forest, wood; cp. Dutch *woud*, G. *wald*, O. Norse *völl-r*, Gr. *alsos*.

wolf (wulf), *n.* A carnivorous animal with a lank body, long snout, erect ears, oblique eyes, straight tail, and grey, white, or tawny fur, closely allied to the dog, and often hunting in packs; a cruel or ravenous person; in music, a discord heard in certain keys on an organ not tuned in equal temperament; a jarring noise produced by certain notes and due to a defect in a string or in the construction of a violin or similar instrument. *pl.* wolves (wulvz). *v.t.* To gulp down (food) ravenously. (F. *loup*; *gobier*, *dévorier*.)

The three chief kinds of wolf are the common or European wolf (*Canis lupus*), the grey or timber wolf, and the small prairie wolf or coyote.

To cry wolf means to give a false alarm. Many poor people have to work very hard to keep the wolf from the door, that is, to escape starvation. A wolf-dog (*n.*), or wolf-hound (*n.*), is either a powerful dog used for hunting wolves, or else a kind of dog believed to be descended from a cross between a wolf and a dog.

The wolf-fish (*n.*)—*Anarrichas lupus*—is a large, voracious sea fish allied to and resembling the blenny. It has powerful teeth adapted for crushing the shell-fish and crustaceans on which it feeds.

The plant called wolf's-bane (*n.*)—*Aconitum lycoctonum*—is a species of aconite; wolf's-claw (*n.*), or wolf's-foot (*n.*), is the club-moss. A young wolf may be called a wolf-cub (*n.*), which is also the official name for a member of the junior branch of the Boy Scout movement. A troop of boy wolf-cubs is known as a pack.



Wolf.—The prairie wolf, or coyote, a native of North America.



Wolf-cub.—Wolf-cubs saluting the chief-scout as they pass by.



Wolf-fish.—The wolf-fish, a large, voracious sea fish.

Some colts are born with a little bone, called a **wolf-tooth** (*n.*), in front of each grinder tooth. It has no root and is merely set in the gum.

A spider of the family *Lycosidae* is sometimes called a **wolf-spider** (*n.*) from its habit of hunting for and springing on its prey.

Starving people have a **wolfish** (*wulf' ish, adj.*), that is, a wolf-like or ravenous, appetite. When food is put before them, they eat it **wolfishly** (*wulf' ish li, adj.*), that is, in the manner of a wolf. **Wolfishness** (*wulf' ish nés, n.*) is the quality of being wolfish or wolf-like.

A.-S. *wulf*; cp. Dutch, *G. wolf*, O. Norse *úlf-r* = *vulf-r*, L. *lupus*, Gr. *lykos*, Sansk. *vriha*, perhaps akin to Gr. *helkein* to pull, rend. The original meaning may be the tearer.

wolfram (*wul' frám, n.*) A native tungsten ore containing iron and manganese; the metallic element tungsten obtained from this ore. Another name for the ore is **wolframite** (*wul, frám it*). (F. *wolfram, wolframite*.)

G. wolfram, possibly from the personal name *Wolfram*.

wolverine (*wul' vér én*). This is another name for the carcajou. See *carcajou*. Another form is **wolverene** (*wul' vér én*).

An invented dim. of *wolf*, from the animal's habits.

wolves (*wulvz*). This is the plural form of *wolf*. See *wolf*.

woman (*wum' án, n.*) The human female grown to adult years; the female sex; qualities or feelings considered appropriate to the female sex; a man displaying these. *pl. women* (*wim' én*). *adj. Female. v.t.* To cause to act or behave like a woman; to address or speak of as "woman." (F. *femme; femelle; efféminer, amollir, traiter de femme*.)

Recent years have witnessed the entry of woman into many spheres formerly reserved to man. The woman barrister, doctor, member of parliament, and the police-woman, for example, were all unknown a few years ago. **Womankind** (*n.*) means the female part of the human race, women generally, the female sex, or the women of a household, family, etc. It is more usual, however, for a man to describe the women of his family as his **womenfolk** (*n.*).

The term **womanish** (*wum' án ish, adj.*), as applied to a man or his ways, is rather contemptuous, because women are supposed to be the weaker sex. A man might be said to show **womanishness** (*wum' án ish nés, n.*) if he were afraid of burglars, or was so

effeminate that he seemed to act **womanishly** (*wum' án ish li, adv.*), or to play the woman. To **womanize** (*wum' án iz, v.t.*) a boy is to make him womanish or effeminate in his tastes.

A girl is said to reach **womanhood** (*wum' án hud, n.*) when she grows up. Occasionally we may meet a **woman-hater** (*n.*), that is, a man who dislikes having to do with women, either in work or games. We speak of **womanly** (*wum' án li, adj.*) sympathy and tact, because these qualities are supposed to befit women more than men; we may also refer to the **womanliness** (*wum' án li nés, n.*), that is, the womanly quality of a person's character. A settlement or community without women is **womanless** (*wum' án lés, adj.*). A girl who is old for her years is said to be **womanlike** (*wum' án lik, adj.*) in her ways. The words **womanlike** (*adv.*) and **womanly** (*adv.*), meaning in the manner of a woman, are rarely used.

A.-S. *wifman*, from *wif* wife, and *man* (originally used for both male and female persons). This passed through various forms, finally *wumman*, whence *woman*.

wombat (*wom' bät, n.*) An Australian marsupial mammal, of the genus *Phascolumys*. (F. *wombat, phascolome*.)

The wombat is a burrowing animal, twenty to thirty inches in length, somewhat resembling a bear in appearance. It is clumsily built, with short, stout legs, and a broad, flattened head; and is herbivorous, living on plants, especially the roots, which it digs up with its strong claws. Wombats are found only in Australia and Tasmania.

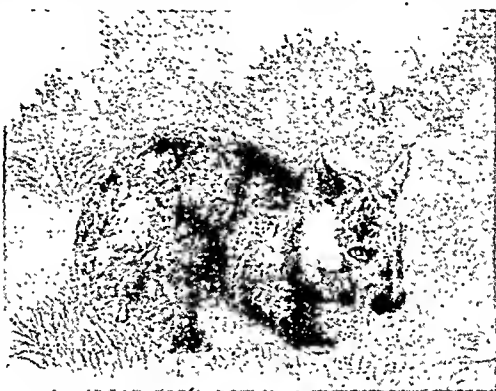
Native Australian *wom(b)at, womback*.

women (*wim' én*). This is the plural of *woman*. See *woman*.

won (*wün*). This is the past tense and past participle of *win*. See *win*.

wonder (*wün' dér, n.*) A strange or remarkable thing, happening, or action; a miracle; a prodigy; a marvel; the emotion or state of mind caused or excited by something surprising, bewildering, or inexplicable; surprise or amazement mingled with curiosity or admiration. *v.i.* To be filled with wonder or astonishment; to be amazed (*at*); to feel doubt or surprise (*at*); to be curious. (F. *merveille, prodige, étonnement, émerveillement; s'émerveiller, s'étonner, se demander, être curieux de savoir*.)

Christ's miracles were wonders, or doings at which people wondered. When faced with something we do not understand we



Wombat.—The hairy-nosed wombat, an Australian animal which lives in a burrow.

wonder about it, or are puzzled. Children at a conjuring performance express wonder by exclamations and wide-open eyes.

A nine days' wonder (*n.*) is an event which makes a great stir at the time but is soon forgotten. For the so-called Seven Wonders of the World see under seven.

If plants are not tended and watered, it is no wonder, or not surprising, that they die. The magicians at Pharaoh's court were wonder-struck (*adj.*) or wonder-stricken (*adj.*)—filled with wonder—at the grievous plagues which came upon the country. No wonder-worker (*n.*), however, came forward to free the Egyptians from these scourges.

One who watches minute pond animalcules through a microscope cannot fail to become a wonderer (*wün' dër ér, n.*)—one who wonders—so wonderful (*wün' dër fül, adj.*) are these tiny creatures. Our bodies are wonderfully (*wün' dër fül li, adv.*) constructed, and the more they are studied the greater appears their wonderfulness (*wün' dër fül nès, n.*), or quality of arousing wonder and causing wonderment (*wün' dër mënt, n.*), the state of wonder.

We watch the feats of a conjurer wonderfully (*wün' dër ing li, adv.*), that is, in a way which shows wonder. We listen wonderfully to a strange story. For the wonderberry (*wün' dër ber i, n.*), a cross between the raspberry and the dewberry, see under plumcot. When Alice, in Lewis Carroll's story, went down the rabbit-hole she entered a fairyland or

wonderland (*wün' dër länd, n.*)—a land of wonders. We describe a country of marvellous fertility, or one full of wonderful scenery and sights, as a wonderland.

In poetry, wondrous (*wün' drüs, adj.*) is often used for wonderful; wondrous (*adv.*) and wondrously (*wün' drüs li, adv.*) for wonderfully; and wondrousness (*wün' drüs nès, n.*) for wonderfulness.

A.-S. *wundor*; cp. Dutch *wonder*, G. *wunder*, O. Norse *undr*. Doubtfully connected with A.-S. *wandian* to stand in awe, or Gr. *athicên* to gaze at with amazement. SYN.: *n.* Astonishment, amazement, surprise.

wont (*wönt*), *adj.* Used or accustomed (to do). *n.* Use; habit; custom. *v.t.* To accustom. *v.i.* To be accustomed. *p.t.*

and *p.p.* wont (*wönt*), wonted (*wönt' ed*). (F. *habitué, accoutumé; habitude, coutume; accoutumer; s'accoutumer*.)

The verb is very rare in the present tense. Some people are wont to stay up late, while it is the wont of others to retire early. Wonted (*wönt' éd, adj.*) means customary or habitual to a person. A polite person addresses another with his wonted courtesy; a tolerant and lenient one deals patiently with the mistakes of others, as is his wont.

A.-S. *wunod*, *p.p.* of *wunian* to dwell, to be used to, from *ge-wuna* custom; cp. Icel. *van-r* accustomed, G. *gewohnt* accustomed, *wohnen* to dwell. From a root *wen-* to desire, strive after; cp. E. *win, wish, venerate*, L. *Venus*, G. *wonne* joy.

won't (*wönt*). This is a contraction for will not. See under will [1].

woo (*woo*), *v.t.* To ask in marriage; to pay court to; to solicit the love of; to seek to win or attain; to importune. *v.i.* To make love; to go wooing. (F. *rechercher, courtiiser, solliciter; se faire la cour*.)

A lover woos his sweetheart, paying court to her wooingly (*woo' ing li, adv.*), or in a wooing manner, hoping to win her in marriage. From a country town people often go to London or some other big town to woo wealth and fortune. We may call such a person a wooer (*woo' ér, n.*), or suitor, of success.

M.E. *wowen, woghen*, A.-S. *wōgian*, perhaps to bend (oneself towards another, or another towards oneself), from *wōh* bent. SYN.: Court, invite.

wood (*wud*), *n.* A large collection of growing trees; a forest; the hard fibrous part of a tree between bark and pith; this, cut for fuel or timber; trees; that which is made of wood; in an orchestra, the wood-wind; (*pl.*) the balls used in bowls. (F. *forêt, bois, bois de construction, bois de charpente, bois de chauffage, arbres, menuiserie, les bois, boules*.)

Speaking generally, a wood is smaller in area than a forest. We often use the word in the plural. Wood, the inner substance of a tree, extending from the pith to the bark, is made up of bundles of fibres, which are added year by year, on the outside, in the form of rings. The inner wood of a trunk is called heartwood; and the softer outer



Wood.—A scene in winter time: a track through a wood after a fall of snow.

part, in which sap circulates, is known as sapwood. Trees are felled for fire-wood or for timber. Deal or pine is a soft wood, oak and teak being hard woods, or hardwood.

Wine in the cask is said to be in the wood. When a person is unable to get a broad or general view of a matter because of its details, we say that he cannot see the wood for the trees.



Woodpecker.—The spotted woodpecker. It feeds on insects, which it pecks from the bark of trees.

Land covered with woods is woodland (wud' land, *n.*). A woodland (*adj.*) stream is one flowing through woods. The woodcock (*n.*) is a game-bird, related to the snipe, which breeds in this country. It lives in woods, especially those which are marshy. Wood-grouse (*n.*) is another name for the capercaillie. The wood-ibis (*n.*), or talantus, is a genus of wading birds related to the stork. The wood-lark (*n.*)—*Alauda arborea*—which is rather smaller than the



Wood-pigeon.—The wood-pigeon. It is also called cushat and ring-dove.

skylark, gets its name from its habit of perching and singing in trees.

The name of wood-swallow (*n.*) is given to a genus of birds found in Australia and eastern Asia, which are like swallows

in their habits, and are thought to be related to the shrikes.

There are three British species of woodpecker (*n.*), a bird with powerful claws, beak and neck, which bores a deep hole in a tree for its nest. It climbs the trunks of trees hunting for insects, and while doing so makes a tapping noise which can be heard far away. The great spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*) is a handsome bird, its plumage being black above, with white markings which give it its other name of wood-pie (*n.*). The wood-pigeon (*n.*) is the commonest of our wild pigeons. It is also called cushat and ring-dove. The wood-warbler (*n.*) or wood-wren (*n.*)—*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*—is a small migrant song-bird resembling the chiffchaff. It spends most of its time on the top of high trees, but makes its nest in the ground.

In spring many marshy woods are whitened by the flowers of the wood-anemone (*n.*)—*Anemone nemorosa*—often called the wind-flower. The woodbine (*n.*) is the honeysuckle; the woodruff (*n.*)—*Asperula odorata*—is a hardy woodland plant, bearing tiny white flowers; its dried leaves have a pleasant scent. The wood-sorrel (*n.*) is a creeping plant (*Oxalis acetosella*) found in woods. Its small white flowers are veined with purple, and its juice has an acid taste. The wood-vetch (*n.*)

—*Vicia sylvatica*—has trailing stems, two to four feet long, and bears blue-veined white flowers. The woody-nightshade (*n.*) is a poisonous hedge plant, also called bittersweet, bearing white or purple flowers followed by berries, green at first, which turn a vivid red when ripe. Certain perennial plants of the genus *Luzula* are named wood-rush (*n.*). They have grass-like leaves and bear clusters of brown flowers.



Woodruff.—Sprigs and blooms of the woodruff, a hardy woodland plant.

Wood-agate (*n.*) or wood-opal (*n.*) is silicified fossil wood—changed in composition by impregnation with water containing silica. The wood-agate shows traces of the woody structure in its grain.

A wood-block (*n.*) is a block of wood—usually boxwood—on the end grain of which an engraving, called a woodcut (*n.*) or wood-engraving (*n.*) is made by a wood-engraver (*n.*), who first draws or transfers the lines of the design on to the wood, and then cuts away the material between them, leaving the design in relief. Both wood-cut and wood-engraving may also mean a print or an impression taken from an engraved block.

The word wood-coal (*n.*) means either charcoal or lignite. Wood-craft (*n.*), the knowledge of woods and forests, and of things living in them, makes a man a successful hunter and guide.

The woodchuck (*n.*) is a North American species of marmot. The names of wood-engraver, wood-fretter, (*n.*), and wood-worm (*n.*) are given to the larvae of various kinds of beetle, which bore under the bark or in the wood of trees. The wood-leopard (*n.*), or leopard-moth, is a large white moth with spotted wings, the caterpillar of which bores into the branches and stems of fruit trees. A wood-louse (*n.*) is a small crustacean which lives in rotten wood and under stones, bricks, etc., in damp places. The wood-wasp (*n.*) burrows into rotten wood and there lays its eggs. The name is given also to a wasp that hangs its nest to a tree.

Wood is composed largely of wood-fibre (*n.*), also called woody fibre (*n.*) and woody tissue (*n.*).

A woodman (wud' mán, *n.*), or woodsman (wudz' mán, *n.*), is a man who fells or looks after trees. The second word is used more especially of one who lives as well as works in forests. When wood is heated in a retort it gives off carburetted hydrogen, known as wood-gas (*n.*). A wood-hole (*n.*) or wood-house (*n.*) is a place in which firewood is stored.

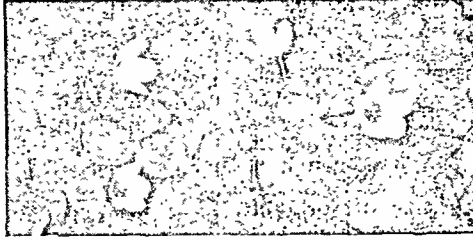
When a hedge is planted, a wood-layer (*n.*), which is a young oak or other timber tree, may be set here and there, among the quick-growing bushes, to grow into a hedge tree.

In its literal sense a wood-note (*n.*) is the note of a woodland bird. Milton uses it as meaning fresh, unrestrained poetry when he alludes, in "L'Allegro," to the "native wood-notes wild" of Shakespeare.

The wood-nymph (*n.*) of Greek and Roman mythology was a dryad, or goddess, of the woods. The word is now applied to various kinds of brilliantly coloured moths, and to certain species of humming-birds, which frequent woods. A wood-offering (*n.*) was wood burned on the altar as an offering to God (Nehemiah x, 34). Newspapers are printed on wood-paper (*n.*) or paper made chiefly from wood-fibre. Large quantities of wood-pulp (*n.*) are imported into Great

Britain from Finland, Scandinavia, and North America, to be mixed with other ingredients and made into paper at our mills.

A wood-pavement (*n.*) is one made of wood-blocks laid on a foundation of concrete. A wood-reeve (*n.*) is an official appointed to look after woods or forests. A wood-screw (*n.*), also called a carpenter's screw, is a metal screw used for fastening pieces of wood together, or for screwing metal parts to wood. The tar obtained from wood is called wood-tar (*n.*).



Wood-sorrel.—The wood-sorrel, a creeping plant whose flowers are white, veined with purple.

The wood-wind (*n.*) of an orchestra comprises all the wooden wind instruments—flutes, clarinets, oboes, bassoons, etc., used in it. Fine narrow shavings of wood, called wood-wool (*n.*) are used for packing fragile articles. Things made of wood are called wood-work (*n.*). The floors, beams, rafters, doors, window-frames, staircases, etc., make up the woodwork of a house. A wood-worker (*n.*) is one who prepares, shapes, or assembles wood parts.

By wood-carving (*n.*) is meant the decorating of wood with carved designs, or the shaping of it into statues, etc. Some of the finest wood-carving in Britain was executed by Grinling Gibbons (1648-1721), whose work may be seen in St. Paul's Cathedral and other places.

Troy, according to legend, was captured

by the stratagem of the wooden (wud' én, *adj.*) horse, a large one made of wood, in which soldiers were concealed. A wooden movement is a stiff, clumsy, or ungainly movement; a face with little expression is sometimes said to be wooden. A wooden-headed (*adj.*) person is one who is dense or stupid; wooden-headedness (*n.*) means stupidity.



Wood-louse.—The wood-louse, a small crustacean, surrounded by its young. It finds a home in rotten wood and also under stones, etc., in damp places.

A pianist is said to play woodenly (wud' én lî, *adv.*) if his playing is expressionless and mechanical. In this instance, woodenness (wud' én nés, *n.*) means the quality or state of being lifeless or spiritless. Country is wooded (wud' éd, *adj.*) if covered with woods. Some counties of England are well wooded; others are almost woodless (wud' les, *adj.*), containing few woods. Birds abound in woody (wud' i, *adj.*), or wooded, districts. Some garden flowers have woody stems, of hard wood-like structure. A fuchsia stem, for example,

has woodiness (wud' i nés, n.), the quality of being woody.

M.E. *wode*, *wude*, A.-S. *wudu*, *widu*; cp. Swed. *ved*, O. Norse *vith-r*, M.H.G. *wit(h)* firewood, and perhaps Irish and Gaelic *fíodh* wood, Welsh *gwydd*.

Woodbury-type (wud' bér i tip), *n.* A photographic process of engraving in which a gelatine film is transferred to a metal plate; a print from a plate produced thus.

In this process, invented by Sir W. Woodbury in 1864, a positive image of the subject is printed on a film of bichromated gelatine. The film is then hardened and pressed against a plate of soft metal, to obtain an indented copy, which is printed from in much the same way as an etched or engraved plate.

woodchuck (wud' chūk). For this word, woodcut, woodman, etc., see under wood.

Woodsia (wud' zi à), *n.* A genus of ferns with feathery fronds belonging to the order Polypodiaceae.

Forms of the genus *Woodsia* grow in the Arctic and Northern temperate zones, the Andes, and South Africa. Two kinds, *W. hyperborea*, and a sub-species, *W. ilvensis*, occur in our own country.

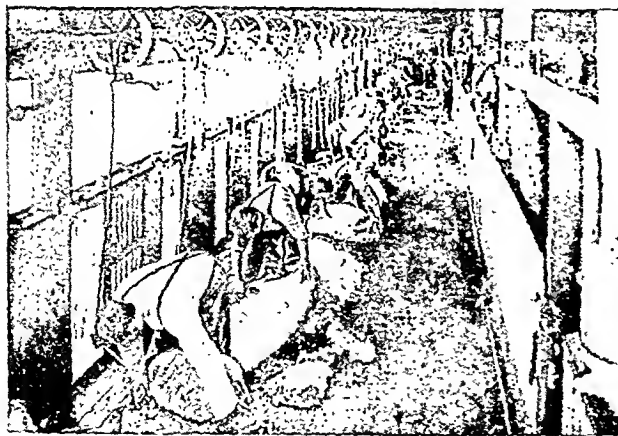
Modern L. from the name of an English botanist, J. Woods.

wooper (woo' ér) *n.* One who woos. See under woo.

woof (woof), *n.* The weft; the cross threads woven into the warp of a textile fabric to make the web. (F. *trame*.)

M.E. *oof*, A.-S. *ōwef*, *āwef*, from *ō-* (= *ā-*) on, and *wef* web, from *wefan* to weave. See abb. The initial *w* is due to the influence of E. *weave*.

woolingly (woo' ing li), *adv.* In a wooling manner. See under woo.



Wool.—The Australian wool trade: shearing sheep by means of power clippers.

wool (wul), *n.* The fine, soft, curly hair of sheep and certain other animals, used for spinning into thread and making into felt; soft short hair, fur, or under-down; woollen yarn; worsted; garments made of wool; any of various fleecy or fibrous

substances resembling wool. (F. *laine*, *poil*, *duvet*.)

Wool, obtained chiefly from the sheep, goat, and alpaca, differs from other kinds of hair in being covered with numbers of tiny sharp scales. These cause the fibres to grip tightly when twisted and so make a strong thread. Clothes made of wool are warmer than cotton clothes of equal weight. Hence people usually wear wool, or garments made of wool, next the skin.

Human hair, especially if thick and curly, is facetiously called wool, this term often being applied to the hair of a negro. The expression "much cry and little wool," means a great fuss made over a very small, or ridiculously disappointing, result.

The llama, and camel, as well as the sheep and goat, are wool-bearing (*adj.*) animals, that is, animals which have a woolly (wul' i, *adj.*) coat. Anything downy, fluffy, or wool-like in texture or appearance, is said to be woolly. An outer garment made of wool, such as a jersey, is sometimes called a woolly (*n.*). Wood-wool and slag-wool are prepared from wood and from molten slag respectively. The soft fur of some kinds of rabbits, called rabbit-wool, is spun into yarn and woven into fabrics.

A picture or photograph is said to be woolly if it lacks definition or sharpness. The hairy caterpillar of the tiger-moth is called the woolly-bear (*n.*); woolly-butt (*n.*) is the name of two Australian trees of the eucalyptus family which have a soft fibrous bark. Negroes are sometimes said to be woolly-haired (*adj.*) or woolly-headed (*adj.*) since their curly hair has a woolly appearance. The state or quality of being woolly is wooliness (wul' i nés, *n.*).

Before wool can be spun, it goes through processes called wool-carding (*n.*) and wool-combing (*n.*) which straighten out the fibres. Raw wool contains a large amount of wool-fat (*n.*) and wool-oil (*n.*) which, when refined, is called lanolin. A sheep-skin with the wool on it is a wool-fell (*n.*).

The epithet wool-gathering (*adj.*) is sometimes used of a person in a brown study, or one given to fits of absent-mindedness or inattention, this state being called wool-gathering (*n.*). A wool-grower (*n.*) is a sheep-farmer who raises sheep chiefly for their wool. A wool-hall (*n.*) is a market or exchange where brokers and dealers in wool meet to do business. A

wool-pack (*n.*) is a pack or bale of raw wool, formerly one weighing two hundred and forty pounds.

The Lord Chancellor's seat in the House of Lords is a large square cushion stuffed with wool and called the Woolsack (*n.*). This is

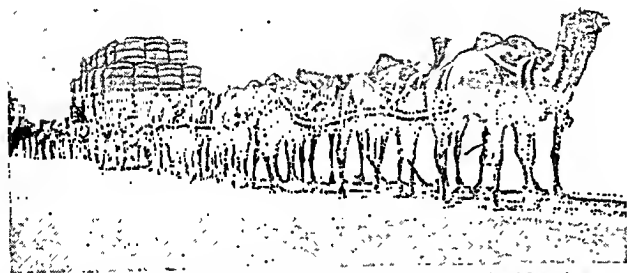
regarded as being outside the precincts of the Chamber, so that, when the Lord Chancellor desires to speak in a debate, he must leave the Woolsack and address the House as a peer.

A **woolorter** (*n.*) is a person whose occupation is the sorting of wool into grades. **Woolorter's disease** (*n.*) is a form of anthrax. The fibre of wool, considered specially as regards its length, is **wool-staple** (*n.*). The **wool-trade** (*n.*) comprises the raising, transporting, buying and selling of raw wool generally.

Blankets are **woollen** (*wul' ên, adj.*), if made of wool. Any fibre or garment made of wool is a **woollen** (*n.*); a **woollen-draper** (*n.*) is a person who sells woollens—woollen goods of all kinds.

A hard, firmly impacted mass of wool is sometimes found in the stomach of a sheep, caused by the animal swallowing wool licked off in cleaning itself. This is called a **wool-ball** (*n.*).

M.E. *wolle, wulle*, A.-S. *wul(l)*; cp. Dutch *wol*, G. *wolle*, O. Norse and Swed. *ull*, Gr. (*w*)*lēnos*, L. *vellus* fleece, and *lana* wool.



Wool.—A team of camels in the interior of Australia drawing a wagon laden with bales of wool.

woollen (*wul' ên*). For this word, **woolly**, **wool-pack**, etc., see under *wool*.

woolsey (*wul' zi*). This is a shortened form of **linsey-woolsey**. See *linsey-woolsey*.

woorari (*woo ra' ri*). This and **wourali** (*woo ra' li*) are other names for **curare**. See *curare*.

wootz (*wootz*), *n.* A kind of steel of fine quality made in India and imported into Europe and America for edge-tools. (F. *acier wootz, acier indien*.)

Perhaps from South Indian *ukku* (pronounced *wuk' ku*) steel.

word (*wërd*), *n.* A sound, or combination of sounds, forming a part of speech, expressing an idea or ideas, and able to serve as a part or the whole of a sentence, or as a substitute for a sentence; a written or printed symbol for such a sound; speech; a remark; a thing said; conversation; news; a message; a command; a password; one's promise, assurance, or affirmation; a motto; a watchword; a short

sentence; (*pl.*) angry or contentious words; a dispute. *v.t.* To put into or express in words; to phrase; to choose words to express. (F. *parole, mot, nouvelle, ordre, mot d'ordre, promesse, assurance, devise, différend; énoncer, exprimer*.)

Every word of our language belongs to one of eight parts of speech, each having its own particular purpose. By the use of a number of articulate sounds—or signs representing them on paper—put together in a certain way, a person is able to express his thoughts so that others can understand what he feels or thinks. People of different races use different sounds for the same ideas, and so have different systems of words, called languages.

It is always unwise to use big words, that is, boastful speech, or exaggerated statements. A message is sent by word of mouth when delivered orally and not in writing. A good word about a person is a favourable mention of him; a recommendation is a good word for him.

A matter is said to be stated in a word, or in one word, when summed up very shortly.

The true Christian is Christian in word and deed, that is, in what he does and not merely in profession. In St. John's Gospel, the Word means Christ as the manifestation of God to man, or as a mediator between God and man. The Scriptures are commonly called the Word, or God's Word.

A **word-book** (*n.*) is a vocabulary or a glossary—a collection of words together with their meanings. Some people are afflicted with **word-blindness** (*n.*), a mental or nervous complaint which prevents them reading printed words, though

they have good sight and can speak and understand spoken words. Others suffer from **word-deafness** (*n.*), and cannot understand spoken words, though their hearing is good.

A **word-painter** (*n.*) is a writer who can describe a scene in words that bring it vividly before the mind of the reader. The use of words in this way is **word-painting** (*n.*), and the effect produced by them is a **word-picture** (*n.*).

The term **word-play** (*n.*) means a dispute or discussion turning on the meanings of words; in another sense it means a play on words, or a pun. A **word-square** (*n.*) may best be explained by an example:

LAME
ARID
MINE
EDEN

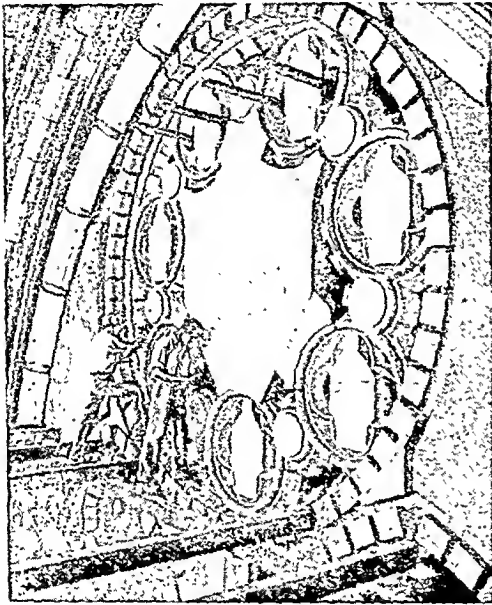
It will be seen that the letters spell the same words both across and downwards. The **wording** (*wërd' ing, n.*) of a telegram means the words used in it, or the process of putting

it into words. Usually a cablegram is carefully and briefly worded, since its cost per word may be high.

Dumb crambo is a wordless (*wërd' lës, adj.*) game, one in which rhymes are expressed in dumb-show, no words are used. Descriptions are wordy (*wërd' i, adj.*) if given in many words or if unnecessarily long. A heated argument may be described as wordy warfare—that is, a dispute carried out wordily (*wërd' i li, adv.*)—with many words. Wordiness (*wërd' i nës, adv.*) is the state or quality of being wordy or verbose.

A.-S. ; cp. Dutch *woord*, G. *wort*, O. Norse *orth*, Dan., Swed. *ord*, L. *verbum*, Gr. *eirein*, from root *ver* to speak. SYN.: *n.* Expression, news, order, promise, tidings.

wore (*wör*). This is the past tense of wear. See wear [1].



Work.—Masons at work in the cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York.

work (*wërk*), *n.* The exertion of energy or the application of effort to accomplish something; in physics, the exertion of force in overcoming resistance, or in the production of molecular change; labour; an undertaking; a task; materials used in a task; one's business or daily occupation; employment; that which is done; an achievement; a thing made or produced; manner of doing a thing; treatment; a book or musical composition; a part of a defence or fortification; a large engineering structure; in cricket, the spin given to a ball by a bowler; (*pl.*) building operations on a large scale; (*pl.*, often construed as a singular) a factory or manufacturing establishment; (*pl.*) the mechanism of a watch, clock, or machine; (*pl.*) moral duties or the doing of righteous acts. *v.t.* To exert energy

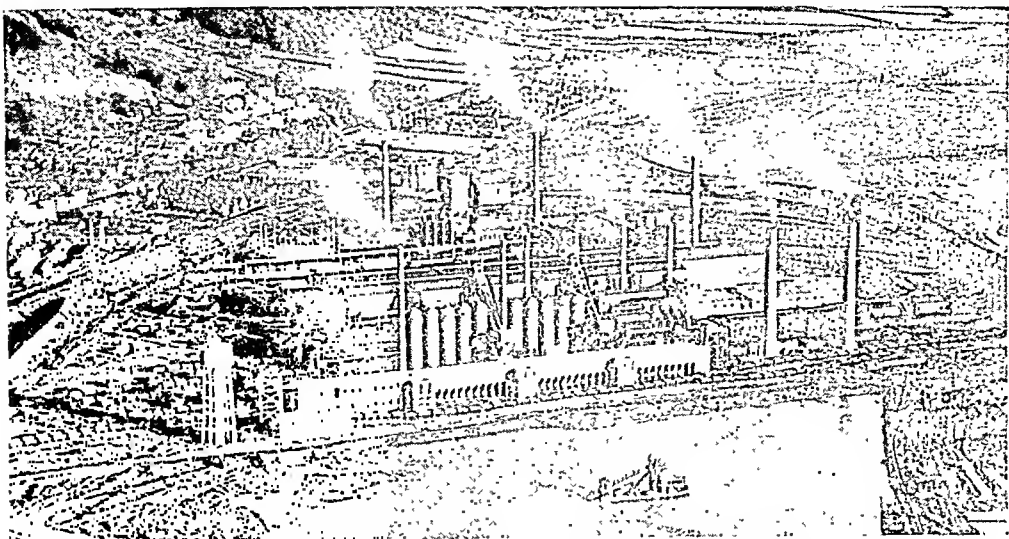
for some purpose; to be engaged in work; to make efforts; to labour; to be employed (at); to operate; to act; to go; to be effective; to be in continuous operation; to go through regular motions; to have influence; to move with effort; to make a way (out, off, etc.); to become (loose, etc.) as the result of motion; to ferment; to be agitated. *v.t.* To do work on; to cause to work; to keep at work; to manage or control; to effect; to accomplish; to make (a way); to execute or make; to shape with tools; to fashion; to knead; to forge; to solve (a sum or problem) mathematically; to procure, or purchase by labour; to rouse; to excite; to get rid of; *p.t.* and *p.p.* worked (*wërk't*), wrought (*raw't*). (F. *travail, labour, entreprise, tâche, affaire, emploi, œuvre, ouvrage, fortification, fabrique, usine, mouvement, actions; travailler, fonctionner, aller, jouer, avoir de l'effet, desservir, fermenter, s'agiter; travailler, exploiter, opérer, exécuter, façonner, pétrir, forger, accomplir, résoudre.*)

In mechanics work means the overcoming of resistance through a distance. Work must not be confused with power, which is the rate at which work is done. The lifting of a ton through a height of, say, ten feet requires the same amount of work whether its performance occupies a day or a minute, but the quicker the work is done the greater is the power needed. The amount of work done by a machine is measured by British and American engineers in foot-pounds.

We speak of a thing done well as good work, and of a great achievement as a great work. Woodwork, stonework, and metalwork mean things made of or work carried out in the materials specified. An earthwork is a bank, entrenchment or other work constructed of earth. An iron-works or glass-works is a manufactory where these materials are dealt with. A works manager is in charge of the works, or manufacturing side, of an industrial concern. Public works are those carried out by government or by municipal authorities, such as the construction of roads or the building of bridges. The Forth Bridge is a great engineering work.

Rolled or forged iron is known as wrought iron—it is worked, and not merely cast into the desired shape in a mould. Wrought iron is malleable, and may be worked when heated; cast iron is brittle and cannot be worked, that is, hammered, forged, or shaped. Joseph wrought or worked as a carpenter; Christ wrought many miracles.

A rusty hinge works stiffly; if we oil it the hinge will work more freely. Wine is said to work when it ferments; roots work their way slowly through the ground. Bolts or nuts on machinery work loose with vibration. Employers set people to work when they give them work to do; we set to work when we start working. To work in a visit is to fit it in among other



Works.—An aerial view of a great steel-works at Landore, Swansea, South Wales, a hive of industry with which the prosperity of the nation is linked up.

things that one has to do, if it will work in, that is, allow of being introduced. We work off, which means get rid of, stiffness, by exercise; unscrupulous people try to work off, or palm off, shoddy articles as good ones. Feathers in a mattress are apt to work out through the cover or tick. Arithmetic enables us to work out or solve problems. The cost of a dozen articles at £5 8s. per gross works out at nine shillings. Plans work out well if they succeed. Constant cropping without manuring works out land—that is, exhausts it. Prisoners work out their sentences in jail.

Sculptors work up, that is, shape, clay into models; an orator who uses fiery words may work up his audience, gradually exciting his hearers to enthusiasm or rousing them to action. Pupils work up, or study hard at, subjects in preparation for examinations.

Though anybody who does work is a working (wërk' ing, *adj.*) person, the word is most commonly applied to people engaged in manual labour. Some of us have difficulty in understanding the working (*n.*) of intricate machinery—that is, the way in which it operates. A working of a quarry or mine is a part of it in which work is being done.

A day on which ordinary work is done is a work-day (*n.*) or working-day (*n.*), as opposed to a Sunday or Bank Holiday. When we speak of an eight-hour working-day we mean the length of time for which a person has to work on any one day. We wear our work-a-day (*adj.*) clothes for our daily work. The work-a-day world is the common, everyday life and its affairs.

By workfolk (*n.pl.*), workfolks (*n.pl.*), and work-people (*n.pl.*) are meant people of the working-class (*n.*), that is, those who earn their living by doing work. A workman

(wërk' mán, *n.*) or a workwoman (wërk' wum an, *n.*) is a person employed in manual labour, especially one engaged in some particular trade. A good workman does things in a workmanlike (wërk' mán lik, *adj.*) manner, and is proud of his workmanship (wërk' mán ship, *n.*), which means the good finish of his work and the skill of which it gives evidence. Anyone who works is a worker (wërk' ér, *n.*).

An engineer or builder is provided with a working-drawing (*n.*) or working-plan (*n.*), which is a drawing showing the details of the work to be executed. The act or process of calculating the dimensions and arrangements of parts—called working-out (*n.*)—is done by the designer of a structure.

The operatives at a factory do their work in a chamber called a workroom (*n.*) or workshop (*n.*). The second term is used specially of a place fitted with machinery.

A scheme is workable (wërk' ábl, *adj.*), and has workability (wërk' á bil' i ti, *n.*) or workableness (wërk' ábl nés, *n.*) if it is practicable and likely to succeed. A mine is workable if worth developing.

A worker-bee (*n.*) is an imperfect female bee which takes part in building the combs, gathering the honey, and in the other work of the hive. A work-table (*n.*) is a table fitted up with drawers to hold sewing materials. A woman keeps her needles, cottons, and other materials for sewing or to be sewn in a work-bag (*n.*), work-basket (*n.*), or work-box (*n.*). A workhouse (wërk' hous, *n.*) is a parish institution maintained at the public expense for housing destitute people. Those who are able are required to do useful work. To be workless (wërk' lés, *adj.*) is to be without work—out-of-work. A work-shy (*adj.*) person is one who dislikes and avoids doing work.

A.-S. *we(o)rc*; cp. Dutch and G. *werk*, O. Norse *verk*, Gr. (*ergon*); (v.) A.-S. *wyrcean*, Dutch *werken*, G. *wirken*, O. Norse *verka*. SYN.: *n.* Employment, labour, task, toil, undertaking. *v.* Accomplish, effect, labour, perform, toil. ANT.: *n.* Play, recreation, rest. *v.* Idle, rest.

world (*wërlð*), *n.* The universe; the whole system of things; everything; all creation; a time or place or sphere of existence; this life; a cosmos; secular occupations and interests; the temptations of this life; all that exists outside oneself; the earth, with its lands and seas; any heavenly body supposed to resemble this; the countries and inhabitants of the earth; a region or part of the earth; all people; mankind; human interests or affairs; fashionable or representative society, or its opinions and doings; the course of life; a particular aspect of life; a particular class, domain, realm, or sphere; all that concerns this; things or individuals which belong to this; a vast amount, extent, or quantity. (F. *monde*, *univers*, *terre*, *infinité*.)

The telegraph has made it possible to flash a message to any part of the world in a few minutes, and there is, perhaps, nothing in the world of more entrancing interest than the story of the march of invention which has made it possible to send wireless signals to the ends of the world, or to speak over the wireless telephone from London to New York—from the Old World to the New World.

We speak of the religious world, the world of science, the animal world, the fashionable world, and so on. We come into the world—that is, mortal life—at birth, and leave it at death. The world to come is the future life, after the end of this world. We get our knowledge of the external world—the world outside us—through our senses. We call a man of wide experience a man of the world, and term a cosmopolitan a citizen of the world.

Ambitious monarchs of centuries ago had dreams of world conquest, and planned to conquer the world—the known world, that is, since the world of to-day far transcends in magnitude the world envisaged by Darius or Alexander; Columbus discovered a new world hitherto undreamt of.

There is a world of difference—as appearances go—between a piece of carbon and a diamond, yet chemically they are not dissimilar. A person who awaits news eagerly desired may say that he would give the world to know this or that.

A thing familiar to everybody is said to be known to all the world. There is no reason in the world—no reason whatever—for doubting a statement which is demonstrably true. Twins are sometimes for all the world—that is, exactly—alike. One should not break one's word for the world, which means on any account. The restoration to health of an ailing child means all the world—everything—to its mother. The

words "world without end" mean for ever and ever, everlastingly.

Some legends go back to the dim and remote past of the world and are said poetically to be world-old (*adj.*), or as old as the world. Trouble and sorrow may make some people world-wearied (*adj.*) or world-weary (*adj.*). Many great writers have a world-wide (*adj.*) reputation—one extending over the civilized world.

A worldly (*wërlð' li*, *adj.*) person—also called a worldling (*wërlð' ling*, *n.*)—is one who is primarily concerned with matters of this world, so that he neglects his spiritual welfare. He is worldly-minded (*adj.*), since his thoughts centre on worldly matters, and his conduct shows worldly-mindedness (*n.*), the state or quality of being worldly-minded. Worldly wisdom means wisdom in the advancing of one's own interests. The unjust steward of the parable (Luke xvi, 8) was worldly-wise (*adj.*). Worldliness (*wërlð' li nēs*, *n.*) is neglect of the spiritual side of life.

A.-S. *w(e)orold*; cp. Dutch *wereld*, G. *n.* O. Norse *veröld*, O.H.G. *weyalt*. The meaning, literally "the age of man," from A.-S. *wer* *n.* alon to *L. vir*, and *eld* age. SYN.: *Cosm* earth, realm, sphere, universe.



Worm.—A species of worms called earthworm. They aerate the soil, burrowing through it, bringing portions to the surface.

worm (*wërm*), *n.* An invertebrate, usually limbless, creeping animal, with long body divided into many annular segments; any one of various animals parasitic in the intestines or tissues of the animal body; a larva; a caterpillar; a grub; a worm-like reptile; a miserable, insignificant, or contemptible person; the thread of a screw; a spiral part or implement; the spiral pipe of a still in which the vapour is cooled and condenses; a ligament under a dog's tongue. *v.i.* To crawl; to creep; to wriggle; to work stealthily or secretly. *v.t.* To insinuate (oneself); to make (one's way) in a creeping or worm-like fashion; to extract (information) craftily or by persistence; to cut the worm of (a dog); to rid (a lawn, etc.) of worms; to wind spun-yarn, etc., round (a rope or cable) so as to fill in the

grooves between strands. (F. *ver, filet, vis sans fin, serpent*; *ramper, se tortiller, se glisser*; *s'insinuer, se glisser, sonder, tourner, congérer*.)

The earthworms are of great service to man, since by eating their way through soil they loosen and aerate this and bring the subsoil to the surface. An earthworm, when it empties itself, forms a little mound of earthy matter called a **worm-cast** (*n.*). Many widely differing creatures are popularly known as worms, such as for instance, the silkworm and glowworm, which are insects.

The ship-worm or teredo is a mollusc, and the slow-worm or blind worm is a legless lizard. A swindler sometimes worms his way into the confidence of people, the better to rob them. One who wishes to approach others unseen may worm a way through bushes or undergrowth.

To protect ropes and cables the groove between the strands is filled in with a **worming** (*wörm' ing, n.*) consisting of spun yarn or thin rope. Over this is placed a trip of tarred canvas called a parcelling, the rope then being served or bound round with a layer of hemp yarn.

Worm-fishing (*n.*) is fishing with worms—earthworms or lobworms—as bait. In the form of gearing called **worm-gear** (*n.*) a pinion with a spiral thread engages with the teeth of a cog-wheel called a **worm-wheel** (*n.*). This is used in machinery where a reduction of speed is desired, the worm being used as a driver. The worm or spiral of a cork-screw is forced into a cork and affords purchase to the tool, so that the cork may be extracted. A like implement used to extract a cartridge is called a **worm**. Wood said to be **worm-eaten** (*adj.*) when riddled by the larva of the death-watch beetle, which bores a **worm-hole** (*n.*) or tunnel in which it rests by day, continuing its task at night. Timbers and beams are frequently

if full of meal-worms. The state or quality of being infested with worms is **worminess** (*wörm' i nēs, n.*).

A.-S. *wyrn*; cp. Dutch *worm*, G. *wurm* O. Norse *ormr*, L. *vermis*, Gr. (*w*)*romos*.



Wormwood.—Wormwood is a perennial herb with feathery leaves, small yellow flowers, and a bitter taste.

wormul (*wör' mül*), *n.* A warble. Another spelling is **wormil** (*wör' mil*). See **warble** [1].

wormwood (*wörm' wud*), *n.* Any one of various kinds of herb with bitter, tonic and aromatic properties, used in medicine and for flavouring. (F. *armoïse, absinthe*.)

The plant usually known as wormwood belongs to the genus *Artemisia*; it is a perennial growing one to three feet in height with feathery silky leaves and small yellow flowers. Absinthe is flavoured with wormwood, which has a very bitter taste. Figuratively, wormwood means bitterness, or any intensely bitter substance.

A.-S. *wermod*; cp. Dutch *wermoet*, G. *vermuth*, corrupted to *wormwood*, from the false idea that it was a remedy for worms.

worn (*wörn*). This is the past participle of wear. See **wear** [1].

worry (*wür' i*), *v.t.* (Of dogs) to bite or keep on biting; to pull about or shake with the teeth; to tease; to bother greatly; to importune; to trouble persistently; to cause anxiety to; to allow no rest or remission to; to wear out thus. *v.i.* (Of dogs) to bite, shake or pull (*at*); to fret; to be needlessly or unduly anxious to take unnecessary trouble. *n.* The act of worrying; the state of being worried; undue anxiety; perplexity; care; that which causes or occasions solicitude or anxiety. (F. *déchirer*,



Worm.—A typical marine worm, of which there are several species.

so **worm-holed** (*adj.*), that is, pierced by worm-holes, that a roof or other structure is made unsafe. Old furniture, too, is often worm-holed, and fruit may show worm-holes caused by other kinds of insect. Golf greens and lawns are kept as **wormless** (*wörm' lēs, adj.*)—free from worms—as possible. Many creatures that are not worms are **worm-like** (*adj.*) in appearance. Flour is said to be **wormy** (*wörm' i, adj.*)

harceler, vexer, taquiner, ennuyer - tracasser; tracasserie.)

Our changeable climate is a worry to farmers, who during a drought may worriedly (*wür' id li, adv.*) inspect their parched crops. Worriment (*wür' i mēnt, n.*), which means the act of worrying, the state of being worried, or something that worries, is a word seldom used.

When children behave worryingly (*wür' i ing li, adv.*), the task of looking after them becomes a worrisome (*wür' i sūm, adj.*) one. The Prime Minister, or any person in a very high position, must envy those who enjoy a worriless (*wür' i lēs, adj.*) existence.

M.E. *wurghen, wirien*, A.-S. *wyrgan*; cp. Dutch *worgen*, G. *wirgen*, all meaning to strangle, choke. Perhaps akin to E. *wring, wry*. SYN.: *v.* Bother, fret, harass, importune, trouble. *n.* Anxiety, fretting, perplexity, solicitude, uneasiness.

worse (*wērs*), *adj.*
More bad; in a poorer state of health; in a less favourable state or position. *adv.*
More badly; in a poorer or less favourable state, condition, etc.; less. *n.* A worse thing or worse things; loss or defeat. (F. *plus mauvais, pire, plus mal, moins avancé; plus mal, moins; le pire, le dessous.*)

Worse is the comparative degree of "bad." A sick person may get worse instead of better. A boy who falls into a pond may be none the worse if he dries himself and changes his clothes. We put to the worse someone whom we defeat in a contest or argument. Misfortune may worsen (*wērs' en, v.t.*) a man's position, and his circumstances are then said to worsen (*v.i.*).

A.-S. *wyrsa, wirsa* (*adj.*), *wyrs* (*adv.*); cp. M.H.G. *wirs* (*adv.*), *wirser* (*adj.*), Goth. *wairs* (*adv.*), *wairsa* (*adj.*), O. Norse *verr* (*adv.*), *verri* (*adj.*), perhaps ultimately akin to O.H.G. *werran* to entangle, reduce to confusion, G. *wirren* to twist, entangle, embroil, L. *verrere* to sweep along, E. *war*. ANT.: *adj.* and *adv.* Better.

worship (*wēr' ship*), *n.* Respect; honour; deference; reverent homage or service given to God; adoration or devotion shown to a person; respect or devotion towards a principle, etc. *v.i.* To adore as divine; to pay religious homage and veneration to; to idolize; to reverence. *v.i.* To take part in a religious service. (F.

culte, révérence, hommage; adorer, rendre hommage à; assister à l'office divin.)

This word originally meant merit, worthiness, or the respect due to these qualities. It is used as a title of respect in certain cases. A magistrate is addressed as "your worship," a mayor is referred to as "his worship the Mayor," and in the language of ceremony we apply the term worshipful (*wēr' ship fūl, adj.*) to people holding such offices.

Some schoolboys idolize, or worship, a famous cricketer. They will regard him worshipfully (*wēr' ship fūl li, adv.*) as he goes out to bat, and he may find their worshipfulness (*wēr' ship fūl nēs, n.*) embarrassing.

A church or chapel is a place of worship, where the worshipper (*wēr' ship ēr, n.*) attends to take part in services of prayer and praise. Among pagans or savages idols, animals, or the heavenly bodies are worshipped.

For *worth-ship*, A.-S. *weorthscipe*, from *weorth* worthy, and suffix *-scipe* (E. *-ship*). SYN.: *n.* Adoration, deference, homage, reverence, veneration. *v.* Adore, honour, idolize, revere, venerate.



Worship.—A Japanese in an attitude of worship before a stone image of Buddha.

worst (*wērst*), *adj.*
Most bad. *adv.* Most badly. *n.* That which is most bad; the worst possible part, result, event, state, or issue of anything. *v.t.* To get the better of; to defeat; to best. (F. *pire; le plus mal; le pire; l'emporter sur.*)

Worst is the superlative of bad.

A.-S. *wyrsta* (*adj.*), *wyrst* (*adv.*); cp. O.H.G. *wirst* (*adj.*), O. Norse *verst-r* (*adj.*), *verst* (*adv.*). Dan. *vaerst*, Swed. *vaerst* (*adj.* and *adv.*). The *v.t.* may come from *worse* with appended *t*. ANT.: *adj.* and *adv.* Best.

worsted [1] (*wus' tēd*), *n.* Yarn made of long staple wool spun in such a way as to make the fibres lie parallel; fabric or stuff made of this. *adj.* Made of worsted. (F. *étamine; d'étamine.*)

From *Worstead*, A.-S. *Wurthestede* a village in Norfolk, where it was made.

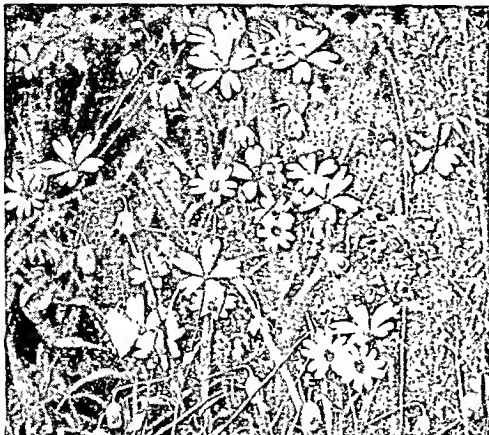
worsted [2] (*wērst' ēd*). This is the past tense and past participle of worst. See worst.

wort (*wērt*), *n.* A plant; a herb; an infusion of malt for fermenting into beer. (F. *herbe, moût.*)

This word is most often used combined with another, as in stitchwort, lungwort, spleenwort, liverwort, and so on, plants regarded as useful in curing various diseases.

In the manufacture of beer malt is infused with hot water in a mash-tun, the liquor being called the wort.

A.-S. *wyrt*; cp. G. *wurze*, *würze*, O. Norse *urt*, akin to E. *root*.



Wort.—The stitchwort, a familiar example of a plant whose name contains the word "wort."

worth [ɪ] (wërth), *adj.* Equal in value to; deserving; worthy of; having possessions to the value of. *n.* That which a thing or person is worth; value; merit; excellence; the equivalent of anything, especially in money. (F. *équivalent*, *valant*, *qui mérite*, *riche de*; *richesses*, *valeur*, *mérite*, *équivalent*.)

As an adjective worth is predicative and governs the noun. We say that an article is worth a shilling if it is good value for that sum. Twenty shillings are worth, or equivalent in value to, a pound in currency, but since the amount of metal in the coin is not a shilling's worth, twenty shillings, sold as alloyed silver, would be worth much less.

A spurious banknote is worthless (wërth-lès, *adj.*), and a worthless cheque is one which would not be cashed by a bank. Nelson might well have bewailed his worthlessness (wërth' lès nés, *n.*) to his country after losing his arm, but his remaining years were not spent worthlessly (wërth' lès li, *adv.*) by any means, and he showed that he was still a man of great worth.

A.-S. *weorth*, *wurth* (*adj.* and *n.*); cp. Dutch *waard*, G. *wert(h)*, O. Norse *verth-r* (*adj.*), *waarde*, *wert(h)*, *verth* (*n.*). Akin to L. *vereri* to respect, E. *ware* [1] and [2], perhaps from root *wer* to look after. *SYN.*: *n.* Excellence, merit, value.

worth [2] (wërth), *v.i.* To befall.

This word occurs in such phrases as *woe worth the day*, meaning *cursed be the day*.

M.E. *worthen*, A.-S. *weorthan* to become; common Teut., cp. Dutch *worden*, G. *werden*, O. Norse *vertha*, Goth. *wairthan* to become; akin to L. *vertere* to turn.

worthless (wërth' lès). For this word, *worthlessness*, etc., see under *worth* [1].

worthy (wër' thi), *adj.* Estimable; having worth or merit; respectable; deserving (of, to be, etc.); fit; suitable; adequate; of sufficient merit; appropriate; equal or corresponding to the worth (of). *n.* A worthy person; a person of distinction. (F. *digne*, *convenable*; *notable*.)

Queen Alexandra, the consort of Edward VII, who so worthily (wër' thi li, *adv.*) upheld the dignity and prestige of the British throne, will long be remembered in connexion with Rose Day, observed every year towards the end of June. On this day artificial roses are sold in aid of the hospitals. It is a charity worthy to be supported by all, and most people show their appreciation of the worthiness (wër' thi nés, *n.*) of the cause by giving generously.

Every town has its worthies, people of note or distinction. The group of ancient and mediæval heroes known as the Nine Worthies (*n.pl.*) consists of Hector of Troy, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus, King Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon.

From *worth* (*n.*) and adjectival suffix *-y*; cp. O. Norse *verthug-r*, Dutch *waardig*, G. *würdig*. *SYN.*: *adj.* Adequate, deserving, estimable, meritorious. *ANT.*: *adj.* Unworthy.



Worthy.—Charlemagne (742-814), one of the Nine Worthies of olden time.

wot (wot). This is the first person singular of *wit*. See *wit* [1].

would (wud). This is the past tense and conditional of *will*. See *will* [1].

wound [1] (woond), *n.* An injury to the soft parts of the body caused by external

violence, usually by a cut, stab, or blow; a like injury to the tissues of a plant; damage, hurt, or pain caused to a person's feelings; the pangs of love; injury to one's reputation. *v.t.* To inflict a wound on; to hurt. (F. *blessure*, *dommage*; *bless*er.)

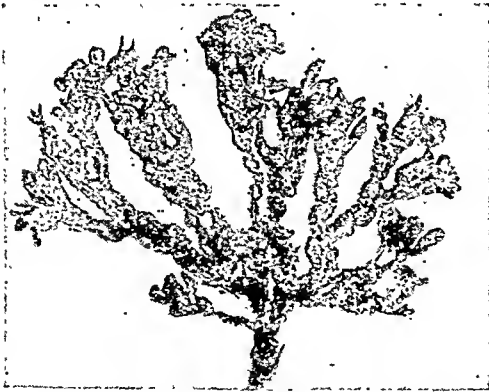
The good Samaritan tended the wounds of the unfortunate wayfarer, who had been wounded by robbers and might otherwise have died of his wounds, or injuries. Wounds of another sort are caused by unkind words and actions; these cannot be seen, but they are very real. Woundless (woond' lès, *adj.*) means unwounded. The plant generally called woundwort (woond' wért, *n.*) is a labiate perennial, *Stachys sylvatica*; it grows about three feet high, and has heart-shaped leaves and tubular crimson or purplish flowers. This and other plants named woundwort were supposed to have healing properties.

A.-S. *wund*; cp. Dutch *wonde*, G. *wunde*, O. Norse *und* a wound, Goth. *wund-s* hurt, possibly related to the *v.* which appears in A.-S. *winnan* to labour, fight, suffer, E. *win*. *SYN.*: *n.* Damage, injury. *v.* Damage, hurt, pain.

wound [2] (wound). This is the past tense and past participle of wind. See wind [1] and [2].

wourali (woo ra' li). This is another name for curare. See curare.

wove (wöv). This is the past tense, and woven (wöv' en) the past participle, of weave. See weave.



Wrack.—Bladder-wrack, a seaweed which floats by means of air-bladders.

wrack (rāk), *n.* Seaweed cast up by the tide and used for manure; rack; wreck; ruin; destruction. (F. *varech*, *débris*.)

M.E. *wrak* wreck, A.-S. *wraec* misery, exile, what is driven. See wreck, wreak.

wraith (rāth), *n.* The phantom or double of a person seen shortly before or after his death. (F. *ombre*, *spectre*.)

It is related that people sometimes see the figure of one they love—although he or she is actually hundreds of miles away—afterwards learning of the death of the person about the time of the appearance of the wraith.

Originally Sc., an Ayrshire dialect form being *warth*. Perhaps from O. Norse *vörth-r* warden, guardian, akin to E. *ward*, the idea being that of a guardian angel. Cp. Norw. *vardyule* (ward-evil) an attendant spirit or guardian angel. *SYN.*: Double, phantom.

wrangle (räng' gl), *v.i.* To argue or dispute noisily or angrily; to brawl. *n.* A noisy argument; an altercation; an angry dispute; a brawl. (F. *se disputer*, *se quereller*; *dispute*, *querelle*.)

Children sometimes wrangle, or dispute, about their games, but unless one of them is bad-tempered or a persistent wrangler (räng' glér, *n.*), such a wrangle usually soon comes to an end and peace and harmony prevail again.

Wrangler was a name that was given specially to a graduate of the University of Cambridge who had taken first-class honours in the first part of the mathematical tripos. Formerly the candidates were ranked as wranglers, senior optimes and junior optimes, the graduate securing the first place in the higher class being known as the senior wrangler. Now the names of the successful candidates are set down alphabetically, and there is no indication of the order of merit in a class. The wranglership (*n.*) was discontinued in 1909.

M.E. *wanglen*, frequentative, ultimately connected with *wring*. *SYN.*: *v.* Brawl, dispute. *n.* Altercation, brawl, dispute.

wrap (răp), *v.t.* To fold or arrange so as to cover or enclose something; to cover by folding; to envelop, surround, or pack in some soft material; to muffle (up) thus; to disguise; to absorb; to engross; to comprise. *v.i.* To twine or wreath (round); to overlap. *n.* An article of dress, etc., wrapped over ordinary clothes, especially a shawl, a rug, a neckerchief, etc. (F. *enveloppe*, *entourer*, *cacher*, *absorber*, *enrouler*; *manteau*, *fichu*.)

The shepherds were told by the angel (Luke ii, 12) that they would find the infant Christ "wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger." In the early morning, mountain tops are often wrapped in mist. It is advisable to wrap fragile articles in cotton-wool or other soft material before storing them away.

In the senses of "to engross" and "to comprise," the verb is used only as a past participle with the word "up." We may say that a boy is wrapped up, or absorbed, in a book, or that a country's welfare is wrapped up, or included, in its overseas trade. When a mother advises her children to wrap up well she means that they should put on their thickest outer garments, or their mufflers, etc.

A wrapper (răp' ér, *n.*) is either a person who wraps up something in encircling material, or else that in which something is wrapped. In the latter sense the word denotes especially a detachable paper jacket used to protect the cover of a new book;

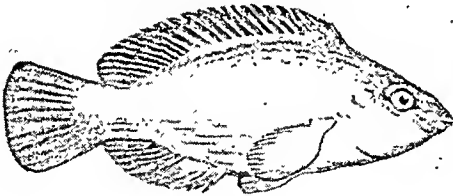
an outer covering of paper in which a newspaper, etc., is sent through the post; and a paper container in which certain commodities, such as tea, sugar, etc., are specially packed for sale by the manufacturer. A woman's loose outer garment for indoor wear is also known as a wrapper. A wrapper of any kind may be termed a wrapping (*rāp' ing, n.*). In particular, wraps such as travelling rugs, mufflers, shawls, etc., are sometimes described as wrappings. The less common word *wrappage* (*rāp' ij, n.*) denotes a wrapper, wrapping, or wrap. It is used chiefly in a figurative sense. For instance, Carlyle described the body as the wrappage of the soul.

M.E. *wrappen*; cp. *wlappen* = E. *lap*; cp. *envelope*. Perhaps akin to *warp*. SYN.: *v.* Cover, enfold, envelop, muffle, wind. ANT.: *v.* Expose, reveal, uncover, unwind, unwrap.

wrasse (*rās*), *n.* Any sea-fish of the family Labridae, or the genus *Labrus*, distinguished by their beautiful colouring and their thick fleshy lips; these fish collectively. (F. *labre de mer*.)

Most of the wrasses are of moderate size. Their brilliant coloration renders them less conspicuous among the coral reefs and bright seaweeds of the shores they frequent. Their strong teeth are adapted for crushing the shell-fish and crustaceans on which they feed. A few species of wrasse are found near British shores. The remarkable parrot-fish of the Mediterranean is one of the wrasses.

Cornish *wrach*; cp. Welsh *gwrach*.



Wrasse.—The rainbow wrasse, a brilliantly coloured member of the wrasse family.

wrath (*rawth*), *n.* Rage; indignation; extreme or violent anger. (F. *courroux*, *colère*, *indignation*, *fureur*.)

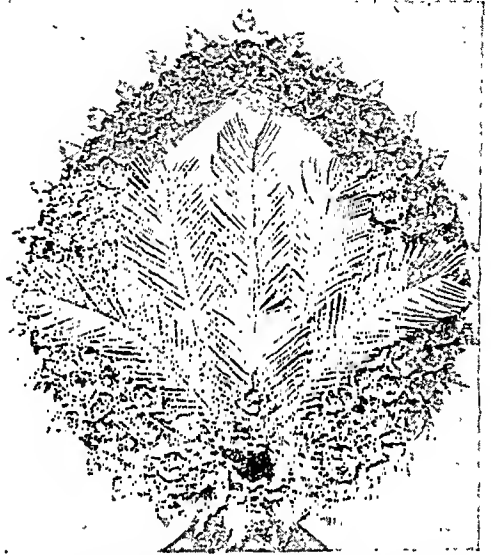
This word is chiefly used in poetry and poetical prose. In ordinary language it is now employed generally in a jocular sense. In the Bible there are many references to the wrath of God, that is, His righteous indignation. A wrathful (*rawth' fūl, adj.*) person is one who is full of wrath. A wrathful sunset is a threatening one. Wrathfulness (*rawth' fūl nēs, n.*) is the state, quality, or condition of being wrathful or of behaving wrathfully (*rawth' fūl li, adv.*), or in a wrathful manner.

M.E. *wrat(h)the*, A.-S. *wraeththu*, -o, from *wrāth* *wroth*; cp. O. Norse *reithi*, Swed. *vrede*, from *reith-r*, *ved* (*adj.*). SYN.: Anger, fury, rage. ANT.: Calmness, composure, serenity.

wreak (*rēk*), *v.t.* To carry out; to inflict; to give satisfaction to (anger, etc.); to execute (vengeance upon). (F. *exécuter*, *satisfaire*; *infliger*.)

A person wreaks his anger on another when he gives vent to it.

M.E. *wreken* to avenge, wreak, A.-S. *wreccan*, originally meaning to drive, impel, urge on; cp. Dutch *wreken*, G. *rächen*, O. Norse *reka* to drive, compel, take vengeance for, L. *urgere* to press, Gr. *eirgein*, for assumed *ewergein*, to shut in.



Wreath.—A beautiful wreath placed by the Duke of Gloucester on the Remembrance Stone at Edinburgh.

wreath (*rēth*), *n.* A ring of flowers or leaves, strung, tied, or woven together, for decorating a coffin, statue, etc., or for wearing on the head; a representation of this in stone, wood, etc.; a similar ring of twisted silk, etc.; a curl or coil (of smoke, cloud, etc.); in poetry, a circle (of dancers, spectators, etc.). (F. *guirlande*, *couronne*, *chapelet*.)

On Armistice Day, November 11, many wreaths are brought to the Cenotaph in Whitehall, and placed there in remembrance of soldiers who fell in the World War. In ancient Greece the victor of the Olympic Games was awarded a wreath of wild olive, and the victor of the Pythian Games received a laurel wreath.

People wreath (*rēth, v.t.*) holly and ivy, that is, entwine them into wreaths, at Christmas time. Mountain tops are often wreathed in, or encircled with, clouds. In a figurative sense we say that a person's face is wreathed in smiles when he wears a smiling expression. Honeysuckle and ivy wreath (*v.i.*) round trees and other plants, that is, they coil about them. A wreathless (*rēth' lēs, adj.*) grave is one without a wreath on it.

A.-S. *wriſtha*, band, bandage, from *wriſthan* to twist, tie. See *writhe*. SYN.: Chaplet, circlet, garland.

wreck (rek), *n.* Disablement, destruction, or ruin, especially of a ship; the loss of a ship by striking rocks, foundering, etc.; a vessel that has been disabled, shattered, or otherwise greatly damaged thus; the ruins or shattered hull of such a ship; the remains of anything that has been greatly damaged or shattered; a disabled person; goods, etc., thrown up by the sea; wreckage. *v.i.* To cause the wreck of (a ship, etc.); to involve in shipwreck; to destroy or ruin. *v.i.* To undergo wreck. (F. *ruine*, *débaſe*, *naufraſe*, *épaves*, *débris*; *faire naufrage à*, *jeter à la côte*, *ruiner*, *perdre*; *faire naufrage*, *sombrer*.)

Ships sometimes come to grief by being wrecked on reefs or stranding on the shore. When a vessel runs aground she may become a total wreck if there is a high sea running, or she may be floated off more or less undamaged, by shifting or removing part of her cargo. Wreck, in the sense of goods cast ashore by the sea, belongs to the Crown.

Journalists often describe railway collisions as train wrecks. An explosion or a fire may wreck a building. In a figurative sense, we say that our hopes or plans are wrecked when they are completely shattered by some occurrence. In Parliament a measure is wrecked when it is opposed and fails to pass through the House. A man's career may be wrecked by some serious blunder, or by a long illness that reduces him to a physical wreck or a wreck of his former self.

The broken parts of a wrecked vessel,

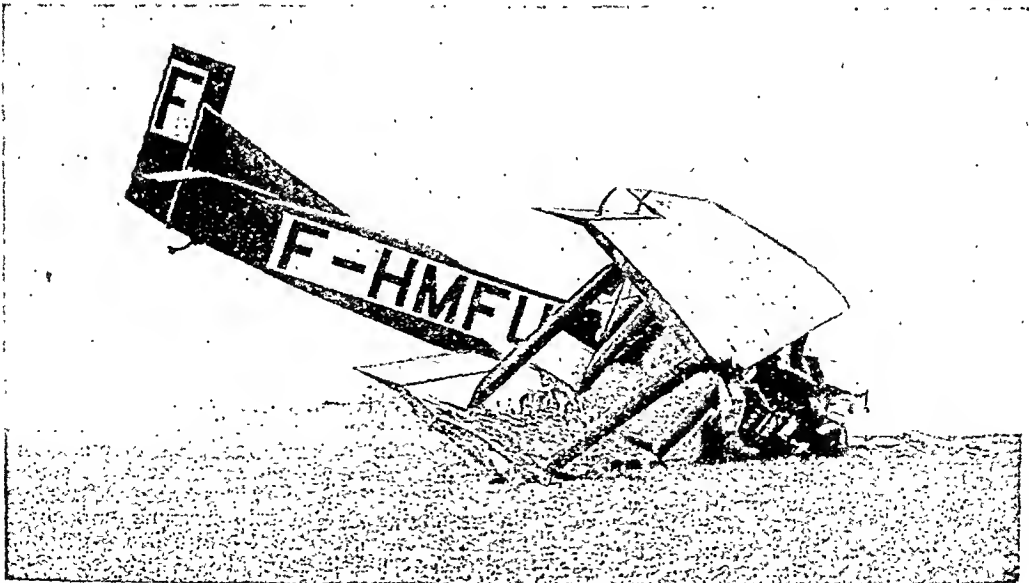
or wreck, when washed ashore or floating on the sea, are known as wreckage (rek'ij, *n.*). A wrecking-car (*n.*) is a special railway truck carrying a crane and other appliances for removing the wreckage of trains.

A wreck-master (*n.*) is an officer appointed by the Board of Trade, when necessary, to take charge of a wreck or the material and goods cast ashore from it. A landsman who endeavours to cause a shipwreck by displaying misleading lights, etc., from the shore and so luring a ship to destruction in order that he may plunder the wreck, is known as a wrecker (rek'er, *n.*); so also is anyone who steals from a wreck. At one time wreckers were common on the Cornish and other rocky coasts. A person or ship engaged in recovering a wreck or the cargo from a wrecked vessel is a wrecker.

M.E. *wrak* wreck, A.-S. *wraec* misery, exile, what is driven, from *wreca* to drive; cp. Dutch *wrah*, Icel. *rek* anything drifted ashore, from *reka* to drive, Swed. *wrah* refuse, wreck. See *wrack*, *wreak*. SYN.: *n.* Destruction, disablement, ruin, wreckage. *v.* Destroy, ruin, shatter.

wren (ren), *n.* The name given to a group of small birds with short rounded wings and tail often turned up belonging to the family Troglodytidae, especially *Troglodytes parvulus*, and also to various members of the warbler tribe, etc. (F. *voitelet*.)

The wren, often called affectionately the jenny wren, has inconspicuous brown plumage, and builds a roomy domed nest. It feeds on insects, and is a hardy, alert, and cheerful little bird, familiar in English hedgerows. The word "wren" is used with a distinguishing word in the formation of the names of other small birds, resembling



Wreck.—The wreck of a passenger-carrying aeroplane, which crashed to earth near a large town in Kent during a dense fog.

the wren in appearance. The tiny golden-crested wren and the willow wren are examples.

A.-S. *wrenna*, akin to O. Norse *rindil-l*.



Wren.—The wren, a jaunty little haunter of British hedgerows.

wrench (rench), *n.* A violent twist, or sideways pull; an injury caused by twisting; a sprain; the pain or distress caused by parting, loss, etc.; a tool made to grip and turn bolts, nuts, screws, etc. *v.t.* To twist, pull, or force round or sideways with violence; to pull (off or away) violently; to sprain; to strain; to distort; to pervert. (F. *torsion*, *angoisse*, *clef*; *tordre*, *arracher*, *fouler*, *fausser*.)

A motorist carries in his toolbox a set of wrenches, by means of which he can tighten or remove any nuts on his car. A tennis player may slip and wrench, or sprain, his ankle. We feel the wrench of parting with some well-loved friend. It is also a wrench to leave a house in which we have lived happily for many years.

N. from *v.*; cp. G. *ränk* trick, crookedness, from *renken* to bend, twist, M.E. *wrenchen* to wrench, twist, A.-S. *wrencan* to twist, weave plots. See *wring*, *wrinkle*. SYN.: *n.* Pull, sprain, twist. *v.* Force, pull, sprain, strain, wrest.

wrest (rest), *v.t.* To twist or turn aside, especially by violence; to pull or force away from a person's grasp; to pervert; to distort. *n.* A key used in tuning a harp, etc.; a violent twist, a wrench. (F. *arracher*, *enlever*, *fausser*, *dénaturer*; *clef*, *torsion*.)

At Rugby football a player who has been tackled endeavours to wrest himself away from his opponent. Lawyers question the witnesses on the opposing side in the hope

of wresting from them some admission which will benefit their own clients.

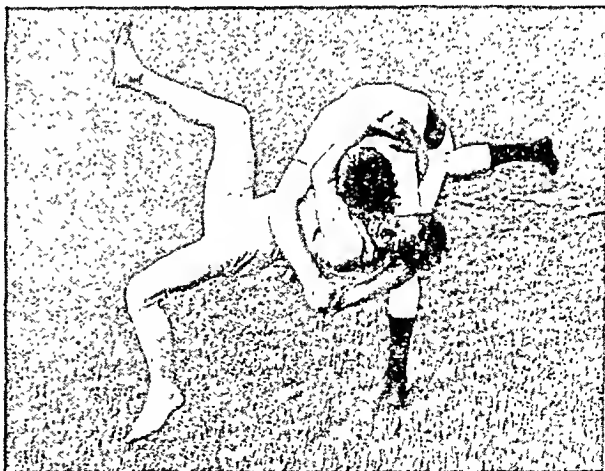
Each string of a pianoforte is attached to a pin known as a *wrest-pin* (*n.*), which is set in a part of the instrument called the *wrest-block* (*n.*). The strings are tuned by twisting their *wrest-pins*.

A.-S. *wræstan* to bend, twist, from *wræst* firm, strong (twisted securely), probably from *wriþan* to twist. See *wreath*, *writhe*, *wrist*. SYN.: *v.* Distort, twist, wrench.

wrestle (res' l), *v.i.* To contend by grappling with and trying to overthrow an adversary, especially in a sporting match in which certain definite rules are recognized and followed; to strive earnestly; to struggle. *v.t.* To contend with, as in a wrestling-match. *n.* A contest of wrestling; a wrestling-match; a hard struggle. (F. *lutter*; *lutte*.)

When two athletes wrestle in the Cumberland and Westmorland style, they take a hold before the bout starts. The victor is the wrestler (res' ler, *n.*) who succeeds in causing any part of his opponent's body, other than his feet, to touch the ground. In the catch-as-catch-can and some other styles of wrestling (res' ling, *n.*) the aim is to cause both shoulders of one's opponent to touch the ground at the same moment. A slow but diligent scholar may be said to wrestle with his lessons.

Frequentative of *wrest*. A.-S. *wræstlian*, frequentative of *wræstan* to wrest, bend; cp. M. Dutch *wrastelen*, Low G. *wrosseln*. SYN.: *v.* Strive, struggle.



Wrestling.—Policemen engaged in a wrestling-match in the Cumberland and Westmorland style.

wretch (rech), *n.* A miserable or very unfortunate person; a wicked, cruel, or contemptible person. (F. *malheureux*, *miserable*.)

This word is often used in an ironical way to express pity, contempt, or even compassion and tenderness. It is also used as a jocular term of abuse. A wretch,

in the literal sense of the word, is a wretched (rech' éd, *adj.*), or miserable, person. People in slums live in wretched, or pitiable, conditions. They are wretchedly (rech' éd li, *adv.*) housed, that is, they are housed in a wretched way.

In a colloquial sense, we say that a very unsatisfactory or badly-written book is a wretched piece of work, or that the accommodation at an hotel is wretched, or uncomfortable. Wretchedness (rech' éd nés, *n.*) is the quality of being wretched.

A.-S. *wrecca* fugitive, outcast, exile, from *wreccan* to drive out, banish, avenge. See *wreak*.

wrick (rik), *v.t.* To twist or strain (the back, etc.). *n.* A twist or strain. Another spelling is *rick* (rik). (F. *fouler*; *foulure*.)

An athlete sometimes wricks a muscle in his neck or his back, that is, he overstrains it.

M.E. *wrikken* to move jerkily; cp. Dutch *wrikken* to shake, wriggle, Swed. *wricka* to twist, sprain. See *wriggle*. SYN.: *n.* and *v.* Sprain, strain.

wriggle (rig' l), *v.i.* To turn or move the body to and fro with short twists, like an eel or a worm; to move (along, in, out, etc.) with such twistings; to act or proceed in a sly or despicable manner. *v.t.* To move (one's body, etc.) with a wriggling motion; to make (one's way) by wriggling. *n.* A wriggling movement. (F. *se tordre*, *frétiller*, *s'insinuer*; *se démener*, *se faufiler*; *tortillement*.)

A worm wriggles along the ground. An eel, when it is caught, wriggles about violently for a time. In a figurative sense, we say that an adroit, and none too honest, business man wriggles out of his difficulties by means of evasions and subterfuges. Any one person or thing that wriggles is called a wriggler (rig' lér, *n.*), especially certain wriggly (rig' li, *adj.*) fishes and reptiles, which are given to wriggling, or squirming.

Frequentative of obsolete *wrig*, a variant of *wrick*. Cp. M.E. *wrikken* to move to and fro, Low G. *wriggeln*, Dutch *wriggelen*. Original meaning to bend or turn. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Squirm, twist, writhe.

wright (rit), *n.* A workman or maker, especially one engaged in mechanical work. (F. *artisan*, *ouvrier*, *fabricant*.)

This word is now rare, except when used

in combination with another word which describes the nature of the work, as, shipwright, wheelwright, playwright.

A.-S. *wyrhta*, *wryhta*, agent *n.* from *wyrcan* to work.

wring (ring), *v.t.* To squeeze and twist or compress; to twist, turn, or strain forcibly; to press or squeeze (water, etc.) out in this manner; to get out by pressure; to extort. *n.* A spell of wringing; a squeeze. *p.t.* and *p.p.* wrung (*rüng*). (F. *tordre*, *pressurer*, *extorquer*; *torsion*, *serrement*.)

After clothes have been washed, most of the water is wrung out before they are hung on the line to dry. Articles of clothing are said to be wringing (ring' ing, *adj.*) wet when they are drenched, or so wet that moisture can be wrung out. A wringer (ring' ér, *n.*), or wringing-machine (*n.*), is an apparatus consisting of rollers set close together and revolving in opposite directions. Washing is wrung by being passed between the rollers. A person who uses this machine, or who wrings something by some other means, is also a wringer.

In a figurative sense, we say, for instance, that a harsh creditor wrings every possible penny out of the unfortunate people who owe him money. A person in great distress sometimes shows the intensity of his emotion by wringing his hands together, or pressing them together convulsively. When we say that consent was wrung out of a person, we mean that his consent was obtained with difficulty, by pressure or importunity. To wring the neck of a chicken is to kill the chicken by dislocating its neck.

A.-S. *wringan*; cp. Dutch *wringen*, G. *ringen* to wring, struggle, wrest, Dan. *wringe* to twist, Goth. *wringō* a snare. See *wrong*. SYN.: *v.*

Squeeze, strain, twist.

wrinkle [I] (ring' kl), *n.* A small ridge, furrow, or crease formed in a flexible surface by folding, shrinkage, or expansion. *v.t.* To make or produce wrinkles in. *v.i.* To have a wrinkled appearance; to assume wrinkles. (F. *ride*, *pli*; *rider*, *plisser*, *sil-lonner*; *se rider*.)

When an apple is kept until the pulp dries, the skin contracts and wrinkles, or becomes wrinkly (ring' kli, *adj.*), that is,



Wringer.—Students of laundry work receiving a lesson in the use of the wringer.

full of wrinkles. Old people usually have wrinkled faces.

M.E. *wrinkil* a twist; cp. A.-S. *gewrinclod* twisted, a dim. probably akin to *wring*, *wrench*; cp. M. Dutch *wrinkel*, G. *runzel* (= *wrunzel*), akin to L. *rūga* furrow, wrinkle. See *ruck*, *wrench*. SYN.: *v.* Crease, pucker.

wrinkle [2] (ring' kl), *n.* A useful piece of information or advice that is not widely known; a trick of the trade; a tip; a bright idea. (F. *le mot, artifice*.)

Originally trick, dodge, that is, something twisted or crooked. See *wrinkle* [1].

wrist (rist), *n.* The joint uniting the hand with the forearm; the part of the arm round this joint; a wrist-pin. (F. *poignet, tourillon de crosse*.)

A **wristband** (rist' bānd; riz' bānd, *n.*) is a band of material attached to or concealing the end of a sleeve, especially a shirt-sleeve. A paralysis of the muscles of the forearm, due to lead poisoning, is known as **wrist-drop** (*n.*) because the hand drops powerlessly at the wrist. In cricket, a stroke that is effected largely by means of a turn of the wrists is known as a **wrist-stroke** (*n.*). A batsman is sometimes praised for his **wrist-work** (*n.*), or use of the wrists.

A **bracelet** is one kind of **wristlet** (rist' lēt, *n.*). Another is a band of leather, etc., sometimes worn round the wrist to support and strengthen it, or else to carry a **wrist-watch** (*n.*) or **wristlet-watch** (*n.*), that is, a small watch worn on the wrist. Handcuffs are sometimes referred to jokingly as **wristlets**.

In mechanics a **wrist**, or **wrist-pin** (*n.*), is a crank-pin, or any projecting pin, serving as an attachment for a connecting-rod.

From *writhe* with suffix *-t*. A.-S. (generally in compounds) from *wriþan* to twist; cp. G. *rist* back of the hand, instep, wrist, O. Norse *rist* instep (*rittha* to twist). See *writhe*.

writ [ɪ] (rit), *n.* That which is written; a written command or order issued by a court, in the name of the sovereign or state, commanding some person or persons to do, or refrain from doing, some specified act; a document issued by the crown instructing a sheriff to hold a parliamentary election. (F. *écrit, mandat, ordonnance, lettre de convocation*.)

The Holy Scriptures are sometimes termed **Holy Writ**, but the word usually denotes a document in the name of the King, issued to a subject, and ordering him to do or refrain from doing some particular act. An example is the writ of habeas corpus (see *habeas corpus*).

A.-S. *gewrit* something written, akin to *write*.

writ' [2] (rit). This is an archaic form of the past tense and past participle of *write*. See *write*.

write (rit), *v.t.* To trace, form, or record (words, sentences, etc.) in letters or symbols, with a pen, pencil, etc., on paper or other material, so that they may be read; to set (down) thus; to state or convey by writing; to depict in writing; to compose or produce (prose, poetry, or music, etc.), as an author; to cover or fill with writing; to style or term in writing; to impress or stamp (a quality or condition) on a person's face; to send a letter to; to communicate in writing. *v.i.* To trace letters or symbols representing words or figures, on paper or other material; to write or send a letter; to compose or produce articles, books, or other literary works; to compose music; to produce writing (of a specified kind). *p.t.* wrote (rôt); *p.p.* written (rit' en); an archaic form of both the *p.t.* and *p.p.* is *writ* (rit). (F. *écrire, inscrire, composer, imprimer, dire par écrit; écrire, faire la correspondance*.)



Write.—A Haussa, one of a negroid race of Nigeria, writing a letter in the open air.

Nowadays there are few people in civilized countries who are unable to write their names; but not so very long ago, **writing** (rit' ing, *n.*), that is, the penning or forming of symbols so as to form words and sentences, was a less general accomplishment. A matter is in writing when it is written down, or recorded. The writings of an author are the books, articles, etc., that he has written. We say that a person's writing is ugly or careless when we mean that the style of his handwriting is bad, etc.

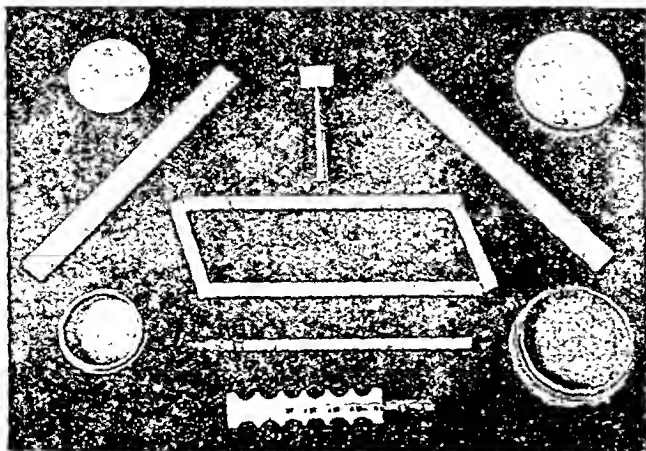
We write a letter when we wish to communicate with a person in writing. In colloquial language we are said to write him, or write to him. In a figurative sense, any thought that is unrecorded, or is recorded in an impermanent form, may be said to be written in water. Anger is written on a scowling, bad-tempered face.

It is a far cry from the picture-writing of prehistoric man, which was scratched on the wall of a cave, to the sky-writing done for advertisement purposes by means of a trail of smoke emitted from an aeroplane. In this latter and very modern method of writing, the words spelt out by the movements of the aeroplane are writ large, that is, recorded in immense letters, measuring some hundreds of feet in length. In a figurative sense, we say that an event of far-reaching importance is writ large in a nation's history.

We write down dictated words when we put them into writing. A critic writes down a pretentious work of art when he disparages it. An author is said to write down to the public when he lowers his literary standard, in order to win popularity or because he underestimates the intelligence of his readers. To write down the value of a company's assets is to reduce them to a lower amount in the balance-sheet, etc.

To write off debts is to record the fact that they have been cancelled. A newspaper reporter must be able to write off a news item, or compose it quickly and easily. Schoolboys are given lines to write out, that is, copy, as a punishment. A novelist may write himself out, or exhaust his ideas and freshness, if he writes too many books.

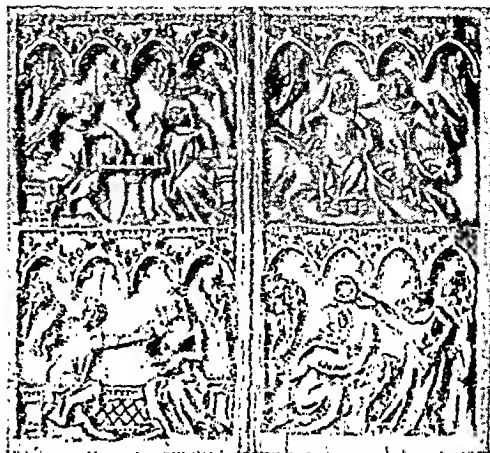
The master of a ship writes up his log when he writes details in it so as to bring it up to date. A journalist is said colloquially to write up something, or give it a write-up (*n.*), when he praises it in print, and, in effect, advertises it.



Write.—The characters of the Chinese written language are very complicated. Above are the instruments required in writing them.

Anyone engaged in writing is a writer (*rit' er, n.*). He may be a legible writer, an indefatigable letter-writer, or a sign-writer. If, however, a person is described simply as a writer, we conclude that he is an author or a journalist. In a book or a

letter we may find some such expression as "in the opinion of the writer." Here the word writer means the one who is writing. Various officials having clerical or secretarial duties have been given the title of writer.



British Museum.

Write.—Ivory writing-tablets carved in the fourteenth century, representing chess-playing, hawking, etc.

Before Robert Clive (1725-74) became known for his military abilities he was a writer, or junior clerk, in the old East India Company, in which his uncle had obtained for him a writership (*n.*), that is, an office or position as writer. In Scotland a writer is an attorney or solicitor. A writer to the signet (*n.*) is a Scottish solicitor who is a member of an Edinburgh law society and has certain privileges.

People who write a great deal are liable to writer's cramp (*n.*). This is a sudden contraction of some of the muscles of the fingers and hand; it causes great pain whenever the sufferer tries to write. It can be cured by rest and massage.

Writing materials are carried in a writing-case (*n.*). Many people write on a writing-desk (*n.*), or writing-table (*n.*), that is, an article of furniture designed for this purpose and usually furnished with drawers in which paper and other writing materials may be kept.

An ink made specially for writing purposes is known as writing-ink (*n.*), as opposed to printer's ink. The writing-master (*n.*) of old was a teacher of penmanship. Paper with a smooth surface suitable for writing on is called writing-paper (*n.*).

The original meaning is to scratch, score, engrave, inscribe. A.-S. *writan*; cp. Dutch *riften*, G. *reissen* to tear, cut, split, O. Norse *vita* to scratch, cut, write. SYN.: *v.* Indite, inscribe, pen, scribble.

writhe (rith), *v.i.* To turn or twist the body about as if in pain; to shrink or squirm (with shame, embarrassment, etc.). *v.t.* To twist or distort (the body, etc.) thus. *n.* An act of writhing. (F. *se tordre*; *tordre*; *contorsion*.)

A person may be said to writhe with agony when his physical sufferings cause him to roll or twist his body about. In a figurative sense, we writhe under an insult when we are hurt mentally by it. The archaic word writhen (rith' en, *adj.*) means twisted, distorted, coiling, or intertwined. A snake may be said to move writhingly (rith' ing li, *adv.*), or in a coiling way.

A.-S. *wriþan* to twist; cp. O.H.G. *ridan*, O. Norse *ritha* (= *wriþa*). SYN.: *v.* Coil, squirm, twist.

writing (rit' ing). For this word, written, etc., see *under* write.

wrong (rong), *adj.* Not according to truth or reality; incorrect; false; inaccurate; mistaken; erroneous; out of order; unsuitable; not according to rule; in bad condition; disordered; not the right (one, etc.); not that which is required, intended, etc.; not morally right; contrary to conscience or law. *adv.* Amiss; astray. *n.* That which is wrong; a wrong act. *v.t.* To do wrong to; to treat unjustly; to impute bad motives to without good reason. (F. *erroné*, *faux*, *inexact*, *mauvais*; *mal*, *en mal*, *mal à propos*, *égéré*; *tort*, *injustice*, *erreur*, *dommage*; *faire du tort à*, *être injuste pour*, *nuire à*.)

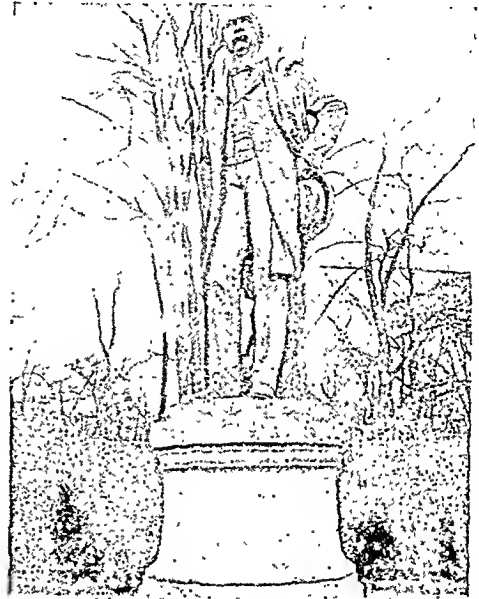
A book cannot be read very easily if it is held the wrong way up. A stranger will not be able to find his way if he is given the wrong directions. When we meet a friend who does not look well we sometimes ask what is wrong with him. A sum is wrong when it is not correct. We wrong a generous person when we make the mistake of assuming that he is acting self-interestedly. If we put on a garment wrong side out, or inside out, the wrong side will be visible.

In printing, a letter that is not of the right fount, and is therefore of the wrong size or pattern compared with the rest of the type used, is said to be of the wrong fount (*n.*), and is described as a wrong fount (*adj.*) letter. The proof-reader underlines such letters and writes the abbreviation w.f. in the margin of the proof, so that they may be replaced by type from the right fount.

The police force exists to prevent wrongdoing (rong' doo ing, *n.*), that is, evil-doing, or transgression of the law. Any offence against what is right or lawful is a wrongdoing. A wrongdoer (rong' doo ér, *n.*) is one who does wrong, or is guilty of a wrongful (rong' fül, *adj.*) act, that is, an illegal, injurious, harmful, or unjust one. Goods are said to be wrongfully (rong' fül li, *adv.*) seized when they are taken unlawfully. A person is wrongfully suspected of a crime when he is not guilty of it, and the suspicion

is therefore wrong or erroneous. Wrongfulness (rong' fül nés, *n.*) is the state of being wrongful. In Scots law, the word wrongous (rong' üs, *adj.*) means contrary to the law, illegal.

An obstinate or perverse person who cannot be persuaded to change his mind although he is clearly in the wrong, may be described as a wrong-headed (rong' hed éd, *adj.*) person, or one acting with wrong-headedness (rong' hed éd nés, *n.*).



Wrong.—A statue of T. Fontane, the novelist, showing the coat-buttons on the wrong side.

Bandages will not stay in position if they are put on wrongly (rong' li, *adv.*), that is, in a wrong manner. The whale is sometimes wrongly, or inaccurately, described as a fish. It is distressing to be wrongly, or unfairly, accused of some error or wrong act. Wrongness (rong' nés, *n.*) is the character or quality of being wrong, especially morally wrong.

Late A.-S. *wrang* (only as *n.*), really an *adj.* meaning crooked, awry, wrung, twisted, from *wringan* to wring; cp. Dutch *wrang* bitter, harsh, Dan. *wrang* (*adj.*), O. Norse *rang-r* crooked, wrong. SYN.: *adj.* Erroneous, faulty, illegal, incorrect, mistaken. ANT.: *adj.* Accurate, fair, just, right, true.

wrote (rôt). This is the past tense of write. See write.

wroth (rôth; roth), *adj.* Angry; incensed; wrathful. (F. *courroucé*, *irrité*.)

This word is now used only in poetry, in rhetorical prose, or else in a jocular manner in ordinary speech.

A.-S. *wrāth* perverted, angry, from *wriþan* to twist, writhe; cp. Dutch *wreed* cruel, O.H.G. *reid* twisted, O. Norse *reith-r* angry.

wrought (rawt). This is a form of the past tense and past participle of *work*. See *work*.

wrung (rüng). This is the past tense and past participle of *wring*. See *wring*.

wry (ri), *adj.* Twisted; distorted; crooked; turned to one side; showing disgust, distaste, etc. (*F. tors, distors, de travers.*)

Most people make wry faces, or grimaces showing dislike, when they take medicine with an unpleasant taste. The word wry is used in combination with other words to form the names of certain animals and birds. The wrybill (*n.*) is a New Zealand variety of plover (*Anarhynchus frontalis*), so named from the fact that its beak is turned to one side. The wryneck (*n.*) is a small bird of the genus *Jynx*, allied to the woodpeckers. It is able to twist and turn its neck like a snake.

Wryneck is also a name for stiffness and similar affections.

The wrymouth (*n.*) is an eel-like fish of northern seas which has a vertical mouth. Its scientific name is *Cryptacanthodes maculatus*. A person may be wry-mouthed (*adj.*) owing to a facial deformity, or because he is smiling wryly (*ri'li, adv.*), that is, in a wry manner. The wryness (*ri'nēs, n.*), or wry character, of his expression is then probably due to the fact that he is not really in a mood for smiling, but is actually displeased or unhappy.

M.E. wrien to twist, bend, *A.-S. wrigian* to drive, turn, twist, bend, perhaps akin to *wrick, wriggle*. *SYN.*: Contorted, distorted, skew.

wyandotte (wi'ân dot), *n.* A hardy variety of domestic fowl, of medium size, noted for its egg-laying qualities.

The silver-laced wyandotte, which has silvery white feathers, each with a distinct black edging, is the original variety of this breed. It was first produced in America. There are now many other kinds, including the black, the white, and the golden-laced wyandottes.

Named from a section of the Huron tribe of North American Indians.

wych-. A prefix which forms part of the names of certain trees having pliant branches. Other spellings are *wich-* and *witch-*.

The wych-elm (*wich' elm, n.*), or witch-elm (*wich' elm, n.*)—*Ulmus montana*—also called the Scotch or mountain elm, is a species of elm tree native to Scotland and the north of England. It has more tapering leaves, more drooping branches, and a less upright trunk than the common English elm. There are many varieties, some of which are used as ornamental trees. Its wood, also known as wych-elm, is valued in cabinet-making.

The name of wych-hazel (*wich' hāz l, n.*), or witch-hazel (*wich' hāz l, n.*), is sometimes given to the wych-elm, but more usually denotes a yellow-flowered North American shrub (*Hamamelis virginica*), which has several crooked, branching trunks. From its leaves and bark an astringent medicinal substance, also called wych-hazel, is obtained.

A.-S. wice (from *wican* to bend), akin to *wicker*.



Wych-elm.—The wych-elm, or witch-elm, also called the Scotch or mountain elm.

Wyclifite (wik' lif it), *adj.* Of or relating to John Wyclif or Wycliffe the English religious reformer, his teachings, or his followers. *n.* A follower of Wyclif; a Lollard. Another form is Wycliffite (*wik' lif it*). (*F. wicléfiste.*)

John Wyclif was a forerunner of the Reformation. He endeavoured to remove certain abuses in the Church of his day, and made a translation of the Scriptures into English, which was adopted as the basis of later translations.

wye (wi), *n.* The letter Y; a Y-shaped object. See under Y.

Wykehamist (wik'âm ist), *n.* A past or present member of Winchester college, an

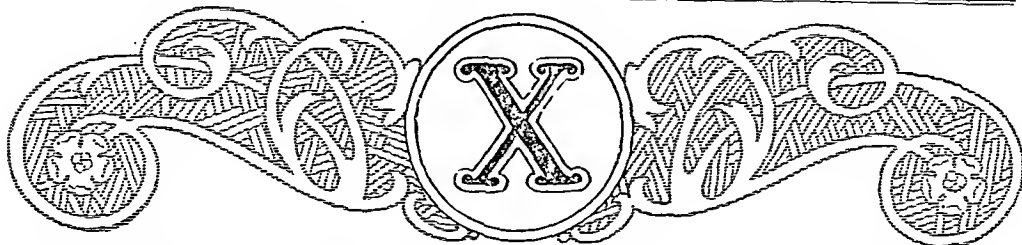
English public school founded by William of Wykeham in 1382. *adj.* Of or pertaining to this college.

wynd (wind), *n.* A narrow passage or street turning out of a main thoroughfare; an alley. (*F. allée, sentier.*)

This word is used chiefly in Scotland. Probably a verbal *n.* from *wind* [2].

wyvern (wi'vēr), *n.* In heraldry, a representation of a two-legged dragon with erect wings, the feet of an eagle, and a long forked tail. (*F. guivre.*)

O.F. wivre, givre, from *L. vipera* viper. The *w* is probably due to the influence of *O.H.G. wipera*, and *n* is excrement, as in *bittern*, probably due to some mistaken analogy.



X, x (eks). The twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, and the twenty-first of the Latin. All the English words beginning with this letter are of foreign, and mostly of Greek, origin, but it occurs in some native English words, as *axe*, *ox*, *six*. It was used in Anglo-Saxon for *cs* and by metathesis for *sc*.

Its usual pronunciation is *ks*, and the letter is therefore phonetically superfluous. At the beginning of a word it is generally pronounced *z*, but some speakers pronounce it *gz* in certain words of Greek origin, such as compounds with *xeno-*, *xero-*, *xylo-*. In some words with the prefix *ex-*, in which that syllable does not bear the main accent, and is followed by a vowel or *h* mute, *x* is pronounced *gz*, as in *exist*, *exhaust*, *exhibit*, *exaltation* (*egz* ist', *egz* awst', *egz* ib' it, *egz* awl tā' shùn). This rule is not absolute, for we say *execution*, *exhibition* (*eks* é kû' shùn, *eks* i bish' ún), and *ex*, in the sense of "formerly but no longer," prefixed with a hyphen to English words, is always pronounced *eks*, as in *ex-officer*.

In French plurals in *-aux*, *-eaux*, *-eux*, *-oux*, *x* is silent, except when the next word begins with a vowel, and this pronunciation is sometimes retained in English, as in *chevaux-de-frise*, *beaux*. The consonants *xc* before *e* or *i* have the sound of *ks*, as in *excite*.

In the abbreviations *Xmas*, *Xt*, *Xtian* (*Christmas*, *Christ*, *Christian*), *X* represent the Greek letter *chi*, that *fs*, *kl* or *ch*. As a Roman numeral *X* indicates ten, *IX* nine, *XL* forty, etc. It is thought that the numeral *X* represented the two hands with the closed fingers tip to tip. See *V*. *X* is ten thousand, and the same with a vertical stroke on each side is a million. *XX* (double *x*) and *XXX* (triple *x*) indicate strong and very strong beer. In mathematics, *x* is the symbol for an unknown quantity, or the first of several such. Hence

it sometimes signifies something unknown, incomprehensible, or mysterious. The *X*-rays are the same as the Röntgen rays.

As a motor-car index letter *x* stands for Northumberland. In finance, *x* is an abbreviation for *ex* in the sense of "not including the right to," as in *x-cp*, *ex coupon*, *x-d*,

ex dividend, *x-i* *ex interest*. The history of the letter is related on page *xix*.

xanthate (zăn' thât). For this word, *xanthine*, etc., see under *xantho-*.

Xanthian (zăn' thi ân), *adj.* Of or relating to *Xanthus*, the chief city of *Lycia*, an ancient country of *Asia Minor*. (F. de *Xanthos*.)

The sculptures known as the *Xanthian marbles* (*n.pl.*) were found on the site of *Xanthus* in the nineteenth century. They may be seen in the *British Museum*.

From *Xanthus* and *-ian*.

Xanthippe (zăn' thip' é; zăn' tip' é), *n.* (F. *xanthippe*.)

Ashrewish, bad-tempered wife. Another spelling is *Xanthippe* (zăn' tip' é).

The original *Xanthippe* was the wife of the philosopher *Socrates*. Her

scolding treatment of her husband has made her name a synonym for an ill-tempered wife.

xantho-. This is a prefix meaning yellow. Another form is *xanth-*. (F. *xantho-*.)

The soluble part of the yellow colouring matter of flowers is known as *xanthin* (zăn' thē in, *n.*), and the insoluble part as *xanthin* (zăn' thīn, *n.*). *Xanthine* (zăn' thīn, *n.*) is a substance occurring in the serum of the blood, and in other fluids of the body. It forms a light yellow compound with nitric acid. Some things that are slightly yellow, or yellowish, are said to be *xanthic* (zăn' thīk, *adj.*), as, for example, *xanthic acid* (*n.*), an oily liquid with a powerful odour, a salt of which is a *xanthate* (zăn' thât, *n.*). A *xanthic flower* (*n.*) is one that is typically yellow, only passing into red or white but never into blue.

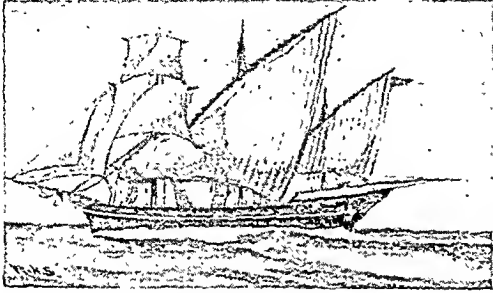


British Museum.

Xanthian.—The headless statue of a *Nereid*, or *sea-nymph*, one of the *Xanthian marbles*.

Anthropologists sometimes speak of the *Xanthochroi* (zăn thok' rô i, *n.pl.*), meaning the fairest of the fair-haired, blue-eyed races which spread across from central Asia and settled in north-west Europe. It is this type that is now often called the Nordic Blond. The Mongolians and other races having yellow skins are said to be *xanthous* (zăn' thús, *adj.*).

Combining form of *Gr. xanthos* tawny-yellow, chestnut, auburn.



Xebec.—A xebec, a vessel once used by the pirates of the Barbary coast.

Xantippe (zăn tip' é). This is another form of *Xanthippe*. See *Xanthippe*.

xebec (zē' bek), *n.* A small three-masted vessel with lateen and square sails, and overhanging bow and stern, used for coasting voyages in the Mediterranean. (*F. chébec.*)

Altered from *chebec* (*F.*), *Span. xabeque*. (*modern jabeque.*)

xeno-, A prefix meaning having to do with strangers or guests. Another form is *xen-*. (*F. xéno-*.)

What are sometimes called by writers on Greek antiquities *xenia* (zen' í ál; zē' ri ál, *adj.*) relations are such as exist between a host and his guests, or between people of different nations. The process known as *xenogamy* (zē nog' á mi, *n.*), or cross-fertilization, is the fertilization of a flower by the pollen from a flower on another plant of the same species. A heavy gas present in small quantities in the air, first isolated by Sir William Ramsay in 1898, is known as *xenon* (zē' non; zen' on, *n.*).

Combining form of *Gr. xenos* guest, host, stranger.

xero-, A prefix meaning dry, parched. Another form is *xer-*. (*F. xéro-, xér-*)

The *xeranthemum* (zēr' ăn' thē mùm, *n.*) is better known as the everlasting flower. It has composite flowers, and is used for funeral wreaths. The cactus, ice-plant, and house-leek are all *xerophilous* (zēr of' i lús, *adj.*), that is, able to live in hot dry climates, and in places where there is very little moisture. Such a plant is termed a *xerophyte* (zēr' ó fit, *n.*).

Combining form of *Gr. xēros* dry, withered.

xipho-, A prefix meaning sword-like. Other forms are *xiph-* and *xiphi-*. (*F. xipho-, xiph-, xiphi-*.)

In anatomy, an organ that is sword-shaped is said to be *xiphoid* (zif' oid, *adj.*); *xiphoid appendage* (*n.*), *xiphoid cartilage* (*n.*), and *xiphoid process* (*n.*) are terms for the lower end of the breast-bone, or *xiphisternum* (zif i stēr' nùm, *n.*).

Combining form of *Gr. xiphos* sword.

xoanon (zō' á non), *n.* A primitive image or idol rudely carved out of wood or stone. *pl. xoana* (zō' á nà).

Gr., from *xein* to carve.

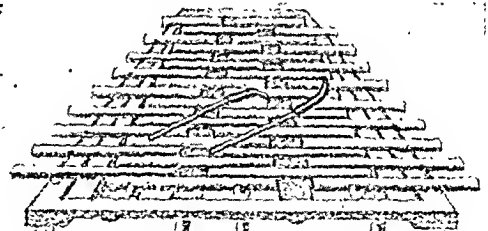
X-rays (eks' rāz). This is another name for the *Röntgen rays*. See *X*, *Röntgen rays*.

xyl-, A prefix meaning made from wood, or of the nature of wood. Another form is *xyl-*. (*F. xyl-, xyl-*.)

Xylem (zī' lēm, *n.*) is the substance in a tree which develops into wood. **Xylene** (zī' lēn, *n.*) or **xylol** (zī' lol, *n.*) is a colourless, inflammable liquid, similar to benzene, obtained from coal-tar or wood-tar. A decoction called *xylobalsamum* (zī ló bawl' sá mùm, *n.*) is made by boiling the dried twigs of the balm of Gilead tree.

A **xylocarp** (zī' ló karp, *n.*) is a hard, woody fruit, or a tree which bears such fruit, such a tree being a *xylocarpous* (zī ló kar' pús, *adj.*) tree.

A **xylograph** (zī' ló gráf, *n.*) is a wood-engraving, especially the woodcuts done by this process in the fifteenth century, or a print taken from a wood-block. The art of the *xylographer* (zī log' rá fēr, *n.*), that is, of wood-engraving, preceded that of printing from separate type. The earliest books not written by hand were *xylographic* (zī ló gráf' ik, *adj.*), that is, produced by *xylography* (zī log' rá fī, *n.*). In this process a piece of paper was rubbed against a block, on which a picture and words had been engraved in relief, and picked up colouring matter from the block.



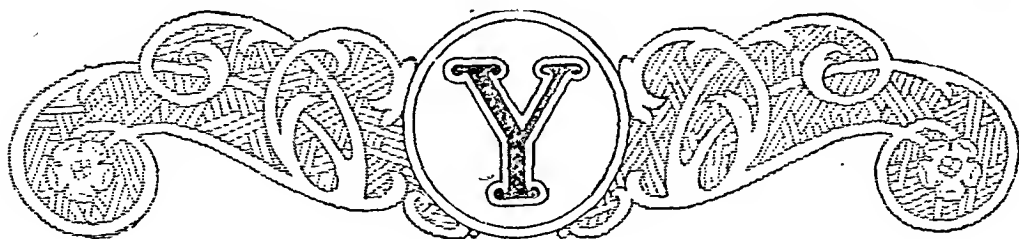
XYLOPHONE.—A diagram showing the arrangement of the note-bars of the xylophone.

The material sometimes named *xylonite* (zī' ló nīt, *n.*) is the same as *celluloid*. The *xylophone* (zī' ló fōn, *n.*) is a musical instrument consisting of a series of wooden bars, each tuned to a note of the musical scale.

Combining form of *Gr. xylon* wood.

xystus (zis' tús), *n.* In ancient Greece, a long covered portico or open court used as a practice-ground by the athletes; in ancient Rome, a garden walk or terrace. *pl. xysti* (zis' ti). (*F. xyste.*)

Gr. xyslos in same sense.



Y, y (wi). The twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet, and the twenty-second of the Latin. This is one of the four letters derived from the Greek *u*, or *ypsilon*, the others being *u*, *v*, and *w*. It is both a vowel and a consonant in English, but only a vowel in most of the languages which use it.

The Romans adopted *y* to express the Greek sound of *u*, which, like the French *u* and the German *ü*, was a thin *u* intermediate between *u* (oo) and *i* (ē). We have lost this sound in English, but the Anglo-Saxons had it, and spelt it *y*, as in *cyn*, kin. The name by which we still call the letter (wi, that is, ui) was originally an attempt to indicate this lost sound. When it changed into the sound of *i*, no distinction was made between *i* and *y*, and they were freely interchanged. Later, *y* came to be used instead of *i* chiefly at the end of words, as in *apply*, *dry* (cp. *appliance*, *drier*), and before *i*, as in *flying*. In very short words (except by, my) *ie* is used, as in *die*, *lie*, *pie*.

The consonant or semivowel *y* is really a form of *g*, which in Anglo-Saxon had before *e* or *i* a palatal sound something like *j*. This later passed into a softer spirant, the modern *y* (as in *yet*), with the mouth almost in the position of *i* (i, ē), but with a slight audible friction as the voice passed between the tongue and palate (cp. the other semivowel *w*). For this sound a variety of *g* was used which was open at the top, rather like 3. The next stage was to use the very similar letter *y*. So Anglo-Saxon *gēar*

has become *year*, and *geolu* *yellow*. In old writings we often find the and that written *y^e* and *y^t*. Here *y* is a corruption of the old letter for *th*, called *thorn*.

Y is the chemical symbol for yttrium, and in mathematics it represents the second unknown quantity.

It is the motor-car index letter for Somerset. **Y** is also the abbreviation for *year(s)*; *Yorkshire*, in *Y.L.I.*, *Yorkshire Light Infantry*; and *Young*, as in *Y.M.C.A.*, *Young Men's Christian Association*.

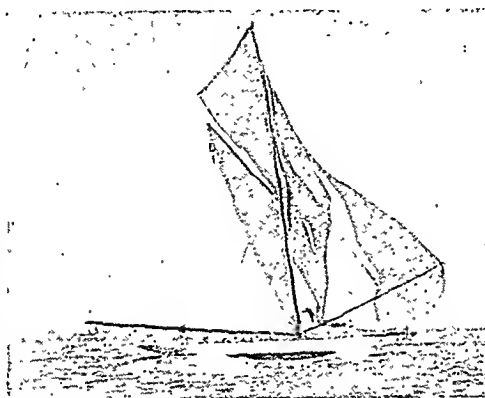
A **Y-shaped** (*adj.*) appliance or arrangement is called a **Y**. Surveyors use a **Y level** (*n.*), which is mounted on **Y's**. There are **Y cartilages** (*n.pl.*) in the human body, with three points of attachment. A **Y cross** (*n.*) is a figure on a chasuble. There are

several kinds of **Y moth** (*n.*) of the genus *Plusia*, with Y-shaped marks on the forewings, such as the silver Y or gamma moth. A **Y track** (*n.*) on a railway is a short track with two branches, which connect in opposite directions with another track.

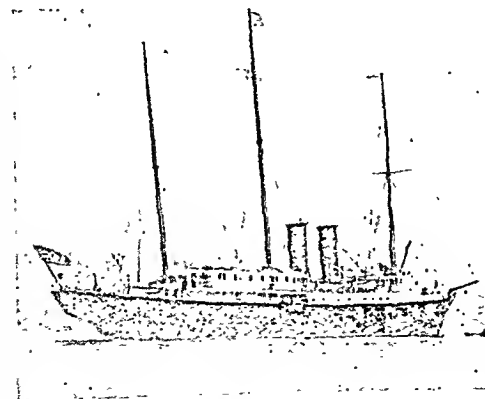
The further history of this letter will be found on page xx.

yacht (yot), *n.* A light fast-sailing vessel built and rigged for racing; a light vessel propelled by some means other than oars and used for cruises, pleasure-trips, etc.; a vessel of state used to convey royal personages or Government officials from one place to another. *v.i.* To cruise about or to race in a yacht. (*F. yacht.*)

A yacht may be so small that it can be sailed by a single yachtsman (yots' mán, *n.*) or yachswoman (yots' wum án, *n.*), or



Yacht.—A British sailing yacht of the 15 metre class in full sail.



Yacht.—The Norwegian royal steam yacht "Prins Olav" on the River Dart, Devonshire.

it may be a luxurious vessel with a large crew. Yachting races are held in the summer at Cowes and other places, and the yachtsmen, who probably all belong to a yachting-club (*n.*), display considerable yachtsmanship (*yots' mán ship, n.*), or skill in sailing a yacht. A delightful holiday may be spent in yachting (*yot' ing, n.*) either on the sea or on a broad expanse of river. A boat built on the graceful lines of a yacht may be described as yacht-built (*adj.*).

From Dutch *jaght* a ship for chasing (shortened for *jaghtschip*); cp. *G. jagd* chase, hunt.

yager (*yā' ger*). This is another form of jaeger. See jaeger. (*F. chasseur.*)

yah (*ya*), *inter.* An exclamation of derision or defiance.

Yahoo (*yá hoo'*), *n.* A brutal or very ill-mannered person.

This word was invented by Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) and occurs in his "Gulliver's Travels." The Dean there describes a kingdom where horses endowed with reason are the ruling race and are served by Yahoos, a degraded race of brutes in human form.

Yahveh (*ya' vā*). This is another spelling of Jahveh. See under Jah and Jehovah.

yak (*yāk*), *n.* The wild or grunting ox (*Bos grunniens*) of Central Asia; a domesticated species of this animal. (*F. yak, yack.*)



Yak.—The yak is a species of ox with short legs and a shaggy coat. It is found in Central Asia.

The yak is a long-haired ruminating animal found in Tibet and other very high parts of Central Asia. It is specially fitted for its cold dwelling-place by its shaggy coat, the long hairs of which hang from its shoulders, sides, and hips to the ground. The wild yak is generally black, but the domestic varieties are most commonly black and white; these are used for draught and for dairy purposes.

Tibetan *gyak*.

yam (*yām*), *n.* One of a number of climbing plants belonging to the genus

Dioscorea and grown in the West Indies, South Africa, and China for their long, thick roots, which are eaten as a vegetable; the edible root of these plants. (*F. igname.*)

The fleshy root of the yam is peeled and boiled or baked like a potato, and the flour is made into bread and pastry.

Port. *inhame*, Span *inhame*; cp. *F. igname*; further derivation obscure.

Yama (*ya' mǎ*), *n.* The Hindu god of the dead who judges the souls of the departed. (*F. Yama.*)

yamen (*ya' mèn*), *n.* The office or official residence of a Chinese mandarin; a department of the Chinese public service. Another form is *yamun* (*ya' mún*). (*F. yamen.*)

The Chinese Foreign Office was called the T'sung li yamen.

Chinese *ya* general's tent, *mun* gate.

yank [*1*] (*yāngk*), *v.t.* To jerk; to pull away sharply and unexpectedly; to twitch quickly. *n.* A sharp jerk or twitch. (*F. tirailleur; tiraillement.*)

A man seeing another about to step off the pavement in front of a heavy lorry might unceremoniously yank him out of the way of danger.

Probably American slang.

Yank [*2*] (*yāngk*). This is an abbreviation of Yankee. See Yankee.

Yankee (*yāng' kī*), *n.* An inhabitant of New England; a soldier or member of the Federal party during the Civil War (1861-65); loosely, any inhabitant of the United States. *adj.* Of or relating to the Yankees. (*F. Yankee.*)

In America the term Yankee is applied to an inhabitant of New England and sometimes to any Northerner, but some people in Europe speak of all Americans as Yankees. Yankee doodle (*n.*) is an old air, dating perhaps from the middle of the eighteenth century, which has been adopted as a national air of the United States.

Americans, like the English, have their own idioms and slang, and we may often use a yankeism (*yāng' kī izm, n.*), that

is, an American colloquial phrase, without realizing that it is not of national origin.

Perhaps *Yengees*, Indian corruption of *English*, or Dutch *Janke* little John

yap (*yāp*), *v.i.* To bark snappishly; to speak snappishly or irritably. *n.* A bark or remark of this kind. (*F. japper, glapir; glabissement.*)

Imitative word; applied especially to small dogs.

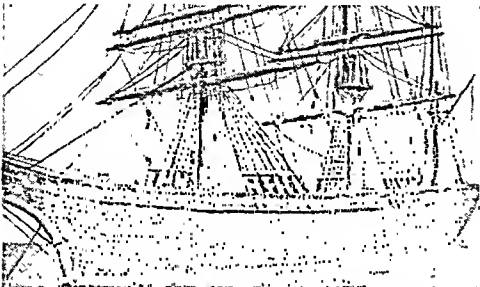
yapon (*ya' pòn*; *yā' pòn*), *n.* An evergreen shrub, *Ilex vomitoria*, growing in the extreme south of the United States.

the leaves of which are used medicinally by the Indians. Another form is yaupon (yaw' pôn). (F. *houx du Paraguay*.)

Origin doubtful, apparently comes from North Carolina.

yarborough (yar' bô rô), *n.* In bridge or whist, a hand that contains no card higher than a nine.

This hand is named after an Earl of Yarborough, who used to lay 1,000 to one against the possibility of being dealt such a hand.



Yard.—A sailing ship showing yards across the masts, with the sails furled on them.

yard [1] (yard), *n.* The British and American standard of length, three feet or thirty-six inches; the equivalent measure of area and volume; that which measures a yard; nautically, a long spar, almost cylindrical in shape and tapering towards each end from the middle, which is slung either horizontally or slantwise on a mast to support and extend a sail. (F. *yard*.)

The yard is supposed to have been originally a natural measure, varying with the length of the king's arm, but the British standard yard-to-day is the distance between two lines engraved on two gold plugs in a bronze bar, kept by the Board of Trade at Westminster. A plot of ground measuring twelve square yards is twelve yards long and twelve yards broad.

A draper uses a yard-measure (*n.*) to measure material, that is, either a yard-stick (*n.*), or a yard-tape (*n.*), marked off in feet and inches.

Each half of a ship's yard is known as a yard-arm (*n.*), and to man the yards is to place sailors at short intervals along the yards, as for the salute at reviews.

A.-S. *gyrd* stick, measuring rod; cp. G. *gerte*.

yard [2] (yard), *n.* A small piece of enclosed ground, especially one adjoining a house or other building; an enclosed piece of ground where some work or business is carried on or which is reserved for some special purpose. *v.t.* To confine or collect (cattle, etc.) in a yard. (F. *cour*, *parc*, *chantier*; *parquer*.)

A yard adjoining a house may be at the front, side, or back; it differs from a garden in that it is usually uncultivated and surrounded on all sides by walls and buildings. A dockyard, a graveyard and the courtyard

of an inn or castle are examples of yards or enclosed spaces reserved for a special use.

The manager of a railway goods yard is known as the yard-master (*n.*), and any man employed in the yard as a yard-man (*n.*). Coal-miners are paid according to the amount of coal they cut, and both this amount and the money received for the work are known as yardage (yard' ij, *n.*).

A.-S. *geard*; cp. Dutch *gaard*, G. *garten*, L. *hortus*. See garden, garth, gird [1].

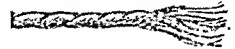
yarn (yarn), *n.* Any textile fibre prepared for weaving, knitting, rope-making, and similar operations; colloquially, a story of which the truth or accuracy is doubtful, especially a tale of adventure told by a sailor. *v.i.* To spin a yarn; to tell yarns. (F. *fil*, *conte*; *filer*, *conter*.)

Wool, cotton, silk, jute, and flax are spun into yarn in the first part of the manufacturing process. Sir John Millais' picture, "The Boyhood of Raleigh," shows the young explorer listening engrossed to a yarn spun by a sailor.

A.-S. *gearn*; cp. Dutch *garen*, G. *garn*.

yarrow (yăr' ô). This is another name for the milfoil. See milfoil.

A.-S. *gaerwe*; cp. Dutch *gerw*, G. *garbe*.



Yarn.—Yarn is loosely twisted string used for making rope.



Yashmak.—A Turkish woman wearing a yashmak, which hides the face from the eyes downwards.

yashmak (yăsh' māk), *n.* A double veil, which hides the face from the eyes downwards, worn by Mohammedan women in public. (F. *yachmak*.)

Liberal ideas have caused the yashmak to disappear in European Turkey, but it

is still worn generally by Mohammedan women in less progressive countries.

Arabic *yashmaq*.

yataghan (yāt' á gān), *n.* A dagger-like sword, with a double curved blade and no guard or cross-piece, used in Mohammedan countries. (F. *yatagan*.)

Turkish *yātāghan*.

yaupon (yaw' pōn). This is another form of yapon. See yapon.

yaw (yaw), *v.i.* Of a ship, to edge from side to side; to move unsteadily. *n.* A temporary deviation of a ship from her straight course; an unsteady motion of a ship. (F. *embardeur*; *embardeé*.)

Origin obscure; possibly akin to O. Norse *jaga* to flap or swing to and fro.

yawl [1] (yawl), *v.i.* To howl; to yell. *n.* A howl or yell. (F. *hurler*; *hurlement*.)

In some parts of the country a child or a dog that cries in a mournful strident way is said to yawl.

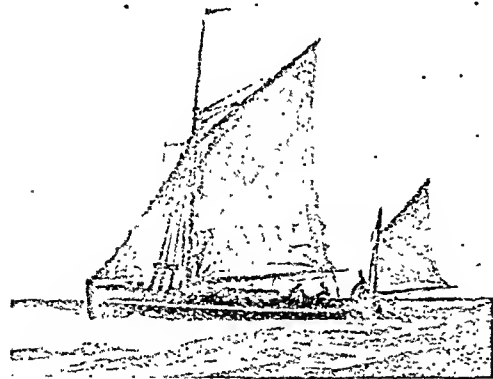
Imitative. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Bawl.

yawl [2] (yawl), *n.* A small ship's boat, especially a jolly-boat; a small sailing vessel having a main-mast rather far forward and a smaller jigger-mast far aft. (F. *vole*.)

Low G. *jolle*, or Dutch *jol*. See jolly-boat.



Yawn.—A lion indulging in a yawn after having eaten a good dinner.



Yawl.—A yawl sailing under a foresail, mainsail, and mizen.

yawn (yawn), *v.i.* To open the mouth wide, especially involuntarily through drowsiness, boredom, dullness, or fatigue; to gape; to stand, lie, or be wide open. *v.t.* To utter with a yawn. *n.* The act of yawning or gaping. (F. *bâiller*, *s'ouvrir largement*; *bâillement*.)

A yawn is infectious. If a person in a crowded tram-car yawns openly, within a few seconds four or five other people will also yawn. A hot, close atmosphere may make us speak yawningly (yawn' ing li, *adv.*). A traveller over mountains may find himself held up by a yawning (yawn' ing, *adj.*) abyss.

A.-S. *gīnian*; cp. M. Dutch *gēnen*, G. *gähnen*, O. Nor *e gina*, L. *hiāre*.

yaws (yawz), *n.pl.* This is another name for framboesia.

Possibly a native African word = raspberry; cp. synonymous *framboesia*.

yclept (i klept'), *adj.* Called, named, or styled.

This archaic word is sometimes used jocularly or for the sake of quaintness.

M.E. *ycleped*, A.-S. *geclypod*, p.p. of *cliptan* to call, name. The prefix *y-*, A.-S. *ge-* (cp. Dutch, G. *ge-*, Goth. *ga-*) was used in forming the p.p., verbal *n.*, and for other purposes, with no definite meaning. It survives in an altered form in *e-nough*, *a-ware*.

ye (yē; yè), *pron.*, second person *pl.* The nominative of *you*, used by poets and also colloquially instead of *you*. (F. *vous*.)

A.-S. *ge, gē*; cp. Dutch *gij*, G. *ihr*, Goth. *jus*, Gr. *hymeis*.

yea (yā), *adv.* Yes; indeed; truly; verily; but also; not only so. *n.* An acceptance; an affirmative; an affirmative vote; a person who votes in the affirmative. (F. *oui*, *en effet*, *vraiment*, *en vérité*, *et même*; *affirmation*, *vote affirmatif*.)

This is an older form of *yes* which we still come across in poetry. To-day it is often used rhetorically in the sense of "indeed" or "moreover" or to amplify what has gone before, as in the phrase "a period of prosperity, yea, of glorious prosperity."

A.-S. *gēa*; cp. Dutch and G. *ja*.

yeanning (yēn' ling), *n.* A young lamb; a kid. (F. *agneau*, *chevreau*.)

A.-S. *ge-ānian*; cp. E. *cwe*, L. *agnis* lamb.

year (yĕr; yĕr), *n.* The period of one revolution of the earth round the sun; a period of twelve months from January 1 to December 31; (*pl.*) age; old age; a long time. (F. *an, année.*)

The solar or tropical year, reckoned from one spring equinox to the next, is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 45½ seconds long; but the sidereal year, as measured between two successive moments at which the sun appears to be in the same position relatively to the fixed stars, is 20 minutes, 23 seconds longer. The first is used as the basis of the civil days, with an extra day added every fourth year, or leap year, as a 29th day of February. Every 400th year this extra day is omitted, to cancel a slight accumulated excess of time.

From time to time Mount Vesuvius, on the Bay of Naples, becomes active, but after one such eruption another may not occur for years, that is, for a very long time. People who are well on in years, that is, growing old, who live close to the mountain may not remember when the last eruption took place because at the time they were only a few years old.

We should become wiser year by year, that is, with every new year, or as the years go by. The expression **year of grace** (*n.*) means year of the Christian era, that is, what we call Anno Domini. The generators in a power-station run year in year out, that is, continuously through the year. A reference book published yearly (yĕr' li; yĕr' li, *adv.*), or every year, so as to keep information up to date, is called a **year-book** (*n.*); its publication is a **yearly** (*adj.*), or annual, occurrence.

A **year-long** (*adj.*) illness is one lasting a year. A sheep, cow, or horse is a **yearling** (yĕr' ling; yĕr' ling, *n.*) in its second year. A person interested in horse-racing, speaking of a yearling (*adj.*) colt, means one that is a year old, counting from January 1st of the year of its birth.

A.-S. *gē(a)r*; cp. Dutch *jaar*, G. *jahr*, O. Norse *ar*; akin to Gr. *hōros* season, L. Rus. *jar* spring.

yearn (yĕrn), *v.i.* To feel desire, pity, or tenderness (for, after, etc.). (F. *soupirer, aspirer, s'apitoyer, s'attendrir.*)

A mother yearns for news of her absent son when she has had no letters from him for months. She waits yearningly (yĕrn' ing li, *adv.*) for news of him. In Genesis (xliii, 30) we read that Joseph yearned upon his brother Benjamin. He had a yearning (yĕrn' ing, *n.*), or a yearning (*adj.*) desire, to see him.

A.-S. *giernan*; cp. O. Norse *girna*. SYN.: Desire, long, wish.

yeast (yĕst), *n.* A yellowish adhesive substance consisting of a mass of fungous cells germinated in contact with saccharine fluids. (F. *levure, levain.*)

Yeast converts the sugar of the liquids in which it grows into alcohol, and is used in the manufacture of beer and other

alcoholic beverages. It is also used in baking, the carbon dioxide gas produced causing the dough to rise.

A baking-powder which is used as a substitute for yeast is sometimes called **yeast-powder** (*n.*). The action of such a baking powder is purely chemical.

The **yeasty** (yĕst' i, *adj.*) mass which develops during fermentation may rise to the top or sink to the bottom of the fermenting liquor, the two varieties being known as top-yeast and bottom-yeast respectively. Anything of a frothy, unsubstantial, or superficial nature, or that causes some kind of ferment, may be described as yeasty. Yeastiness (yĕst' i nēs, *n.*) is the character or quality of being yeasty.

A.-S. *gist*; cp. Dutch *gest*, G. *gischt*; akin to Gr. *zein* to boil, seethe.

yelk (yelk). This is an unusual form of the word **yolk**. See **yolk**.

yell (yel), *v.i.* To shriek; to cry out with a loud, sharp, hideous, or inarticulate cry; to laugh uproariously. *v.t.* To utter or express thus. *n.* A cry of the above kind, uttered in rage, terror, agony, etc.; a characteristic shout, such as a savage's war-cry; in the United States and Canada, a distinctive cheer used by college students. (F. *hurler; hurlement.*)

A child who falls and is badly hurt may yell until the pain subsides. The yells of a crowd at an important football match can sometimes be heard miles away.

A.-S. *gellan*; cp. Dutch *gillen*, G. *gellen*. See **nightingale**. SYN.: *v.* and *n.* Cry, shout, shriek.



Yellow-hammer.—The yellow-hammer, a species of bunting. It is about the size of a sparrow.

yellow (yel' ō), *adj.* Of a hue like that of gold, mustard, sulphur, lemon, etc.; of the colour like that coming in the spectrum between orange and green; figuratively, jealous or suspicious. *n.* The colour between orange and green in the spectrum; a yellow paint or dye; a yellow butterfly or moth; (*pl.*) jaundice, especially in cattle

and horses. *v.t.* To colour yellow. *v.i.* To turn yellow. (F. *jaune*; *jaunir*.)

Yellow is the brightest of all colours except white. In painting, it is one of the three primary colours, used also in the three-colour process of printing. Jaundice yellows the skin and eyeballs; the leaves of trees yellow in the autumn. A yellow flag is flown by a vessel with infectious disease aboard.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, a cheap edition of a novel, usually bound in yellow paper, for light reading, was called a yellow-back (*n.*). Various birds, beasts, fishes, reptiles, and plants have the name of yellow-bill (*n.*), yellow-head (*n.*), yellow-belly (*n.*), yellow-legs (*n.*), yellow-poll (*n.*), yellow-rump (*n.*), yellow-seed (*n.*), etc., on account of their being yellow-billed (*adj.*), yellow-headed (*adj.*), etc.

By yellow-bird (*n.*) may be meant either the North American goldfinch, or the American yellow warbler, also called summer yellow-bird. The primrose, broom, gorse, and many other plants are yellow-blossomed (*adj.*), that is, bear yellow flowers.

A yellow-book (*n.*) corresponds to a British blue-book; it is an official report issued by the French or Chinese Government, and is so called because it usually has a yellow paper cover.

The yellow cartilage (*n.*) or yellow tissue (*n.*) of the body is elastic, tough cartilage or tissue. A yellow clay, coloured with oxide of iron, and called yellow earth (*n.*), or yellow ochre (*n.*), is used as a pigment.

The protozoa which cause yellow fever (*n.*), or yellow jack (*n.*), a dangerous fever prevalent in Central America, the West Indies, and tropical Africa, are carried by a species of mosquito. The disease is accompanied by jaundice, which turns the skin yellow.

The yellow-hammer (*n.*), or yellow-ammer (*n.*), is a species of bunting common in Britain, with a shortish tail and yellow and brown plumage. Its scientific name is *Emberiza citrinella*. The alloy of copper and zinc called yellow-metal (*n.*) is a brass containing a somewhat high proportion of zinc. It is also named Muntz metal.

Newspapers which report news sensationally are collectively termed the Yellow Press (*n.*).

The Chinese, Japanese, and the Mongols, all of whom have skins tinged with yellow, are sometimes called the yellow races (*n.pl.*). When we speak of the yellow peril (*n.*) we mean the danger that may arise if the Chinese and Japanese immigrate in

large numbers to countries inhabited by the white races.

The yellow-rattle (*n.*) is a wild plant with yellow flowers, the seeds of which rattle loosely in the capsule when ripe. The yellow-wort (*n.*) is a wild plant of the gentian family. Its flowers are used in dyeing and in medicine. A number of trees and shrubs are called yellow-wood (*n.*), from the yellow colour of their timber. Some yellow-woods, including fustic (*Machura tinctoria*), yield a yellow dye, and others, including members of the genus *Xanthoxylum*, are used in cabinet-work—their timber also being called yellow-wood.

Biliousness makes the complexion yellowish (yel' ō ish, *adj.*) or yellowy (yel' ō i, *adj.*), that is, somewhat yellow. Buttercups gleam yellowly (yel' ō li, *adv.*), that is, with a yellow colour, in the fields. Lemons and many apples and other fruits have yellowness (yel' ō nēs, *n.*), the quality of being yellow, when ripe.

A.-S. *geolu*; cp. Dutch *geel*, G. *gelb*; akin to L. *helvus* tawny, dun. See gall [2].

yelp (yelp), *v.i.* To give out a sharp cry, as a dog in fear, pain, or anticipation. *n.* Such a cry. (F. *glapir*; *glapissement*.)

A dog yelps with pain, and may yelp, too, when expecting a whipping. The yelps of delight or eagerness uttered by the animal when we unleash it for a run are of quite a different character.

A.-S. *gielpan* to brag; cp. Low G. *galpen*, Icel *gjalpa* to yelp.

yen (yen), *n.* The monetary unit of Japan. (F. *yen*.)

The yen is normally worth about two shillings. One hundred sen equal one yen. Gold pieces of five, ten, and twenty yen are coined. The word is unchanged in the plural.

Japanese, from Chinese *yüan* round, circle, dollar.



Yeomen of the Guard. — Yeomen of the Guard saluting the colour at the opening of the Houses of Parliament.

yeoman (yō' mán), *n.* A small land-owner; a farmer; a member of a body of volunteer cavalry. (F. *yeoman*, *fermier* *propriétaire*, *cavalier des milices nationales*.)

Formerly, yeoman meant a freeholder of land worth £2 per annum, who was qualified to serve on a jury and to vote in various ways. Later, tenant farmers, as well as those farming their own land, came to be called yeomen. Finally, the word was used to describe that class intermediate between the labourer or artisan and the gentry.

So noted was the yeoman for his sturdiness and honesty that to-day a man who gives faithful and hearty service is said to perform yeoman or yeoman's service.

A Yeoman of the Guard (*n.*) is one of a royal bodyguard of veteran soldiers (founded 1485), now having duties of a ceremonial nature in the royal household. In the Navy, a petty officer in charge of signalling is known as a yeoman of signals. Yeomen, or small landowners, etc., collectively are sometimes termed the yeomanry (*yō' mǎn ri, n.*), a name specially given to a body of volunteer cavalry, originally consisting mainly of such yeomen, which was raised in the late eighteenth century. Regiments of yeomanry attached to various counties remained as part of Britain's second line of defence, and were absorbed, in 1907, into the Territorial Force.

M.E. *yoman*, perhaps = *young man*, or from A.-S. *gēa* village, and *man*; cp. O. Frisian *gaman*. **yerba** (*yēr' bā, n.*) Maté, Paraguay tea. See maté. (*F. maté.*)

Span. = herb; shortened from *yerba maté* the maté herb.

yes (*yes, adv.*) Expressing affirmation, agreement, or consent; it is true; it is so; it is as I have said; as you say; your wish or order will be obeyed; (in answer to a call or summons), I am here; I hear; I am attending to you. *n.* An affirmative reply; the word "yes." *pl. yeses* (*yes' ez*). (*F. oui, oui-da, certes; affirmation, oui.*)

Yes is used as an affirmative sentence, equivalent to "It is so," "It is true," "It will be done," etc. "Yes?" as a question may mean "I am listening, or attending. What is it you want?" "What else have you to tell me?" "Indeed?" A taciturn man says little more than "Yes" or "no." To say "yes" to a request is to agree to it.

A.-S. *gēse*, probably = *gēa* yea *sī* let it be. ANT.: *adv.* and *n.* No.

yesterday (*yes' tēr dā, n.*) The day before to-day; the day just past. *adv.* On or during yesterday. (*F. hier.*)

Wordsworth, in "The Excursion," describes someone as "a man . . . of cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows." Antony, in Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" (iii, 2), says:

But yesterday the word of Caesar might
Have stood against the world; now lies he
there,

And none so poor to do him reverence.

In poetry, *yester-morn* (*yes' tēr mörn, n. and adv.*) is used for yesterday morning; *yester-night* (*yes' tēr nīt, n. and adv.*) for last night, and *yester-year* (*yes' tēr yēr, n. and adv.*) for last year. *Yestreen* (*yes trēn, n. and adv.*), now used chiefly in poetry and poetical writing, means yesterday evening.

A.-S. *geostran daeg* (day), from *geostra*, akin to Dutch *gisteren*, G. *gestern*, L. *hesternus*.

yet (*yet, adv.*) Up to this or to that time; as late as now or then; still; hitherto; besides; further; in addition; so far; by this or that time; eventually; in the near future; before all is over; (with comparative) even; at any rate; nevertheless. *conj.* Nevertheless; however; but; notwithstanding; but still. (*F. encore, jusqu'à présent, jusqu'ici, d'ailleurs, toutefois; néanmoins, pourtant.*)

A brief generation ago the air was yet unconquered, and man had not yet learned to fly in aeroplanes. Though much has been accomplished, aerial navigation is yet fraught with danger and uncertainty. The elephant of to-day is a mighty beast, but those of prehistoric times were yet larger animals.

In John (xx) we read that Mary Magdalene went early to the sepulchre "when it was yet dark." She called Peter and the "disciple whom Jesus loved." The latter came first to the grave and looked in and "saw the linen clothes lying; yet went he not in." To Thomas, doubting, the risen Christ said "blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed."

A.-S. *giet*; cp. O. Frisian *ieta*, G. *jetzt* now. SYN.: *adv.* Further, hitherto, nevertheless, still. *conj.* But, however, nevertheless, notwithstanding.



Yew.—The yew, or yew-tree. The long-bows of England were made of wood of the yew.

yew (*ū, n.*) A slow-growing, dark-leaved, evergreen tree, belonging to the genus *Taxus*, especially *T. baccata*; the wood of the yew, especially as a material for bows; a bow of this wood; a branch or spray of yew as a symbol of mourning. (*F. if.*)

The yew, or yew-tree (*n.*), yields a choice cabinet wood; but is more famous as the tree which supplied the wood for the English long-bow. For many centuries the yew has been planted in graveyards. The stiff needles of the feathery leaves are poisonous, so also are the seeds, golden in colour, which are contained in the pulpy scarlet fruit. The Irish yew (*T. fastigiata*) has a more erect growth.

A.-S. *iw*; cp. G. *eibe*, O. Norse *y-r*.

Yggdrasil (ig' drá sil), *n.* In Norse mythology, the great ash-tree which bore up the universe and united earth, heaven, and hell with its roots and branches. Another form is *Ygdrasil* (ig' drá sil).

Yggdrasil, according to the legend, covered the whole earth with its boughs. One of its three roots reached to the realm of the gods and was guarded by the Fates; another reached to the well of wisdom, and a third to the realms of death, where it was gnawed by the spirits of darkness.

O. Norse *ask-r Yg(g)drasils* ash of the horse (*drasil-l*) of *Ygg*, that is, Odin.

Yiddish (yid' ish), *n.* A dialect or modified form of German used by German and other Jews. *adj.* Of, relating to, or expressed in this. (F. *judéo-allemand*.)

Yiddish is written in Hebrew characters; it consists very largely of German and Polish words, and of Hebrew ones which have been Germanized.

Corruption of G. *jüdisch* Jewish.

put; return. (F. *produire, rapporter, céder, accorder*; *porter fruit, se soumettre*; *produit, rapport*.)

A farmer hopes to secure a good yield from the seed he sows; a business man hopes that his investments will yield a high rate of interest. When, during the Franco-German War of 1870, Metz yielded to the Germans, nearly 180,000 officers and men yielded up their arms and were made prisoners of war. For yielding up this fortress and garrison, Marshal Bazaine was tried and sentenced to death. The sentence was reduced to one of twenty years' imprisonment, but the marshal escaped within a year and fled across the frontier. A yielding (*yeld' ing, adj.*) substance is one not stiff or rigid, which yields, or gives way to pressure yieldingly (*yeld' ing li, adv.*). In the disease called rickets the bones of the limbs are soft and yielding, and tend to become distorted. It is a blow to one's pride to be obliged to yield pride of place to another, but a boy at the head of his form who neglects his lessons must expect to yield up his coveted position.

A.-S. *gieldan* to pay; cp. Dutch *gelden*, G. *gelten* to be worth. *SVN.*: *v.* Bear, concede, produce, submit, surrender. *ANT.*: *v.* Deny, resist, struggle.

ylang-ylang (ē' lāng ē' lāng; i lāng' i lāng), *n.* A Malayan tree (*Canarium odoratum*) with very fragrant flowers; a perfume distilled from its flowers. Other forms include *ihlang-ihlang* (ē' lāng ē' lāng; i lāng' i lāng).

Native name *ālang-ilang*, in the Philippines.

Y level (wi' lev èl). For this word, and **Y moth**, see *under Y*.

Ynca (ing' kà). This is another form of **Inca**. See **Inca**.

yodel (yō' dl), *v.i.* To sing, or make melodious shouting sounds, by rapidly alternating the natural and the falsetto voice. *v.t.* To sing (a song, etc.) or shout (a call, etc.) in this manner. *n.* A song or refrain sung in this way; a yodelling call; a contest or competition in yodelling. Another spelling is **jodel** (yō' dl).

The mountaineers of Switzerland and Tyrol use the peculiar method of singing known as yodelling, when rendering their national songs, which have many high notes that can be produced only with a falsetto voice. Yodels, or competitions in yodelling are held with great ceremony in those countries, and the winning yodeller (*yōd' lër, n.*) is highly esteemed.

G. *jodeln* to utter the syllable *jo*.

yoga (yō' gā), *n.* A system of Hindu philosophy which employs meditation and asceticism. (F. *yoga*.)



Yield.—A typical pumpkin field in Lithuania, showing a yield of monster pumpkins.

yield (yēld), *v.t.* To produce, bear, or bring forth as fruit or result; to give in return for work carried out or money invested, etc.; to deliver up; to surrender; to relinquish; to give; to resign; to concede; to grant. *v.i.* To produce, bear, or bring forth (well, etc.); to repay labour in cultivation (well, etc.); to give way; to submit; to surrender; to give place or precedence (to); to make submission (to); to admit inferiority (to); *n.* That which is yielded or produced; out-

By the practice of yoga, which involves the mortification of the body and long meditations on the central truths, the *yogi* (yō' gi, *n.*), or devotee of this philosophy, hopes to effect the union of his soul with the universal Spirit. The philosophy or practice of yoga is also called *yogism* (yō' gizm, *n.*).

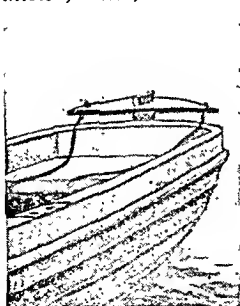
Hindi, from Sansk. *yuga-m* union; cp. E. *yoke*.

yo-heave-ho (yō hēv hō'), *inter.* A cry used by sailors while heaving the anchor, etc.

Cries such as this and *yoho* (yō hō', *inter.*) go with a swing, and help sailors hauling on a rope to heave or pull together.

yoicks (yoiks), *inter.* and *n.* A fox-hunter's cry to urge on hounds; an exclamation of excitement or triumph. *v.i.* To cry yoicks. *v.t.* To urge on (hounds) with this cry. Another form of the verb is *yoick* (yoick).

yoke (yōk), *n.* A wooden bar or frame passing over the necks of a pair of oxen, and fastening them to a plough or vehicle to be drawn; anything resembling this in shape or function; a bond; a link; a tie; bondage; servitude; domination; a pair of oxen or other draught animals yoked together; a bar shaped to fit a person's shoulders, used to carry pails hanging from its ends; the beam on which a bell swings; the cross-bar of a rudder, moved by ropes; a separately made part of a garment, fitting the shoulders or hips, from which the rest is suspended. *v.t.* To harness with a yoke; to couple; to join; to unite; to enslave. *v.i.* To go or work together (well, etc.). (F. *joug*, *lien*, *esclavage*, *attelage*, *barre de gouvernail*; *atteler*, *unir*, *asservir*; *s'accorder*.)

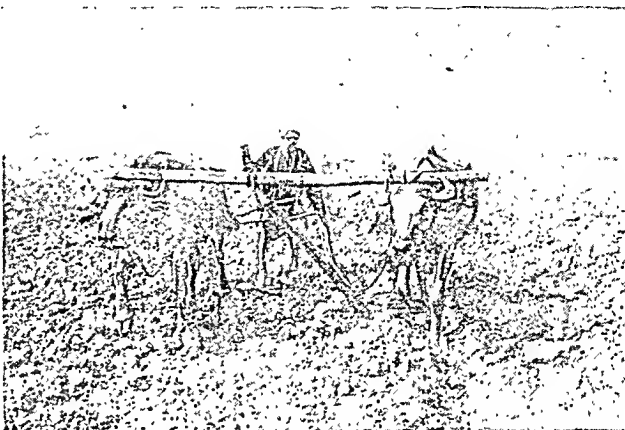


Yoke.—A shaped steering bar called a yoke.

of an uplifted yoke, or of two upright spears with a third spear tied horizontally across them. To pass under the yoke was a symbol of enslavement. To-day we still speak of a land groaning under the foreign yoke, that is, domination by a foreign oppressor.

A married couple are said to be yoked or linked together, and each of the pair is sometimes said to be yoke-mate (*n.*) to the other. They are united by the yoke of mutual affection. A yoke of land formerly denoted the area that a yoke of oxen could plough in a day.

A yoke-bone (*n.*) is a cheek-bone; a yoke-fellow (*n.*) is a person closely associated with one in work, etc. When the rudder of



Yoke.—An Egyptian ploughing his land. The plough is being drawn by a pair of oxen which are harnessed to it by means of a yoke.

a rowing-boat is fixed some distance behind the rear seat it is worked by two ropes, each called a yoke-line (*n.*), or yoke-rope (*n.*), attached to the ends of a yoke on the rudder-head.

A.-S. *geoc*, Dutch *juk*, G. *joch*; cp. L. *jugum* (*jungere* to join), Gr. *zygon*. See *yoga*. *SYN.*: *n.* Bondage, servitude, tie. *v.* Couple, unite.

yokel (yō' kél), *n.* A country bumpkin; a rustic. (F. *rustre*, *campagnard*.)

Possibly from *yoke*, thus meaning ploughman, one who drives a yoke of oxen.

yolk (yōk), *n.* The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus; the oily secretion of the sheep's skin. Another form, now seldom used, is *yelk* (yelk). (F. *jaune d'œuf*, *vitellus*, *suint*.)

The yolk of an egg is that part which contains the living germ, together with a quantity of food material on which the young bird or other animal lives when it first begins to grow from the germ. The yolk is contained in a thin, membranous bag or sac, called the yolk-sac (yōk' sāk, *n.*). Yolke (yōkt, *adj.*), used generally in combination, means containing a yolk, as in double-yolke, large-yolke. Yolky (yōk' i, *adj.*) means abounding in yolk. This word is used also of a fleece, the hairs of which are covered with yolk, the sebaceous secretion from the skin of the sheep.

A.-S. *geolca*, from *geolu* yellow.

yon (yon), *adj.* and *adv.* Yonder. *pron.* That person, place, or thing yonder. (F. *là-bas*, *cehùi là*, *ce là*.)

Yon is now used mainly in poetical language, and as a dialect and Scottish word.

A.-S. *geon*; cp. G. *jeuer*, O. Nor-e *en-n* that.

yonder (yon' dër), *adj.* Situated over there; being at a distance, but within view; situated in the direction towards which one is looking or pointing. *adv.* At or in that place; over there; in or towards the direction looked at or indicated. (F. *ce là, là bas, dans le lointain.*)

Yonder tree is the one yonder, towards which we look or point. Speaking of a boggy meadow, one might say: "Here the ground is firm, but yonder one sinks to the ankle in mud and water."

From *yon* and suffix of direction *-der* = *-ther*.

yore (yör), *n.* Long ago; old times. (F. *autan, temps jadis, autrefois.*)

This is an old-fashioned word now met with only in the phrase "of yore," meaning formerly, in old days, or of old times. Poets and painters often endeavour to depict for us the days of yore.

A.-S. *gëara* formerly, perhaps gen. pl. of *gëar* year, used as *adv.*

yorker (yörk' ér), *n.* In cricket, a ball bowled so as to pitch within three or four feet of the wicket, and immediately in front of the block.

A yorker may be medium or fast in speed. It is perhaps so called because a member of a Yorkshire team was the first to bowl such balls. Another suggestion is that the word is a variant of jerk—"yahk" in Yorkshire dialect—from the idea of pulling out by the roots. In a yorker the ball hits the stumps low down, near the roots. To york (yörk, *v.t.*) a batsman is to bowl him out with a yorker, and to york a stump or the wicket is to strike it with a yorker.

Yorkist (yörk' ist), *adj.* Of or relating to the family descended from Edmund, Duke of York, son of Edward III, or the White Rose party which supported it in the Wars of the Roses. *n.* A member or adherent of this house or party. (F. *yorkiste; partisan de la maison d'York.*)

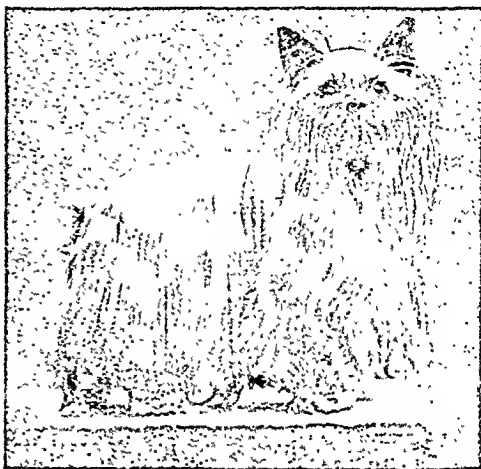
The House of York occupied the English throne from 1461 to 1485. The Wars of the Roses (1455-85) were fought between the Yorkists, who took for their badge the white rose, and the Lancastrians, whose emblem was the red rose. The Yorkist party was defeated at the battle of Bosworth, Richard III being killed, and Henry VII, the first of the Tudor line, came to the throne. By his marriage to the daughter of Edward IV, Henry shortly afterwards united the claims of both houses.

Yorkshire (yörk' shir), *adj.* Of or derived from Yorkshire, a county in the north-east of England. (F. *d'York.*)

Yorkshire is the largest county in England, having an area of over 6,000 square miles. It has great mineral deposits, and there are wide areas given over mainly to agriculture.

Its industries include the manufacture of textiles, cutlery, heavy iron goods, the raising of coal, and the smelting of iron.

The adjective is used to describe a number of things made or grown in Yorkshire. Yorkshire flannel (*n.*) is a flannel made of undyed wool. A Yorkshire terrier (*n.*) is a breed of toy terrier derived from the Scotch terrier. It resembles the Skye terrier, but is rather smaller, and has a silkier coat. Yorkshire pudding (*n.*) is a batter pudding which is baked under the meat, and Yorkshire pie (*n.*) is a meat or game pie which is baked in a raised crust. A kind of stone used in polishing marble is known as Yorkshire grit (*n.*).



Yorkshire terrier.—The Yorkshire terrier, a small terrier with a long silky coat.

you (ü; yu). *Second personal pronoun singular and plural.* The person or persons addressed; (indefinite) one, anyone, or people. *possessive case*, your (ür; yür; yör) and yours (ürz; yürz; yörz). (F. *vous, on.*)

In English, as in several other languages, "thou," the singular form of the second personal pronoun, is seldom used, and the plural pronoun "you" with a plural verb does duty for both numbers. In greeting one person we say "How are you?" and in addressing a number we say "you." The word is now rarely employed reflexively in place of "yourself," but this sense still lingers in such phrases as "sit you down!" or "get you gone!" sometimes met with. In its indefinite use the word is common, as in "You never know," "What can you say?" "You never can tell," etc.

A.-S. *ēow* acc. and dative of *gē* ye, which it has practically ousted from ordinary use.

young (yüng), *adj.* Being in an early stage of life, growth, or existence; of recent origin; newly formed; not yet old; youthful; vigorous; fresh; inexperienced; immature. Comparative younger (yüng' gër), superlative youngest (yüng' gèst).

n.pl. Offspring, especially of animals. (F. *jeune*; *petits*.)

A cat is most attentive to its young, and guards the tiny kittens from any danger. Puppies and other young animals are very interesting to observe. The young of many birds are without feathers when hatched. The young growth of a plant may be recognized by its fresher colouring and more pliant nature. During the forenoon we say the day is young.

In the regulations which govern factories and workshops a young person means a boy or girl under the age of 18, one under 14 being classed as a child. Many institutions exist for the care of the young and the protection of young people from moral or physical dangers.

A society, club, or board of directors is sometimes strengthened by the introduction of young blood, that is, by the admission of new and younger members. The names Young England, Young Ireland, Young Italy, Young Turks, etc., have been given at different times to political parties of younger people anxious to advance with the times, to reform abuses, and to try new methods of government.

A person or thing is youngish (yŭng' ish, *adj.*) if rather young—young rather than old. A young person or animal is poetically called a youngling (yŭng' ling, *n.*). By youngness (yŭng' nēs, *n.*) we mean the state or quality of being young, which in the case of human beings is called youth. A youngster (yŭng' stēr, *n.*) is a young fellow, a lad, a child, or even a young animal.

A.-S. *geong*; cp. Dutch *jong*, G. *jung*, L. *juvenis* young, *juvencus* young bull. *SYN.*: *adj.* Inexperienced, juvenile, new, vigorous, youthful. *ANT.*: *adj.* Aged, mature, old, senile, sophisticated.

younger (yŭng' kēr), *n.* A youth; a youngster.

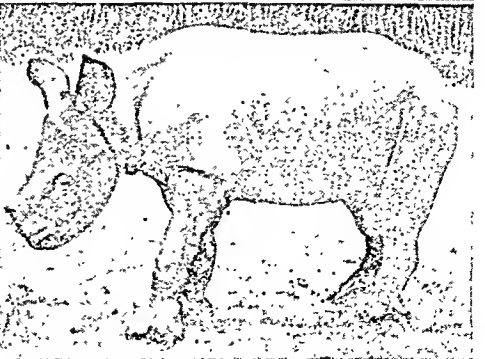
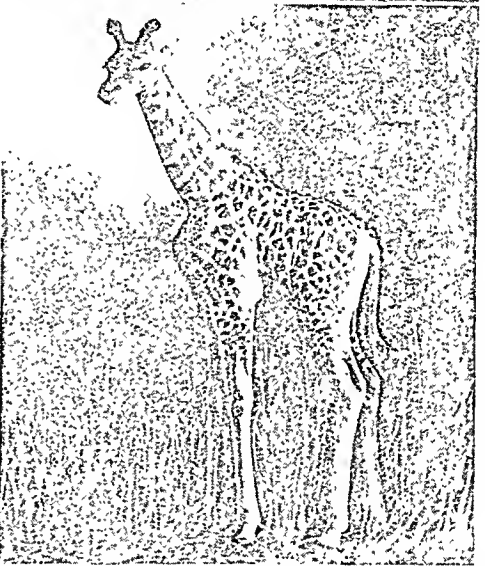
This word, formerly applied to a fashionable young man, is now used colloquially for a youngster.

Dutch *jonkheer*, cp. G. *junker*.

your (ūr; yŭr; yċr), *adj.* Of or belonging to you; spoken of or by you; done by or to you. (F. *vôtre*, *à vous*.)

Your hat is the one belonging to you; your dog knows your voice; your mistake is a blunder you make; your misfortune is one which happens to you. Your word (or promise) should be your bond; your words are those you utter. Used indefinitely, your sometimes has a sense of disparagement. Your expert is not always so clever as he pretends to be.

Your is used only in an attributive sense. It becomes yours (ŭrz; yŭrz; yōrz, *adj.*) when used predicatively, as in the sentences "Here are two umbrellas, which of them is yours?" "It is yours if you care to keep it." Yours is used as an adjective in the



Young.—Young barn owls, as yet only clothed in down, but having their claws well developed, giving promise of their future prowess as birds of prey (top); a young giraffe, one of the most precocious of young animals, for it can trot by the side of its mother when only three days old; and (bottom) an African rhinoceros, three and a half months old.

expressions "Yours faithfully," "Yours obediently," "Yours truly," etc., with which we end letters. It here means "at your service."

As a pronoun yours means the thing or things belonging to you. "You and yours" stands for you and your family. Friends of yours are those belonging to you; sayings of yours are those uttered by you. "Yours of the 20th" means your letter of that date.

The pronoun yourself (*ür self'*; *yür self'*; *yör self'*)—*pl.* yourselves (*ür selvz'*; *yür selvz'*; *yör selvz'*)—is employed reflexively in "take care not to hurt yourself." But in "you will do it yourself" it has the meaning of "you and no one else." In "by yourself" it means "alone" or "without help." In "you don't look quite yourself to-day" it signifies "in your usual health or normal state."

A.-S. *ēower* gen. of *gē* *ye*; cp. G. *euer*.

youth (*üth*), *n.* The state or condition of being young; adolescence; early times; the period of life between childhood and manhood or womanhood; the attributes characteristic of this period; inexperience; weakness; freshness; vigour; enthusiasm; a young man; (*pl.*) youths (*üthz*); young men and women collectively. (F. *jeunesse*, *jeune homme*, *jeunes gens*.)

Youth, the time of a boy's or girl's growth and development, both mental and physical, is a period of enthusiasm and vigour. It is also one during which youth has much to learn and prove by experience—a time of weakness and vulnerability. The rashness and thoughtlessness of youth are proverbial.

A youth is a young fellow between about 16 and 21 years of age. The youth of a nation comprises its young men and women; the youth of a movement is the time of its youth, or early development. Yugo-Slavia is a youthful (*üth' fül*, *adj.*) nation, created by treaty after the World War (1914-18).

Many no longer young preserve an appearance of youth, and others retain a youthfulness (*üth' fül nés*, *n.*) of spirit—

they live and act youthfully (*üth' fül li*, *adv.*), or as young people might do.

A.-S. *geoguth*, from *young*; cp. G. *jugend*, L. *juventus*. SYN.: juvenility, *lad.* ANT.: Age.

yowl (*youl*). This is another form of *yawl*. See *yawl* [1].

ytterbium (*i tēr' bi ün*), *n.* A rare metallic element found in gadolinite, etc. (F. *ytterbium*.)

Ytterbium closely resembles yttrium (*it' ri ün*, *n.*), another rare metallic element. Yttrium also is procured from gadolinite, and from other rare earths, and can be separated only with extreme difficulty from such yttriferous (*i trif' ér üs*, *adj.*) ores, or ores containing the elements in question. Yttria (*it' ri ä*, *n.*) is a natural peroxide of yttrium.

From Ytterby in Sweden (where found) and -ium.

yuca (*yoo' ká*), *n.* Cassava. (F. *cassave*.) Span. See *yucca*.

yucca (*yük' ä*), *n.* A genus of evergreen plants belonging to the order Liliaceae. (F. *yucca*.)

The yuccas are found in the hotter parts of North America and also in Central America. The plant bears a crown of long, stiff, pointed leaves, from the centre of which rises a long cluster or panicle of bell-shaped flowers—white, whitish-green, or cream-coloured.

Span. *yuca*, of Carib origin.

yuga (*yoo' gá*), *n.* Any one of the four ages or cycles into which the Hindu religious writings

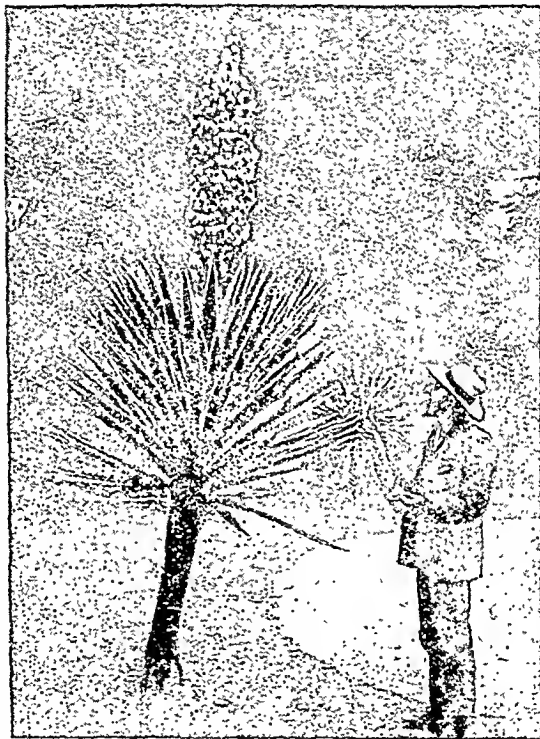
divide the duration of the world; the period covered by the four ages.

Hindi *yug*, Sansk. *yugā*-age of the world, era. **yule** (*yool*), *n.* Christmas time; the Christmas festival. (F. *noël*.)

Formerly at yule, or yule-tide (*n.*), it was the custom to burn on the fire a large log called a yule-log (*n.*). This was cut, dragged home, and burned with much ceremony on Christmas eve. This word yule is archaic, except in Scotland and the north of England.

A.-S. *geol*, *gehol*; cp. O. Norse *jöl*. SYN.: Christmas.

ywis (*i wis'*). This is another form of *iwis*. See *iwis*.



Yucca.—The yucca, an evergreen plant, some species of which are grown in Britain.



Z, z (zed). The twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet, and the twenty-third and last of the Latin. In early Latin, as in early Greek, it was the seventh letter, but, not being required in Latin, was replaced by *g*. At a later date, when a letter was needed for the Greek *z* in words borrowed by Latin from that language, it was restored and placed at the end of the alphabet.

The name *zed* is ultimately derived from the Greek *zēta*. The letter was formerly often called *izzard*. In the U.S.A. it is called *zee*. In English, as in Greek and Latin, *z* is normally a voiced or sonant sibilant, corresponding to the voiceless or surd *s*. It is mainly used in learned words, especially words of Greek origin.

The letter became common in English through Old French. The Anglo-Saxons had used *s* for the *z* sound, as in *risan* to rise. In some words we can still use either *s* or *z*, as in *realise* or *realize*, *Elisabeth* or *Elizabeth*, *Sion* or *Zion*.

In Late Latin *z* was often pronounced *dz*, which in Old French was spelt *j*. Thus from the Latin *zēlosus* we have the earlier form *jealous* and the later *zealous*. In Italian *z* = *ts* and *dz*. Thus among words borrowed from Italian we have *zucchetta* (*tsu ket' à*) and *mezzo* (*med' zō*). In words from the German we keep the German sound *ts*, as in *zeitgeist*, *zollverein*, *Zwinglian* (*tsit' gist*, *tsol' fè rin*, *tsving' gli àn*).

In English words in which an unaccented *u* follows *z*, the latter often has the sound *zh* (voiced *sh*), as in *azure*, *seizure* (*azh' ùr*, *sēzh' ùr*). In Scottish proper names the old palatal *g* or consonantal *y* is sometimes written *z*, merely because the two letters were similar in appearance. Examples are *Gilzean* (*gil' yàn*), *Cadzow* (*kād' yō*).

The phrase from *A* to *Z* means from beginning to end. Cp. *alpha* and *omega*. In magnetism, *z* is the symbol for reluctance,

and in mathematics for the third unknown quantity. It is the abbreviation for Zoological, as in F.Z.S. Fellow of the Zoological Society. An account of the origin of this letter will be found on page xx.

Zabian (*zā' bi àn*). This is another form of Sabian. See Sabian.

zaffre (*zāf' èr*), *n.* An impure oxide of cobalt. Other forms include *zaffer* (*zāf' èr*).

(*F. safre.*)

Zaffre is used to make the pigment known as cobalt-blue and is employed also in enamelling and painting on glass, etc.

From *F. zafre*, *safre* (*Ital. zaffera*, *Span. zafre*, *G. zaffer*), said to be of Arabic origin; otherwise to be a corruption of *sap-phire*.

zany (*zā' nì*), *n.* A buffoon; a simpleton, a foolish person; one who is half-witted. (*F. zanti.*)

In old theatrical entertainments in Italy there was sometimes an assistant clown whose duty it was to burlesque or imitate in a ridiculous manner the actions of his principal. Nowadays the word is used sometimes of a foolish jester or a simpleton.

From *Zani* Venetian form of *Gianni* = *Giovanni* John, name of clownish servant in old Italian farces.

zapotilla (*zāp ó til' à*). This is another spelling of *sapodilla*. See *sapodilla*.

zaptieh (*zāp' ti ā*), *n.* A Turkish policeman. (*F. zaptiè.*) Turkish, from Arabic *daft* regulation.

Zarathustrian (*zar à thus' tri àn*). This is another form of Zoroastrian. See Zoroastrian.

zaratite (*za' rà tit*), *n.* A

hydrous carbonate of nickel, which usually occurs as a vitreous, emerald-green incrustation. (*F. zaratite*, *texasite*.)

From *Span. zaratilla*, named after *Señor Zarate*, with suffix *-ite*.

zareba (*zà rē' bà*), *n.* A stockade, hedge, or other enclosure to protect a camp or village in the Sudan. (*F. zaréba.*)

Arabic *zarība* pen.



Zaptieh.—A zaptieh native Turkish policeman, standing at attention.

zeal (zél), *n.* Ardour, fervour, or earnest endeavour to advance a cause or achieve an object. (F. *zèle*, *ardeur*, *enthousiasme*.)

Paul, the apostle, before his conversion, showed great zeal or ardour in persecuting the followers of Christ. Later his zealousness (zel' ús nês, *n.*) in converting Jews to Christianity was unbounded. Speaking of his own early life as a Jew, he says that he was zealous (zel' ús, *adj.*) towards God (Acts xxii, 3).

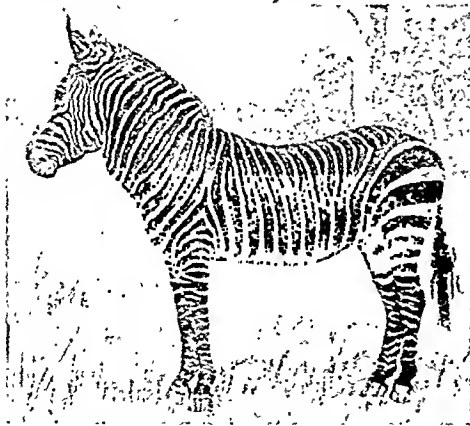
Our voluntary hospitals depend on the zeal of many who give their services freely as physicians or surgeons, and a host of others who zealously (zel' ús li, *adj.*) collect funds for these institutions.

Any one who engages zealously in a cause and works strenuously for it may be described as a zealot (zel' ôt, *n.*), but the word also means a fanatical adherent or partisan. Zealotry (zel' ô tri, *n.*) means bigoted partisanship. The name of Zealots was borne by a Jewish sect which resisted the Romans in the first century A.D.

From O.F. *zele* through L. from Gr. *zêlos* rivalry, zeal. SYN.: Ardour, devotion, fervour. ANT.: Apathy, coolness, indifference.

zebec (zê' bek). This and zebeck (zê' bek) are forms of xebec. See xebec.

zebra (zê' brá), *n.* A hooved mammal (*Equus zebra*) or an allied species, related and resembling the ass, boldly marked with black stripes on a whitish ground. (F. *zèbre*.)



Zebra.—The zebra, a hooved animal resembling the ass, which is found in South Africa.

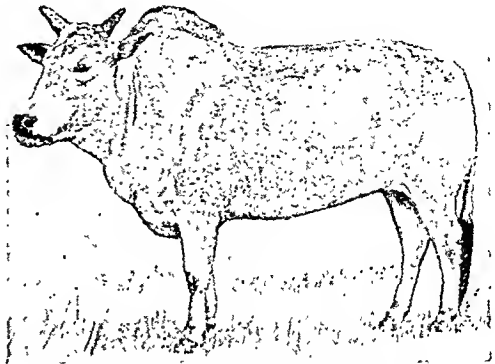
The zebra is found in South Africa. There are three surviving species—*Equus zebra*, *E. Burchelli*; and *E. Grevyi*—of which several varieties exist, but all are becoming very rare. Zebras are swift of foot, shy, keen scented, and very difficult to tame.

Various other animals marked with stripes are named after the zebra, including the zebra-antelope (*n.*), the zebra-caterpillar (*n.*), the zebra-mouse (*n.*), the zebra-wolf (*n.*), and the zebra-woodpecker (*n.*). They may be said to have zebrine (zê' brin, *adj.*), or

zebra-like, markings. The zebra-wolf of Tasmania is the thylacine.

Several kinds of tropical timber are popularly named zebra-wood (*n.*) from their striped grain of light and dark colours.

Port. from the Congolese.



Zebu.—The zebu or humped ox of India. It is immune from tropical diseases.

zebu (zê' bū), *n.* The humped ox (*Bos indicus*) of India. (F. *zébu*.)

This ox, considered by some as only a variety of the common ox, has a large hump on its shoulders. The dewlap is prominent and the eyes have the characteristic almond shape of the Oriental. Some breeds are pure white in colour. The bulls are regarded as sacred animals. They are free from all labour and wander at will in the bazaars.

Ordinarily, zebus are used as draught animals and for riding. Their flesh is not so tender as beef, but the hump is considered a great delicacy.

F. *zébu*, apparently derived ultimately from Tibetan *māzōpo*.

zed (zed), *n.* The letter Z.

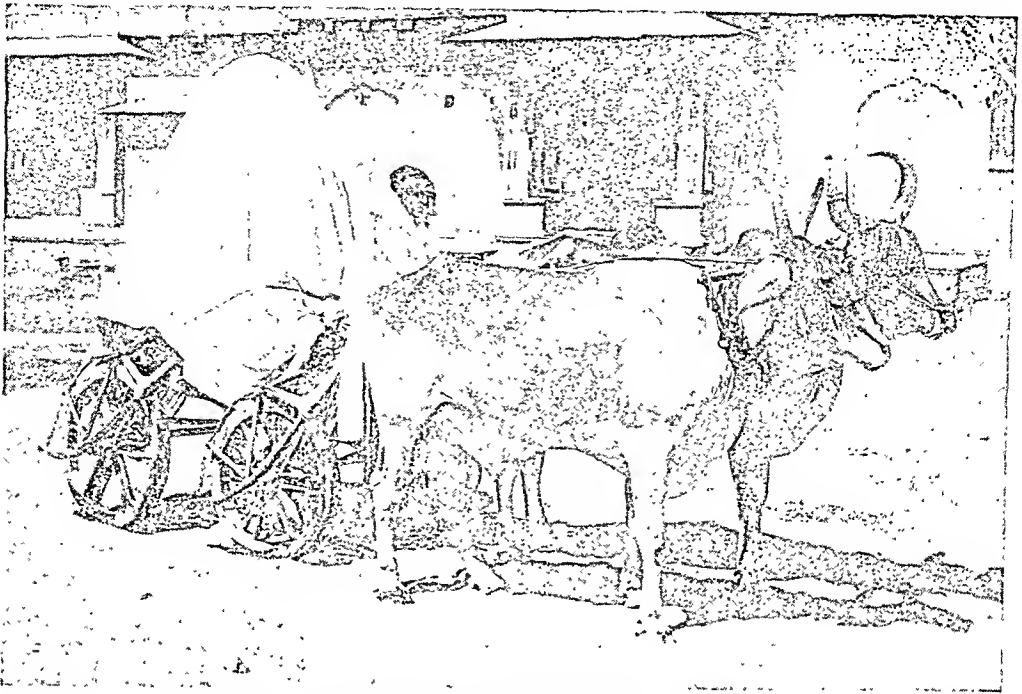
zedoary (zed' ô à ri), *n.* A substance made from the rhizome or root-stock of some species of *Curcuma*, especially *Curcuma zedoaria*, used in medicine, perfumery, and dyeing. (F. *zédouaire*.)

From L.L. *zedoarium*, from Arabic, Pers. *zadwar*.

zeitgeist (tsit' gîst), *n.* The spirit of an age; the tendency, moral or intellectual, of a particular period.

Every period has its own particular tendencies. The zeitgeist of the Reformation period was an impulse towards personal liberty in deciding theological matters. The zeitgeist of the last half of the nineteenth century was a tendency to settle finally the causes of things in a spirit of optimism or idealism. Perhaps we may say that the zeitgeist of the present age is a reaction against the confidence of those days—a tendency to question all authorities and conventions.

G. = spirit of the age, contemporary tendencies, from *zeit* time, period, *geist* spirit.



Zenana.—A special carriage in which inmates of a zenana are taken for a drive. The covering of the carriage completely hides the occupants.

Zelanian (zē lā' ni ān), *adj.* In zoogeography, concerning or relating to New Zealand. (F. *néo-zélandais*.)

From Modern L. (*Nova*) *Zēlānia* New Zealand. E. *adj.* suffix *-an*.

zeloso (tsā lō' sō), *adj.* In music, ardent, energetic. (F. *énergique*.)

Ital. = zealous.

zemindar (zem' in dar), *n.* A native landed proprietor in India, especially Bengal, who pays a land-tax direct to the British government. (F. *zemindar*.)

Originally, a zemindar was an official under the Mogul Empire who paid to the government a fixed sum of money for his district, and in return was allowed to collect what revenues he could from the cultivators occupying it. The system of dividing out the land and farming its revenues among zemindars is known as zemindary (zem' in dar i, *n.*). This word also denotes the territory held by a zemindar.

Anglo-Indian, Pers., from *zamīn* land, *dār* holder.

zemstvo (zemst' fō), *n.* A former Russian assembly elected to deal with the economic affairs of a district. (F. *zemstvo*.)

Rus., from *zemlya* land.

zenana (zē nā' na), *n.* That part of a dwelling-house in a high-caste Indian family which is reserved for the women. (F. *zénana*.)

A mission, the object of which is to carry religious, medical, or educational knowledge to the secluded inmates of zenanas, is known as a zenana mission (*n.*).

Hindustani, Pers. *zanāna*, from *zan* woman.

Zend (zend), *n.* The ancient Iranian language cognate with Sanskrit and named after the Zend-Avesta. (F. *zend*, *zend-avesta*.)

Zend is the name now often given to the language in which the holy writings of the Zoroastrians are written. These sacred scriptures, known as the Zend-Avesta (zend ā ves' tā, *n.*) contain the teachings of the Parsee religion, as interpreted by Zoroaster.

O. Pers. = commentary.

zenith (zen' ith), *n.* The point in the heavens exactly above an observer at any given place; the culminating point (in a career, fortune, etc.). (F. *zénith*.)

An imaginary line drawn from the centre of the earth through the observer reaches to the zenith, just as one produced in the opposite direction passes through the nadir. We say that a nation reached its zenith when it was at the height of its power and development.

The zenith-distance (*n.*) of a star is the angular distance between it and the zenith. This is measured by an astronomical instrument called a zenith-sector (*n.*). Those stars are zenithal (zen' ith āl, *adj.*) which are in or near the zenith.

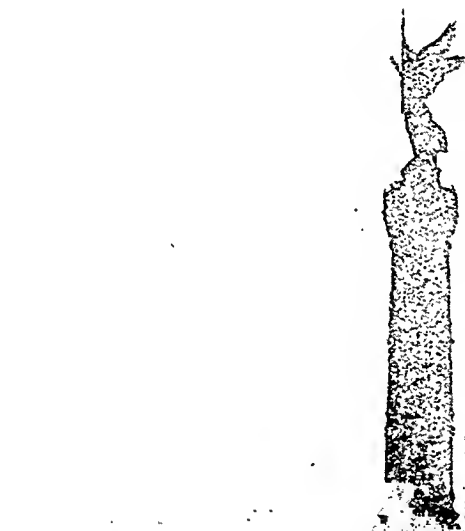
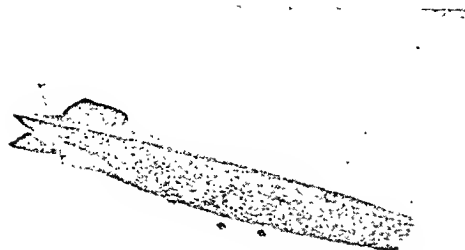
O.F. *cenith*, O. Span. *zenith*, Arabic *samt* way, path. SYN: Acme, summit. ANT.: Nadir.

zeolite (zē' ō līt), *n.* Any of a group of hydrous silicates which occur in the cavities of lava and other eruptive rocks. (F. *zéolithe*.)

From Gr. *zein* to boil up and E. *-lite*.

zephyr (zef' ir), *n.* The west wind as personified in Greek mythology; poetically, a soft wind or breeze; a light gauzy vest such as is worn by athletes; a thin cotton fabric akin to gingham, used for women's and children's dresses. (*F. zéphyr, zéphire.*)

From Gr. *Zephyros*, west wind; cp. *zophos* darkness or gloaming.



Zeppelin.—A Zeppelin, a rigid airship of the type invented by Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin (1838-1917). England was frequently bombed by Zeppelins during the World War.

Zeppelin (zep' è lin), *n.* A rigid airship of the type invented by the German, Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin (1838-1917).

On retiring from the German army in 1891, Count von Zeppelin devoted himself to designing an airship which would in general principles resemble a sea ship more closely than any airship yet built.

The first Zeppelin, which was tested in 1900, was far larger than any previous airship. It had a length of 420 feet and contained 400,000 cubic feet of gas. The gas was enclosed in sixteen large bags, or balloons, carried in the cigar-shaped metal framework of the vessel, over which was stretched a covering fabric. The employment of a rigid framework kept the airship from collapsing if one or more of the gas-bags leaked, and also made it easier to steer and propel than a non-rigid craft.

During the World War naval and military Zeppelins carried out numerous bombing raids on French and British cities. Aeroplanes firing incendiary bullets were used with such great effect against the raiders that the Germans largely gave up using Zeppelins during the latter part of the war.

Although the Zeppelin has been proved less suitable than the aeroplane for war purposes, it may yet be of value for long-distance transport under peace conditions. In October, 1928, the huge "Graf Zeppelin," having a gas capacity of 4,000,000 cubic feet, flew from Germany to New York in 118 hours and returned in 71 hours. Germany, Britain, and the United States are building even larger craft, all embodying the principles first applied by Count Zeppelin, and now recognized as the correct ones for air liners.

zero (zēr' ō), *n.* Nothing; a cipher; the figure 0; the point on any scale which is adopted as the starting-point for reckoning positive and negative quantities; the temperature corresponding to the point zero on a thermometer; the lowest point in any standard of comparison; nothingness; nullity. *pl.* zeroes (zēr' ōz). (*F. zéro.*)

The temperature at which water freezes is zero on a Centigrade or Réaumur thermometer. This temperature corresponds to 32° on the Fahrenheit scale, the zero point of this being originally taken as the temperature of a freezing mixture of snow and salt. The absolute zero (*n.*) is a temperature which has nearly, but not quite, been attained, at which all bodies would be absolutely devoid of heat. This temperature is estimated to be -273° C or -460° F.

A man who has made his way in the world from an insignificant beginning may be said to have started from zero. In a military offensive, a fixed time from which the times for the various operations are calculated is called the zero-hour (*n.*).

O.F., from Ital. contracted from assumed *zefiro*, L.L. *zephyr*. See cipher.

zest (zest), *n.* That which gives a pleasant taste to something else or which makes it more enjoyable; piquancy; keen enjoyment. (F. *gout, saveur, ardeur, zèle, piquant.*)

Mustard gives a zest to cold beef, and mint sauce to lamb. An ardent theatre-goer attends a first performance with zest, and big game hunters tell us that the element of danger adds zest to the sport.

F. *zeste* orange or lemon peel. **SYN.**: Gusto, piquancy, relish, savouriness. **ANT.**: Distaste.

zetetic (zē tet' ik), *adj.* Proceeding by inquiry. *n.* A seeker after truth; investigation. (F. *zététique.*)

Any philosophy or science which proceeds by inquiry and seeking after the causes of things is said to be zetetic, and a zetetic is one who follows such a system. The followers of the Greek philosopher Pyrrho were known as zetetics.

In the sense of inquiry the plural form with singular construction is also used—zetetics, as well as zetetic.

Gr. *zētētikos*, from *zēlein* to seek. **SYN.**: *adj.* Analytic, inquisitive, interrogative, searching. *n.* Inquirer, investigator, querist, sceptic.

zeugma (zūg' mā), *n.* A figure of speech in which a single verb or adjective is made to refer to two nouns to only one of which it logically applies. (F. *zeugma, zeugme.*)

In zeugma a sentence is abbreviated by the omission of the verb or adjective which is required to govern or qualify the second noun. An example of zeugmatic (zūg māt' ik, *adj.*) construction is found in Psalm cxxi, 6—"The sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the moon by night," in which the verb following moon should not be smite, as implied, but injure.

Gr. = union, bond, from *zeugnynai* to yoke.

Zeus (zūs), *n.* The chief god of the ancient Greeks. (F. *Zeus.*)

Zeus corresponded to the Roman Jupiter. He was the son of Cronos, and the husband

of Hera. Zeus was worshipped as the god of thunder, lightning, and storms, and is frequently represented in art holding thunderbolts in his hands.



Zeus.—A statue of Zeus, the chief god of the ancient Greeks, in the British Museum.

zeuxite (zūks' it), *n.* A pale brown variety of tourmaline found in Cornwall.

From Gr. *zeuxis* juncture, connexion, and *-ite*.

zibet (zib' ét), *n.* The Asiatic or Indian civet. See civet. (F. *zibeth.*)

Ital. *zibetto* civet. See civet.

zigzag (zig' zäg), *adj.* Turning sharply at angles to left and right. *n.* A zigzag road, path, line, pattern, etc. *adv.* In a zigzag manner, course, or direction. *v.i.* To move thus. *v.t.* To cause to move thus; to form or do in a zigzag way. Another form of the *adj.* is zigzaggy (zig' zäg i). (F. *zigzagué; zigzag; en zigzag; zigzaguer.*)

A mountain or cliff is usually scaled by a zigzag road or path. Zigzaggy (zig' zäg ér i, *n.*) means a zigzag course or the quality of being zigzag.

F., perhaps from G. *zickzack*, reduplicative of *zack* prong, tine.

zillah (zil' à), *n.* A district in British

India, usually under the control of a collector or deputy commissioner.

Hindustani *dilah*.

zinc (zingk), *n.* A hard bluish-white malleable and ductile metallic element. *v.t.* To coat with zinc. (F. *zinc; zinguer.*)

Zinc is used largely for roofing, for making brass and other alloys, and in the manufacture of printing blocks. The metal does not occur separately in nature, but is obtained chiefly from zinc-blende (*n.*), which is sulphide of zinc, and from calamine. It is little affected by damp, and when deposited on iron goods by the process called galvanizing, protects them from the weather.

The powdery oxide of zinc and zinc-white (*n.*) is used as a pigment. Three colourless liquids, zinc-amyl (*n.*), zinc-ethyl (*n.*), and zinc-methyl (*n.*), are produced by the action respectively of mercuric amylate, ethyl iodide, and methyl iodide on zinc. Zinc-amyl fuses, and the other two take fire, if

exposed to the atmosphere. Zinc-methyl has a very unpleasant smell. The carbonate and oxide of zinc are widely used in treating skin affections.

A zinc-worker (*n.*) is one who makes articles out of zinc, especially sheet zinc. The adjectives zincoid (*zing' koid, adj.*) and zincous (*zing' kūs, adj.*) mean respectively, resembling zinc in properties and containing zinc. Zincode (*zing' kōd, n.*) is the name which used to be applied in electricity to the zinc element of a primary cell or other negative element corresponding to this.

A zinciferous (*zing kif' ér ūs, adj.*) ore is one containing or yielding zinc. To zincify (*zing' ki fi, v.t.*) iron is to coat it with zinc. The process of doing this, or the state of being coated thus, as in galvanizing, is termed zincification (*zing kif i kā' shūn, n.*).

The translucent mineral named zincite (*zing' kit, n.*) is a native oxide of zinc, of a deep red or orange colour, otherwise known as red oxide of zinc.

The prefix zinco- is used to signify the presence of zinc in a chemical compound. The word zinco (*zing' kō, n.*)—*pl. zincos* (*zing' kōz*)—is a shortened form of zincograph (*zing' kō grāf, n.*) and zinco-type (*zing' kō tip, n.*), both of which mean either a plate of zinc on which a photographic picture or design has been etched in relief by acid, or a print made from this. A zincographer (*zing kog' rā fēr, n.*), that is, an engraver on zinc, strengthens the zincographic (*zing kō grāf' ik, adj.*) image by cutting away with a tool some of the metal between the parts not affected by the acid. The process of making zincographs, called zincography (*zing kog' rā fi, n.*), is employed for reproducing black-and-white illustrations in which there are no half-tones, but merely black lines on a white background. *G. zink*, of obscure origin.

Zincalo (*zing' kā lō*). This is another form of Zingaro. *pl. Zincali* (*zing' kā li*). See Zingaro.

zincify (*zing' ki fi*). For this word, zincoid, etc., see under zinc.

Zingaro (*zing' gā rō*), *n.* A gypsy. *pl. Zingari* (*zing' gā rē*). (*F. zingaro, gitane, bohémien.*)

Italian name; cp. *G. Zigeuner*, Hungarian *Cigany*, from *Atzigan* a word of obscure origin.

zinke (*tsing' kē*), *n.* An old woodwind musical instrument having a slightly conical tube, covered with leather. *pl. zinken* (*tsing' kēn*).

This is the German name for an instrument much used in Tudor and Stuart England.

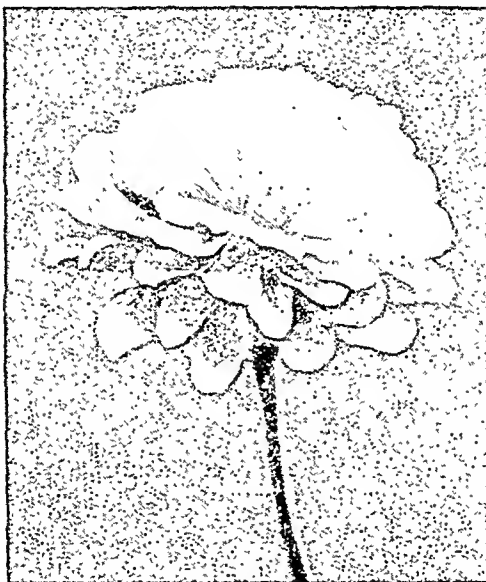
zinnia (*zin' i à*), *n.* A genus of composite plants bearing brilliantly coloured, rayed flowers. (*F. zinnia.*)

Zinnias are natives of America; many varieties are cultivated in our gardens for their showy flowers, which are borne singly, like those of the aster. They are sometimes called "Youth and old age" because the few stiff, brightly-coloured ray florets retain their colours for a long time, while the numerous disk florets are opening.

Named after F. G. Zinn, German botanist.

Zion (*zī' on*), *n.* A hill forming part of ancient Jerusalem, where King David and his successors had their palace. (*F. Zion.*)

The citadel of Jerusalem stood on Mount Zion. The name Zion is most often used figuratively to represent the ancient Hebrew theocracy, or its successor, the Church of Christ. Zion also means the Heavenly Jerusalem, and is also used as a name for a Nonconformist chapel. Zionism (*zī' on izm, n.*) is the name of a movement for re-peopleing Palestine with Jews. An advocate of this policy is called a Zionist (*zī' on ist, n.*). Zionwards (*zī' on*



Zinnia.—The zinnia is a native of America. Many varieties are cultivated in Great Britain.

wārdz, *adv.*) means towards Zion, or, figuratively, heavenwards.

Gr. seōn, Heb. tsyōn.

zip (*zip*), *n.* A light, sharp sound, as of a bullet whizzing through the air; force; energy. *v.i.* To make such a sound.

Imitative.

zircon (*zēr' kōn*), *n.* A transparent or semi-transparent coloured silicate of zirconium, some varieties of which are used as gems. (*F. zircon.*)

Hyacinth and jargon are two gems which are cut from this silicate. The first is yellowish red, and the second orange, smoky blue, or colourless. Zirconium (*zēr kō' ni ūm, n.*) is a rare metallic element which can be prepared from zircon and other zirconic (*zēr kon' ik, adj.*) ores.

From Arabic *zarcin* cinnabar, Pers. *zargūn* gold-bued. See jargon [2].

zither (zith' ér), *n.* A simple musical instrument, consisting of a number of strings stretched over a flat resonance box, and played by plucking with the thumb and fingers of the right hand. (F. *cithare*.)

G., from L. *cithara*, *cithar*.

Zodiac (zō' dī àk) *n.* A belt of the heavens extending about eight degrees each side of the ecliptic, traversed by the sun during the year. (F. *zodiaque*.)

The belt of the sky bordering the ecliptic—the apparent path of the sun through the heavens—was divided by the ancients into twelve parts each called a Sign, and named after one of twelve star-groups or constellations located in this region; these together form the Signs of the Zodiac.

The zodiacal (zō dī' á kál, *adj.*) constellations are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces; their popular names are given in similar order in the familiar rhyme:—

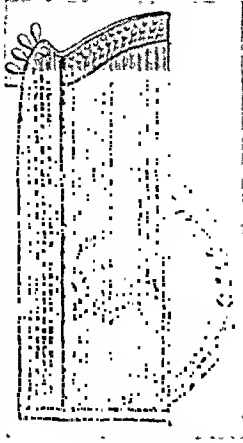
The Ram, the Bull, the Heavenly Twins,
And next the Crab, the Lion shines,
The Virgin, and the Scales;
The Scorpion, Archer, and the Goat,
The Man who holds the Watering-pot,
And Fish with glittering scales.

The first six are north of the equator, the remaining constellations lying to the south.

Each of the twelve divisions, or signs, of the Zodiac originally contained the star-group bearing a corresponding name. The series begins with Aries, and the sun formerly entered the first point of this Sign at the spring equinox; owing, however, to the precession of the equinoxes, the spring equinox now occurs when the sun enters the sign Pisces, so that the zodiacal signs and constellations no longer correspond.

After sunset, a cone of faint, soft light, called the zodiacal light (*n.*), is sometimes seen at about the time of the vernal equinox, especially in the tropics. Later in the year, near the autumnal equinox, this luminous cone is again seen, this time just before sunrise. The light is believed by some to be due to the reflection of the sunlight from a swarm of tiny metcors revolving round the sun. According to another theory, the zodiacal light is an electrical phenomenon.

F. *zodiaque*, through L. from Gr. *zōdīakos* from *zō(i)diōn* dim. of *zō(i)on* animal (*zōos* living, from *zēin* to live) and *E*. suffix *-ac*.

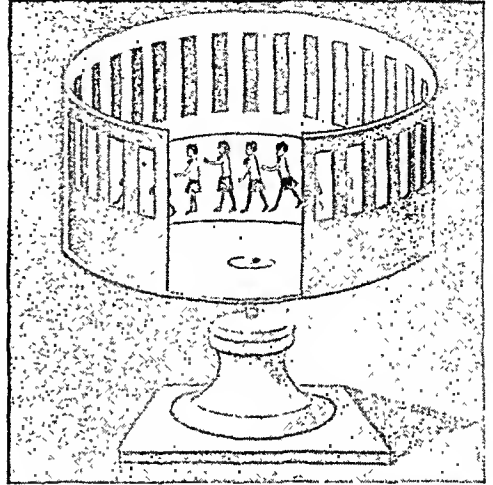


Zither. — A Bavarian zither.

zoetrope (zō' è trōp), *n.* The wheel of life, a toy consisting of a rotating cylinder containing a series of pictures, which, when viewed in turn through slits in the cylinder, are seen as a single picture in apparent motion. (F. *zoetrope*.)

Each picture in the zoetrope represents the same figure but in different stages of movement. There are as many slits as pictures, so that a momentary glimpse of each picture is seen as the cylinder is rotated, and one gets an optical illusion of a figure dancing, running, and so on.

Irregularly formed from Gr. *zōē* life, *tropos* turn.



Zoetrope.—In a moving zoetrope the pictures are viewed in turn through slits in the rotating cylinder, thus causing them to appear in motion.

zoic (zō' ik), *adj.* Of or relating to animals or animal life; in geology, containing fossils or other evidence of animal life. (F. *animal*, *fossile*.)

From Gr. *zōikos* of animals, from *zōon* living thing.

zoisite (zoi' sit), *n.* A translucent silicate of calcium and alumina. (F. *zoisite*.)

Zoisite, which was first found in Carinthia, occurs in prismatic crystals of many different colours—brown, green, rose, and grey, etc. It resembles epidote in composition.

Named after the discoverer, Baron von Zois.

Zollverein (tsol' fè rīn; tsöl' fè rīn), *n.* A customs union between states. (F. *union douanière*.)

This is a German word, and is the name given to a combination in which certain states unite to form a customs union among themselves, imposing taxes on imports from other countries and usually maintaining free trade between those which constitute the Zollverein. Such a union was made between a number of German states under the leadership of Prussia in 1834.

G. *zoll* impost, tax, duty, *verein* union, association.

zone (zōn), *n.* A belt; a stripe or band encircling an object, and differing in character or appearance from the remainder of the object; any one of the five great climatic divisions of the globe bounded by certain parallels of latitude; any well-defined belt or tract of land distinguished by climate, the character of its fauna and flora, or some other characteristic; any tract or region having definite limits; the area enclosed between two circles having the same centre; a part of a cone, cylinder, or sphere lying between two parallel planes intersecting the axis at right angles. *v.t.* To encircle with or as with a zone. (F. *zone*.)

This word formerly meant a girdle worn about the waist, and is still sometimes used poetically in this sense. Among the Romans, the wearing of a zone, or girdle, by a woman denoted that she was unmarried. She ceased to wear the zone on the day of her marriage. In this way the zone came to be a symbol of maidenhood.

The surface of the earth is regarded as divided into five climatic zones. These are the torrid zone, lying between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn; the north and south temperate zones, between the tropic region and the Arctic or the Antarctic circles; and the two frigid zones, each lying between one of the polar circles and the North or South Pole, as the case may be.

The zone of fire of a cannon is that area within its range of effective fire. Outside a zone of hostilities there may be a neutral zone. The markings on an archery target are zonal (zō' nāl, *adj.*), appearing in the form of zones or belts. A variety of pelargonium is called the zonal pelargonium (*n.*), because its leaves are zoned (zōnd, *adj.*)—marked with dark bands of colour running zonally (zō' nāl lī, *adv.*)—like zones—parallel to the edges. A poet might describe a woman as being zoned by a girdle she wears.

From Gr. *zōnē* girdle, belt. **SYN:** *n.* Belt, girdle.

zoo (zoo), *n.* This is an abbreviation used colloquially for a zoological garden, or collection of wild animals, especially that at Regent's Park, London. *See under* zoology. (F. *jardin d'acclimatation*, *jardin zoologique*.)

zoo-. A prefix meaning of or relating to animals, or to animal life. (F. *zoo-*.)

The branch of chemistry, called zoo-chemistry (zō ō kem' is tri, *n.*), deals with the substances which are found in, and compose, the animal body. The study of

the distribution of various kinds of living creatures over the lands and oceans of the world is zoogeography (zō ō jē og' rā fi, *n.*). A zoogeographer (zō ō jē og' rā fēr, *n.*) is one who devotes himself to this subject, and makes zoogeographical (zō ō jē ō grāf' ik āl, *adj.*) researches.

In the colony of organisms which compose a compound animal such as the Hydra, each individual member is called a zooid (zō' oid, *n.*). In some such colonies certain zooids become parted from the parent animal by gemmation, or budding, and start a separate existence.

Combining form of Gr. *zōon* living creature, from *zēin* to live.

zoolatry (zō ol' ā tri), *n.* The religious worship of animals. (F. *zoolâtrie*.)

The religion of ancient Egypt furnishes many examples of zoolatry. The bull, cat, ibis, serpent, scarabæus beetle, and many other animals were regarded as sacred, each to some particular god. While the priests and more educated people may have regarded these animals merely as symbols, the mass of the people worshipped the animals as divinities. Such worship is zoolatrous (zō ol' ā trūs, *adj.*); one who practises it is a zoolater (zō ol' ā tēr, *n.*).

From Gr. *zōon* animal, *latreia* worship.



Zoological.—Polar bears in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London, being watched by an interested crowd.

zoology (zō ol' ō ji), *n.* The branch of the science of biology dealing with the structure, physiology, classification, habits, and distribution of animals. (F. *zoologie*.)

Zoology is the natural history of animals, as distinguished from botany, the science of plants, which is the other main division of biology. The zoologist (zō ol' ō jist, *n.*) is a person engaged in the study of zoology. His subject is a very large one, with many subdivisions. The word zoological (zō ō loj' ik āl, *adj.*) means of or relating to zoology,

or the study of animals. For instance, a zoological society is an association of people for studying or making researches into animal life and habits, etc. A public park or garden where animals are kept in captivity so that their habits may be watched is called a zoological garden. One of the most famous is the London Zoo. It was opened by the Zoological Society of London in 1828. An island may be said to belong zoologically (zō ō loj' ik āl li, *adv.*), that is, as regards zoology, to a neighbouring continent, if it contains similar fauna or animal life.

From Gr. *zoon* animal and E. *-logy*.

zoomorphic (zō ō mör' fīk), *adj.* Representing or imitating the forms of animals; represented under the form of an animal or animals.

In zoomorphic symbolism the forms of animals are used as symbols. In many pagan religions there are zoomorphic gods, that is, gods imagined or represented as having the forms of the lower animals. The giving of an animal shape to a deity is known as zoomorphism (zō ō mör' fizm, *n.*), a word also meaning the introduction of zoomorphic characteristics into symbolism, or decorative art, such as that of ancient Egypt.

From E. *zoo-*, Gr. *morphē* form, shape, and E. suffix *-ic*.

zoophyte (zō' ō fit), *n.* A name formerly used for various low forms of animal life, having a branched or radiating structure, and so resembling plants or flowers. (F. *zoophyte*.)

This term was formerly used by scientists, and is still used loosely, to denote various invertebrate animals that were once regarded as belonging to a class placed midway between plants and animals. Examples of zoophytic (zō ō fit' ik, *adj.*) creatures, or ones having the nature of zoophytes, are sea-anemones, jelly-fishes, starfishes, and holothurians.

Gr. *zōophyton* animal-plant, from *zō-os* living, and *phyton* a plant, from *phyein* to produce.

zoospore (zō' ō spōr), *n.* A spore capable of independent motion. (F. *zoospore*.)

The motion of a zoospore is generally accomplished by means of cilia, or vibrating hair-like filaments. Some algae and fungi are zoosporous (zō os' pōr ūs, *adj.*), that is, they produce zoospores. Zoosporous also means having the nature of a zoospore.

From E. *zoo-* and *spore*.

zootomy (zō ot' ō mi), *n.* The scientific dissection, or cutting up, of animals other than man, in order to learn their construction. (F. *zootomie*.)

From E. *zoo-* and Gr. *-tomia* a cutting.

zoril (zor' il), *n.* A small carnivorous animal (*Zorilla striata*) allied to the skunks and polecats. Another spelling is zorille (zor' il). (F. *zorille*.)

The zoril is found in Africa and Asia Minor. It has a black coat boldly striped with broad white bands running from end to end, and is able to emit an evil smell when attacked. The Boers tame zorils to catch rats and mice in their houses.

From Span. *zorilla* dim. of *zorra* vixen.

Zoroastrian (zor ō ās' tri ān), *adj.* Pertaining to Zoroaster, or to the religion of ancient Persia which he founded. *n.* A follower of Zoroaster; a believer in Zoroastrianism. Another form is Zarathustrian (zar ā thus' tri ān). (F. *zoroastrien*.)

Little is known about Zoroaster, or, as he is sometimes called, Zarathustra. He is believed to have been born some time before 660 B.C. The Zoroastrian religion, or Zoroastrianism (zor ō ās' tri ān izm, *n.*), named after him as its founder or prophet, is popularly known as fire-worship. It is based upon the conflict between the forces of good or light, and evil or darkness, personified respectively by the gods Ormuzd and Ahriman. The Zoroastrian scriptures are known as the Zend-Avesta. Zoroastrianism was partly extinguished by the rise of Mohammedanism, but the Parsees of modern Persia are still Zoroastrians.

Zouave (zoo av'), *n.* A soldier belonging to a French light infantry corps, originally composed of Algerians, and still wearing an oriental uniform. (F. *zouave*.)

The regiments of Zouaves now consist only of Frenchmen. Their uniform includes baggy red trousers and a short blue jacket. A similar, but usually sleeveless, jacket formerly worn by women was known as a zouave jacket (*n.*).

Arabic *Zouaoua* native Arab name of a Kabyle tribe.

zounds (zoundz), *inter.* An archaic exclamation of anger, etc. (F. *morbleu ! parbleu !*)

Euphemistic abbreviation of *God's wounds*.

zucchetta (tsu ket' ā), *n.* In the Roman Catholic Church, the skull-cap of an ecclesiastic. Another form is zucchetto (tsu ket' ō). (F. *calotte*.)



Zoophyte.—Flustra, or sea mat, a zoophyte resembling seaweed in appearance.

The Pope's zucchetto is white, a cardinal's red, a bishop's purple, and a priest's is black. Ital. dim. of *zucca* gourd.



Zucchetto.—Pope Leo X—Giovanni de Medici (1475-1521)—wearing a zucchetto.

zuffolo (tsoo' fō lō; zoo' fō lō), *n.* A small whistle or flageolet, especially one used by fanciers when training song-birds. (F. *flageolet*.)

Ital. *zufolo* a whistle.

Zulu (zoo' loo), *n.* A member of a warlike negroid people of South Africa; the language of these people. (F. *Zoulou*.)



Zulu.—A Zulu woman displaying her finery, including an ancient umbrella.

The Zulus belong to the Bantu race and are closely related to the Kafirs. In the early part of the nineteenth century they had considerable power in South Africa, owing to their remarkable military organization.

A type of Scottish fishing boat, designed in 1878, was named *zulu* because it came into use about the time of the Zulu War.

Native name.

zwieback (tsvē' bak), *n.* A kind of sweet, spiced, wheaten bread or biscuit rusk that has been long and slowly toasted.

G., akin in meaning to *biscuit* (= twice baked).

Zwinglian (tsving' gli ān; tswing' gli ān), *adj.* Of or relating to Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531), the Swiss religious reformer, or to his teaching. *n.* A follower of Zwingli. (F. *zwinglien*.)

The Zwinglian teachings or doctrines are known as Zwinglianism (tsving' gli ān izm; tswing' gli ān izm, *n.*).

zygapophysis (zī gā pof' i sis; zig ā pof' i sis), *n.* In anatomy and zoology, each of the processes of a vertebra connecting it with the next vertebra. *pl.* *zygapophyses* (zī gā pof' i sēz; zig ā pof' i sēz).

Modern L., from Gr. *zygon* a yoke and *apophysis*. See *apophysis*.

zygo-. This is a prefix meaning joined or linked, or arranged in pairs. Another form used before vowels is *zyg-*. (F. *zygo-*.)

This prefix is used in the formation of a number of scientific words. For instance, a *zygodactyl* (zī gō dāk' til; zig ō dāk' til, *adj.*), bird, or *zygodactyl* (*n.*), is one having its toes arranged in pairs, two projecting forward and two backward. Climbing birds such as the woodpecker and parrot are *zygodactylous* (zī gō dāk' til ūs; zig ō dāk' til ūs, *adj.*).

Combining form of Gr. *zygon* yoke.

zygoma (zī gō' mā; zi gō' mā), *n.* In anatomy, the cheek-bone and its connexions forming the bony arch between the facial and cranial bones. *pl.* *zygomata* (zī gō' mā tā; zi gō' mā tā). (F. *zygoma*.)

The *zygoma* forms the *zygomatic* (zī gō māt' ik; zig ō māt' ik, *adj.*) arch.

Modern L. and Gr., from Gr. *zygon* yoke.

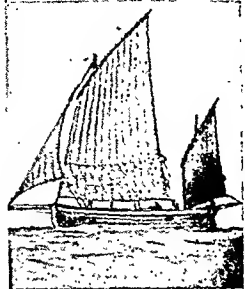
zymase (zī' mās), *n.* The alcoholic ferment formed by the yeast cell.

Gr. *zymē* leaven, E. chemical suffix *-ase*.

zymotic (zī mot' ik), *adj.* Pertaining to or caused by fermentation. *n.* A zymotic or infectious disease. (F. *zymotique*.)

It was once thought that infectious diseases were due to a process resembling fermentation. This gave rise to the term *zymotic disease* (*n.*), which is still used to denote a contagious disease occurring as an epidemic, although it is now known that such diseases are caused by bacteria.

From Gr. *zymōtikos* relating to fermentation, from *zymoun* to leaven, from *zymē* leaven.



Zulu.—The zulu is a type of Scottish fishing boat.

PREFIXES AND COMBINING FORMS

Letters, Syllables, and Words that Modify the Meanings of Words

In the following list the prefix or combining form is given first, then its meaning, next one or more words of which it forms a part, and finally the source from which it is derived

- a- [1]. In, on: abed, aboard, afoot, asleep, a-coming. A.-S. *an*, *on*.
 a- [2]. Off, from: adown, athirst. A.-S. *af*, *of*.
 a- [3]. Attainment, completion: abide, arise, awake. A.-S. *ā-*, cp. G. *er-*.
 a- [4]. Over against: along. A.-S. *and-*, cp. G. *ent-*.
 a- [5]. Away from: avert. L. *ā* = *ab*.
 a- [6]. To: achieve, ascend, avalanche. F. *à*, L. *ad*.
 a- [7]. Not: agnostic, apathy, atcin. Gr. *a-* = *an-*. See *an-* [7].
 ab- [1]. From, out of, off, away: abdicate, abrade, abound. L. *ab*.
 ab- [2]. To: abbreviate. L. *ab-* = *ad* before *b*.
 abs-. From, away: abscond, abstain, abstract. L. *abs-* = *ab-* [1].
 ac-. To: accede, acquire. L. *ac-* = *ad* before *c*, *q*. In accursed, *ac-* = *a-* [3]; in acknowledge, *a-* [1].
 acro-. On the top, tip, or end: acrobat, acrolith, acropolis, acrostic. Gr. *akros* on the top.
 ad-. To: adapt, address, adhere, admit. L. *ad*.
 aero-. Air: aeronaut, aeroplane. L., Gr. *aēr*.
 af-. To: affirm, affix. L. *af-* = *ad* before *f*. In afford, *af-* = A.-S. *ge-* (see *y-*); in affright = *a-* [3]; in affray = *ef-*.
 after-. After: aftermath, afternoon. A.-S. *aefter*.
 ag-. To: aggrandize, aggravate, aggression. F. *à*, L. *ag-* = *ad* before *g*.
 al- [1]. All: almost, alone, always. A.-S. (*eal*).
 al- [2]. The: albatross, alchemy, alcohol, alcove, algebra. Arabic *al*.
 ali-. Other: alias, alibi, aliquot. L. *alius*.
 allo-. Other: allograph, allopathy, allotropy. Gr. *allos*.
 amb-, ambi-. Round about, on both sides: ambient, ambidextrous, ambiguous, ambition. L. *ambi-* round about, *ambō* both.
 amphi-. On both sides: amphibious, amphitheatre. Gr. *amphi*. See *ambi-*.
 an- [1]. On, in: anneal, anon. A.-S. *an*. See *a-* [1].
 an- [2]. Against: answer. A.-S. *and-*. See *a-* [4].
 an- [3]. To: annex, announce, annul. L. *an-* = *ad* before *n*.
 an- [4]. Before: ancestor. L. *ante-*.
 an- [5]. On both sides: ancipital. L. *an-* = *ambi-*.
 an- [6]. In, on: anoint. F. *en-*, L. *in-*.
 an- [7]. Not: anarchy, anaemia, anomaly, anhydrous, anodyne. Gr. *an-*; cp. *a-* [1].
 an- [8]. Up: aneurism, anode. Gr. *an-* = *ana-*.
 ana-. Up: anadromous, anatomy; back: anachronism, analyse; again: Anabaptist, anagram; according to, analogy. Gr. *ana*.
 andro-. Male: andropetalous. Gr. *anēr* (acc. *andra*) man, male.
 Anglo-. English, British: Anglo-Catholic, Anglo-Indian, Anglophobe. L. *Anglus* Englishman.
 angusti-. Narrow: angustifoliate. L. *angustus*.
 ant-. Against, opposed to: antagonist, Antarctic. Gr. *anti-* = *anti* before a vowel.
 ante-. Before: antechapel, antedate, anteroom. L. *ante*.
 anth-. Against: anthelion. Gr. *anth-* = *anti* before *h*.
 anthropo-. Human being: anthropocentric, anthropophagous. Gr. *anthrōpos*.
 anti-. Against, opposed to, opposite: anti-aircraft, anticlimax, antipathy, antipodes. Gr. *anti-*. In anticipate the prefix = *ante-*.
 ap-. To: appeal, applaud. L. *ap-* = *ad* before *p*.
 aph-. From, off: aphelion, aphorism. Gr. *aph-* = *apo* before aspirate.
 apo-. From, off, away: apology, Apocrypha, apostasy, apostle, apothecary; utterly: apoplexy. Gr. *apo*.
 ar-. To: arbiter, arraign, arrange, array, arrear, arrest, arrive. L. *ar-* = *ad* before *b* and *r*, also F. *à*, from L. *ad*.
 arch-. Chief, of highest rank: archangel, archbishop; extreme, utter: arch-knave. Gr. *arkh-*, from *arkhein* to be the first, lead. See *archi-*.
 archaeo-. Ancient: archaeology, archæopteryx. Gr. *arkhaios*.
 archi-. Chief: archiepiscopal, archipelago, architect. Gr. *arkhi-*, as *arch-*.
 as-. To: assail, assent, assume. L. *as-* = *ad* before *s*.
 astro-. Star: astrolabe, astrology, astronomer. Gr. *astron*.
 at- [1]. At: atone. A.-S. *aet*.
 at- [2]. To: attack, attain, attend, attorney. L. *at-* = *ad* before *t*, also F. *à*, from L. *ad*.

- auth-**. Self: authentic. Gr. *auth-* = auto- before aspirate.
- auto-**. Self: autobiography, autocar, automaton, autosuggestion. Gr. *autos*.
- back-**. Back, backward: back-fire, back-slider. A.-S. *baec*.
- be-**. About, around (forming transitive verb): bedeck, before, belie, beset, bespeak; denoting making or treating as: bedim, befool, belittle; affecting or supplying with: bedew, beflag; treating in the manner of: bedevil, befriend; depriving of: behead; intensive: bedazzle, belaud. A.-S. *be-*, weak form of *bī* by.
- bene-**. Well: benediction, benefit. L. *bene*.
- bi-**. Twice, doubly: bicentral, bigamy, bipinnate; having two: biceps, bicycle, biplane; in chemistry, having twice the amount of: bicarbonate; into two: bifurcate, bisect; lasting for two, appearing every two: biennial; appearing twice in: bi-monthly. L. *bi-* for *dui-*; cp. *bis* twice.
- biblio-**. Of books: bibliography, bibliomania; of the Bible: bibliolater. Gr. *biblion* book, pl. *biblia* Bible.
- bin-**. Two together: binocular. L. *binī*.
- bio-**. Life: biography, biology, bioplasm. Gr. *bios* course of life.
- bis-**. Twice: biscuit, bistort. L. *bis*.
- blasto-**. Germ, bud: blastoderm. Gr. *blastos* sprout.
- brachy-**. Short: brachycephalic, brachylogy. Gr. *brakhys*.
- by-**. By, at the side: bystander; past: bygone; subordinate, secondary: by-product, by-road, by-play; sly, secret: by-end; reproachful: byword. A.-S. *bī*, E. *by*.
- caco-**. Evil: cacodemon, cacophony. Gr. *kakos*.
- calc-, calci-**. Lime: calc-spar, calciferous. L. *calx* (acc. *calc-em*).
- calli-**. Beautiful: calligraphy, callisthenic. Gr. *kallos* beauty.
- calyci-**. Calyx: calyciform, calycifloral. Gr. *kalyx* covering.
- carb-, carbo-**. Carbon: carbolic, carburet, carbo-hydrate. L. *carbō* (acc. *-ōn-em*) charcoal.
- cardi-, cardio-**. Heart: cardialgy, cardiograph. Gr. *kardia*.
- cat-, cata-, cath-**. Down: cataclysm, catapult, catarrh, catechize, cathedral, cathode; against: catallactic, category, catoptric; entirely: catalepsy, catalogue, catalysis; in respect of: catholic; wrongly: catachresis. Gr. *kata*, before a vowel *kat-*, before the aspirate *kath-*.
- centi-**. A hundred: centigrade, centimetre, centipede. L. *centum*.
- centri-**. Centre: centrifugal, centripetal. Gr. *kentron*.
- cerebro-**. Brain: cerebro-spinal. L. *cerebrum*.
- cheiro-**. Hand: Cheiroptera, Cheirotherium. See *chiro-*.
- chili-**. A thousand: chiliagon. Gr. *khiloi*. See *kilo-*.
- chiro-**. Hand: chirograph, chiromancy, chiropodist. Gr. *kheir*. See *cheiro-*.
- chlor-, chloro-**. Yellowish green: chlorine, chlorophyll, chlorosis; chlorine: chloral, chloride, chloroform; chloroform: chlorodyne. Gr. *khlōros*.
- chromato-, chromo-**. Colour: chromatoscope, chromolithograph. Gr. *khroma* (gen. *khromat-os*).
- chrono-**. Time: chronology, chronometer. Gr. *khronos*.
- chrys-, chryso-**. Gold: chrysanthemum, chrysolite. Gr. *khrysos*.
- circu-, circum-**. Around: circuit, circumference, circumlocution, circum-spect; near: circum-meridian. L. *circum*.
- cis-**. On this side: cisalpine. L. *cis*.
- clavi-** [1]. Club: clavicorn, claviform. L. *clāua*.
- clavi-** [2]. Key: clavichord. L. *clāvis*.
- co-** [1]. With, together: co-belligent, coefficient, cohere, cohort, copartner; very much: coerce, cogent. L. *co-* = *con-* before a vowel or *h*, in E. compounds also used before any consonant.
- co-** [2]. Complement: colatitude, cosine. E. *complement*.
- col-, com-**. With, together: collapse, college, collide, combat, companion; very much: comestible, compel, complain. L. *col-* = *con-* before *l*; *com-* = *con-* before a vowel, *b*, *m*, or *p*.
- con-**. With, together: concur, conduct, confer, congest, conjecture, connect, contract, convey; very much: conquer, consequence. L. *con-* = *cum* with. See *co-* [1], *col-*, *com-*, *cor-*, *coun-*.
- contra-, contro-**. Against, contrary: contradict, controvert. L. *contrā*, *contrō*.
- cor-**. With, together: correlate, correspond; very much: correct, corrupt. L. *cor-* = *con-* before *r*.
- cosmo-**. World: cosmogony, cosmopolitan. Gr. *kosmos*.
- coun-**. With, together: council, counsel, countenance. F. *con-*, L. *con-*.
- counter-**. Against, contrary: counterfeit, countermand, counterpart. F. *contre-*, L. *contrā*. See *contra-*.
- cranio-**. Skull: craniometry, craniology. Gr. *krānion*.
- crypto-**. Hidden, secret: cryptogam, cryptogram. Gr. *kryptos*.
- curvi-**. Curved: curvirostrate. L. *curvus*.
- cyano-**. Dark blue: cyanometer, cyanogen. Gr. *kyanos*.
- cyclo-**. Circle: cyclorama, cyclostyle. Gr. *kyklos*.

- de-** [1]. Down : depend, descend ; off, away : defend, deprecate ; fully, entirely : declare, desolate ; depriving of or reversing : decapitate, deform, dehumanize, dethrone. L. *dē*.
- de-** [2]. Undoing or reversing : deploy, derange, detach. F. *dé-*, L. *dis-*. See *dis-*.
- deca-**. Ten : decalogue, decalitre. Gr. *deka-*.
- deci-**. Tenth part of : decimetre. F. *déci-*, L. *decimus*.
- demi-**. Half : demigod, demilune. F. *demi-*.
- dendri-, dendro-**. Tree : dendriform. dendrolatry. Gr. *dendron*.
- denti-**. Tooth, teeth : dentiform, dentifrice. L. *dens* (acc. *dent-em*).
- derm-, dermat-, dermat-, dermo-**. Skin : dermalgia, dermatoid, dermatophyte, dermoskeleton. Gr. *derma* (gen. *dermatos*).
- des-**. Apart : descant, deshable, dessert. F. *des-*, L. *dis-*. See *dis-*.
- dextro-**. To the right : dextroglucose, dextro-rotary. L. *dexter* on the right.
- di-** [1]. Apart, separate : digest, dilute, divorce. L. *di-* = *dis-*. See *dis-*.
- di-** [2]. Double, two : dilemma, dimethyl, dipterous, dissyllable. Gr. *di-*.
- di-** [3]. Through, across : dielectric, dioptric. Gr. *di* = *dia* before vowel.
- dia-**. Through, across : diagram, diameter ; between : diagnose ; apart : diastole ; thoroughly : diaper, diatonic. Gr. *dia*.
- dif-**. Apart : differ, diffuse ; not : difficult, diffident. L. *dif-* = *dis-* before *f*.
- dis-**. Apart, asunder : disjoin, dispel ; reversing or negative : disapprove, dishonour, disoblige ; completely : disannul. L. *dis-*.
- dodeca-**. Twelve : dodecapetalous. Gr. *dōdeka*.
- du-, duo-**. Two : duologue, duplicate. L. *duo*.
- dolicho-**. Long : dolichocephalic. Gr. *dolikhos*.
- dynamo-**. Power : dynamo - electric, dynamometer. Gr. *dynamis*.
- dy-, dyo-**. Two : dyarchy, dyothelete. Gr. *dyo*.
- dys-**. Badly, ill : dyslogistic, dyspepsia. Gr. *dys-*.
- e-** [1]. Out of, out, from : emend, evade. L. *ē* = *ex*.
- e-** [2]. Euphonic prefix in F. : especial, esquire, estate.
- ec-**. Out of : eccentric, ecclesiastic, eclogue, ecstasy. Gr. *ek* = *ex* before a consonant.
- ecto-**. Outside : ectoblast. Gr. *ektō*.
- ef-**. Out of, out, from : effect, effusion. L. *ef-* = *ex* before *f*.
- el-**. In : ellipse. Gr. *el-* = *en* before *l*.
- electro-**. Electric : electro-plate, electrotherapy. Gr. *ēlektron* amber.
- em-** [1]. In, into : embank, embed, empanel. F. *em-* = *en* before *b, m, p*.
- em-** [2]. In : emblem, emphatic. Gr. *em-* = *en* before *b, m, p*.
- en-** [1]. In : engine, engross ; into : enjoin, enter ; to put into : enamour, encase, encircle ; on : endure, envoy ; concerning : entreat. F. *en*, L. *in*.
- en-** [2]. Not : enemy. F. *en*, L. *in-*.
- en-** [3]. In : energy ; into : encaustic ; on : enclitic. Gr. *en*.
- endo-**. Within, inner : endocarp, endogenous. Gr. *endō*.
- enne-, ennea-**. Nine : enneandrous, enneahedral. Gr. *ennea*.
- enter-**. Between, among : enterprise, entertain. F. *entre*, L. *inter*.
- ento-**. Internal : entozoon, entophyte. Gr. *entos* within.
- ep-, eph-, epi-**. Upon, over : eparch, ephebe, episcopal, epidemic, epoch ; in addition : epact, epilogue ; on the occasion : epistle ; after : epigone, epode ; resembling : epidiorite. Gr. *epi*, before a vowel *ep-*, before the aspirate *eph-*.
- equ-, equi-**. Equal : equanimity, equinox, equivocal. L. *aequis*.
- es-**. Out of : escape ; out : escheat, essay ; completely : escort. O.F. *es-*, L. *ex*.
- eu-, ev-**. Well, good : eucalyptus, eugenic, euphony, evangelist. Gr. *en*.
- ex-**. Out, out of : exact, except, exorcize, export ; forth : exhibit, expect ; without, free from : exalbuminous, exculpate ; greatly, very much : exaggerate, exasperate, exhilarate ; formerly, no longer : ex-champion, ex-Kaiser. L. and Gr. *ex*. See *e-* (*es-*), *ec-*.
- exo-**. Outside : exogamy, exogen, exoskeleton. Gr. *exō*.
- extra-**. Outside, beyond : extraordinary, extra-parochial, extravagant. L. *extrā*.
- ferri-**. Iron : ferri-ferous ; containing iron in its highest combining power : ferri-cyanic. L. *ferrum*.
- ferro-**. Iron : ferro-concrete, ferromagnetic ; containing iron in its lowest combining power : ferro-cyanic. L. *ferrum*.
- fissi-**. Cloven : fissidactyl, fissirostral. L. *fissus*.
- for-** [1]. Away, off : forget, forgive ; negative : forbear, forbid, forgo, forsake, forswear ; with bad effect, excessively : fordo, forlorn, forworn. A.-S. *for-* ; cp. G. *ver-*.
- for-** [2]. Outside, beyond : forclose, forfeit, forjude. L. *foris* out of doors.
- fore-**. Beforehand : forebode, foresight ; in front, at the head : forecourt, for-eman, foreshadow. A.-S. *fore-*.
- gain-**. Against : gainsay. O. Norse *gegn*.
- Gallo-**. Gaulish : Gallo-Roman ; French : Gallophobe. L. *Gallus* a Gaul.

gamo-. United: gamopetalous. Gr. *gamos* marriage.
gastero-, gastr-, gastro-. Stomach, belly: gasteropod, gastralgia, gastronomy. Gr. *gastēr*.
geo-. The earth: geocentric, geology. Gr. *gē*.
glosso-, glotto-. Language: glossology, glottology. Gr. *glōssa, glōtta* tongue.
glyco-. Sweet: glycogen. Gr. *glykys*.
grapho-. Writing: graphology, graphophone. Gr. *graphein* to write.
gutturo-. Throat: gutturo-nasal. L. *guttur*.
gymno-. Naked: gymnocarpous, gymnosophist. Gr. *gymnos*.
gyn-, gynaeco-. Female: gynandrous, gynaeocracy. Gr. *gynē* (acc. *gynaik-a*) woman.
gyro-. Revolution, revolving: gyrocompass, gyroscope. Gr. *gyros*.
haema-, haemat-, haemato-, haemo-. Blood: haemabrometer, haematemesis, haematocyte, haemoglobin. Gr. *haima* (gen. *-at-os*).
hagio-. Holy: hagiographa, hagioscope; saints: hagiology. Gr. *hagios*.
hect-, hecto-. A hundred: hectare, hectograph, hectometre. Gr. *hekatōn*.
heli-. Sun: helianthus. See *helio-*.
helico-. Spiral: helicograph, helicopter. Gr. *helix* (acc. *helik-a*).
helio-. Sun: heliocentric, heliostat, heliotrope. Gr. *hēlios*.
helminth-, helmintho-. Parasitic worm: helminthagogue, helminthology. Gr. *helmins* (acc. *-inth-a*) worm.
hema-, hemat-, hemato- = *haema-, haemat-, haemato-*.
hemi-. Half: hemiopic, hemihedral, hemisphere. Gr. *hēmi-*.
heno-. One: henotheism. Gr. *heis* (acc. *hen-a*).
hept-, hepta-. Seven: heptachord, heptarchy. Gr. *hepta*.
heter-, hetero-. Other, different: heterodont, heterodox, heteromorphic; irregular: heteroclite, heterography. Gr. *heteros*.
hex-, hexa-. Six: hexagon, hexameter, Hexandria. Gr. *hex, hexa*.
hier-, hiero-. Sacred: hierarch, hieroglyph. Gr. *hieros*.
hipp-, hippo-. Horse: hippodrome, hippopotamus, Hippuris. Gr. *hippos*.
histo-. Organic tissue: histology. Gr. *histos* web.
holo-. Entire: holocaust, holograph. Gr. *holos*.
hom-. Same: homatropine. See *homo-*.
homeo- = *homoeo-*.
homo-. Same: homogeneous, homoousian, homophone. Gr. *homos*.
homoeo-, homoio-. Similar: homoeopathy, homoiousian. Gr. *homoios*.
horo-. Hour: horoscope. Gr. *hōra*.

hydr-, hydro-. Water: hydrangea, hydraulic, hydrogen, hydrophobia; hydrogen: hydracid, hydrochloric. Gr. *hydōr, hydr-*.
hyeto-. Rain: hyetograph, hyetometer. Gr. *hyetos*.
hygro-. Moisture: hygroscope, hygroscopy. Gr. *hygros* moist.
hylo-. Matter: hyltheist, hylozoism. Gr. *hylē*.
hyp-. Under: hypaethral, hypallage. See *hypo-*.
hyper-. Above, beyond: hyperbaton, Hyperborean; excessive, to excess: hyperbole, hypercritical. Gr. *hyper*.
hyph-. Under: hyphen. Gr. *hyph-* = *hypo* before the aspirate.
hypno-. Sleep: hypnogenetic, hypnology. Gr. *hypnos*.
hypo-. Under, below: hypoblast, hypocrite, hypothesis; less oxidized: hypophosphate. Gr. *hypo*.
hypso-. Height: hypsography, hypsometer. Gr. *hypsos*.
i-. Not: ignoble, ignominy, ignorant. L. *i-* = *in-* not, before *g*.
ichno-. Footstep, track: ichnography, ichnolite. Gr. *ikhnos*.
ichthyo-. Fish: ichthyology, ichthyosaurus. Gr. *ikhthys*.
icono-. Image: iconoclast, iconography. Gr. *eikōn*.
ideo-. Idea: ideograph, ideo-motor. L., Gr. *idea*.
idio-. Own, private, peculiar: idiograph, idiosyncrasy. Gr. *idios*.
il- [1]. In, on, into: illation, illuminate, illusion. L. *il-* = *in* in, before *l*.
il- [2]. Not: illegal, illogical. L. *il-* = *in-* not, before *l*.
im- [1]. n, on, into: imbibe, imminent, impair, impasto. Ital., L. *im-* = *in* in, before *b, m, p*.
im- [2]. Not: immense, immortal, impasse. F., L. *im-* = *in-* not, before *m, p*.
in- [1]. In: income, inland, instep. A.-S. or Teut. *in*.
in- [2]. In, on, into: incursion, inhe:it, insect. L. *in-*, sometimes F. *en-*.
in- [3]. Not: infidel, insane, invincible. L. *in-*.
Indo-. Indian: Indo-China, Indo-European. Gr. *Indos*.
infra-. Below, after: infralapsarian. L. *infra*.
intel-. Between: intellect, intelligent. L. *intel-* = *inter* before *l*.
inter-. Between, among: intercede, interdict, interloper, interpret; mutually: interact, intermarry. L. *inter*.
intra-. Inside, within: intracellular, intramural. L. *intrā*.
intro-. Inward, to the inside: introit, introspect. L. *intrō*.

ir- [1]. In, on, into: irradiate, irruption.

L. *ir-* = *in* in, before *r*.

ir- [2]. Not: irremediable, irresolute.

L. *ir-* = *in-* not, before *r*.

iso-. Equal: isobar, isodynamic, isosceles. Gr. *isos*.

juxta-. Near: juxtaposition. L. *juxtā*.

kata-. Down: katabolism, kation. Gr. *kata*. See *cata-*.

kilo-. A thousand: kilogramme, kilometer, kilowatt. Through F. from Gr. *khilioi*. See *chili-*.

kineto-. Motion, movement: kinetogenesis, kinetophone. Gr. *kinētos* moved.

labio-. Lip: labiodental, labiomancy. L. *labium*.

lacti-, lacto-. Milk: lactiferous, lactometer. L. *lac* (gen. *lact-is*).

laevo-. On the left hand: laevo-gyrate. L. *laevus*.

lepido-. Scaly: Lepidoptera, lepidosiren. Gr. *lepis* (acc. *-id-a*) scale.

leuco-. White: leucocyte, leucophyl. Gr. *leukos*.

ligni-. Wood: lignivorous. L. *lignum*. **lith-, litho-**. Stone: litharge, lithogenous, lithograph. Gr. *lithos*.

log-, logo-. Word, speech: logomachy, logomania; prose: logoaedic; ratio: logarithm, logometer. Gr. *logos*.

long-, longi-. Long: longaeval, longicorn. L. *longus*.

lopho-. Crest, crested: lophobranchiate, lophodont. Gr. *lophos*.

lyc-, lyco-. Wolf: lycanthrope, lycopod. Gr. *lykos*.

macro-. Long: macropod, macropterous; great: macrocosm, macroscopic. Gr. *makros*.

magn-. See *magni-*.

magneto-. Magnetic, magnetism: magneto-electric, magnetometer. L. *magnēs* (acc. *-ēt-em*) magnet.

magni-, magn-. Great: magnanimous, magnificent. L. *magnus*.

mah-, maha-. Great: maharajah, mahatma. Sansk. *maha*.

mal-. Badly, ill: malodorous, maltreat; bad, wrong, faulty: maladministration, malformation; not: malapropos, malcontent. F. *mal*, L. *malē*. See *male-*.

malaco-. Soft: malacoderm, malacology. Gr. *malakos*.

male-. Badly, ill: malefactor, malevolent. L. *male*.

man-, mani-. Hand: mancipate, maniple, mandate, manicure, manifest, manipulate. L. *manus*.

matri-. Mother: matriarch, matricide, matrimony. L. *māter* (acc. *mātr-em*).

medi-, medio-. Middle, in the middle: mediaeval, medio-depressed, mediterranean. L. *medius*.

meg-, mega-, megal-. Great: megohm, megaphone, megalosaur. Gr. *megas* (stem *megal-*).

mela-, melam-, melan-, melano-.

Black: Melanesian, melampyre, melancholy, Melanochroi. Gr. *melās* (stem *melan-*).

meli-. Honey: melilite, melilot. Gr. *meli*.

melli-. Honey: melliferous, mellifluous. L. *mel* (gen. *mell-is*).

melo-. Song, music: melodrama, melody. Gr. *melos*.

meso-. Middle: mesolithic, mesophloeum, mesozoic. Gr. *mesos*.

met-, meta, meth-. Change, transposition: metabolism, metonymy, metalepsis; beyond: metacentre, metacarpus; after: metaphysics, method; over: metaphor; in anatomy, etc., hindmost, subsequent, more developed: metathorax, metazoa. Gr. *meta*.

micro-. Small: microcosm, microscope, microphone. Gr. *mikros*.

milli-. Thousand: milligram, millimetre. L. *mille*.

mis- [1]. Wrongly: misapply, misdeed; ill: misbehave. A.-S. *mis-*.

mis- [2]. Badly: mischief, miscreant; negative or depreciatory: mischance. O.F. *mes-*, L. *minus* less.

mis- [3]. **miso-**. Hate: misanthrope, misogynist. Gr. *misein* to hate.

mon-, mono-. Single: monocle, monomial, Monophysis; alone: monologue, monarch. Gr. *monos* alone.

muci-, muc-, mucoso-. Mucus: mucivorous, mucosaccharine, mucosaccharine. L. *mūcus*.

mult-, multi-. Many: multangular, multiply, multicoloured. L. *multus* much, many.

myco-. Fungus: mycology. Gr. *mykēs* mushroom.

myo-. Muscle: myocardium, myotomy. Gr. *mys* (gen. *my-os*).

mytho-. Myth: mythology, mythopoeic. Gr. *mythos*.

ne-, neg-. Not: nefarious, neglect, neuter. L. *ne* or *neg-* (*nec*).

necro-. Dead body: necromancy, necropolis. Gr. *nekros*.

neg-. See *ne-*.

nemat-, nemato-, nemo-. Thread: nemathelminth, nematode, nemoceros. Gr. *nēma*.

neo-. New, recent: neophyte, neoteric, Neoplatonism. Gr. *neos*.

neph-, nephro-. Kidney: nephritis, nephrology. Gr. *nephros*.

neur-, neuro-. Nerve: neuralgia, neurology. Gr. *neuron*.

nitro-. Nitre: nitrogen, nitroglycerine. Gr. *nitron*.

noct-, nocti-. Night: nocturnal, noctiflorous. L. *nox* (acc. *noct-em*).

non-. Not: nondescript, nonsense. L. *non*.

noso-. Disease: nosology. Gr. *nosos*.

noto-. Back: notochord, notonecta. Gr. *nōton*.
nyct-, nycta-, nycti-. Night: nyctalopia, nyctitropic. Gr. *nyx* (acc. *nyct-a*).
o-. Form of ob-: omit.
ob-. In front of, in the way of: object; against, near: obnoxious, obsession, observatory; away: obliterate. It takes the forms o-, oc-, of-, op-, (omit, occupy, offend, oppress). L. *ob*.
oc-. Form of ob-: occupy, occur.
oct-, octa-, octo-. Eight: octuple, octagon, octopus. L. *octo*, Gr. *oktō*.
odont-, odonto-. Tooth: odontoid, Odontoglossum. Gr. *odous* (gen. *odont-os*).
of- [1]. Form of ob-: offend, offer.
of- [2]. Off: offal. E. *off*.
oleo-. Oil: oleograph, oleomargarine. L. *oleum*.
olig-, oligo-. Few: oligarch, Oligocene. Gr. *oligos* little, in pl. (*oligoi*) few.
omni-. All: omnipotent, omniscient. L. *omnis*.
on-. On, in various adverbial senses: onlooker, onset. E. *on*.
oneiro-. Dream: oneiromancy. Gr. *oneiros*.
oo-. Egg: oolite, oology. Gr. *ōon*.
op-. Form of ob-: opportune, oppose.
ophi-, ophio-. Snake: ophiology, ophiomorphic. Gr. *ophis* serpent.
ophthalm-, ophthalm-. Eye: ophthalmia, ophthalmoscope. Gr. *ophthalmos*.
opto-. Sight: optometer, optophone. Gr. *optos* seen.
or-. Out, thorough: ordeal. A.-S. *or-*.
ori-. Mouth: orifice, orinasal. L. *ōs* (gen. *ōris*).
ornitho-. Bird: ornithology, ornithorhynchus. Gr. *ornis* (acc. *ornith-a*).
oro-. Mountain: orography, orometer. Gr. *oros*.
ortho-. Straight: orthognathous, Orthoptera; correct, right: orthodox, orthoepy, orthopaedics. Gr. *orthos*.
os- [1]. Bone: osprey. L. *os*.
os- [2]. In front: ostentation. Early L. *ops-*, akin to *ob*.
osteo-. Bone: osteology, osteoplasty. Gr. *osteon*.
out-. Out: outbreak, outcast; beyond: outbid, outboard; surpassing: outstrip. A.-S. *ūf*.
over-. Over: overarch, overbalance; above: overcanopy; across: overland, overpass; beyond: overleaf; in excess: over-nice, over-officious, overpay. A.-S. *ofer*.
ovi- [1]. Egg: oviferous, ovipositor. L. *ovum*.
ovi- [2]. Sheep: ovibovine. L. *ovis*.
oxy-. Sharp: oxygen, oxytone; in chemistry, denoting the presence of oxygen in a compound: oxyhydrogen. Gr. *oxts*.

paedo-. Child: paedobaptism. Gr. *pais* (acc. *paid-a*).
palae-, palaeo-, paleo-. Ancient: palaeontology, palaeolith. Gr. *palaios*.
palim-, palin-. Again, back again: palimpsest, palinode. Gr. *palin*.
pan-, panto-. All, every: panacea, Pan-American, panopoly, pantograph, pantheon. Panta- is an alternative spelling in pantagraph. Gr. *pās* (gen. *panti-os*), neuter *pān*, neuter pl. *panta*.
par- [1]. Beside: parody, parhelion. Gr. *par-* = para- [1] before a vowel whether aspirated or not.
par- [2]. By, through: paramount, parvenu. F. *par* = L. *per*.
para- [1]. Beside: parable, paragraph; wrong: paradox. Gr. *para*.
para- [2]. Shielding: parapet; sheltering from: parasol; warding off, preventing: parachute. Ital. *parare* (imperative *para*) shelter, ward off; L. *parāre* prepare, make ready (a protection).
pari-. Equal: paripinnate, pari-syllable. L. *pār*.
pel-. Form of per- [1]. Through, thoroughly: pellucid.
pen-. Almost: peninsula, penultimate. L. *paene*.
pent-, penta-. Five: pentarchy, pentagon. Gr. *pēnta* = *pente* five.
per- [1]. Through, throughout: percolate, perceive, perennial, perorate; thoroughly, completely: percuss, perfect, persuade, perturb; exceedingly: perspicuous; to the bad: pervert; in chemistry, denoting the presence of an element in its highest degree of combination: peroxide. L. *per*.
per- [2]. By: peradventure, perhaps. O.F. *per* = par [2], per- [1].
peri-. Around, about: pericarp, perimeter, periscope; thorough: pericase. Gr. *peri*.
petro-. Rock: petrology, petroleum. Gr. *petra*.
pharmaco-. Medicine: pharmacology, pharmacopoeia. Gr. *pharmakon*, drug, poison.
phen-, pheno-. Derived from coal-tar: phenacetin. Gr. *phaino*- shining; *phainein* to show: in allusion to coal-gas.
phil-, philo-. Loving, fond of: philanthropy, Philhellene, philosophy. Gr. *philos*, from *philein* to love.
phlebo-. Vein: phlebolite, phlebotomy. Gr. *phlebs* (acc. *phleb-a*).
phon-, phono-. Sound: phonautograph, phonograph; voice: phonology. Gr. *phōnē*.
phot-, photo-. Light: photography, photophone; by means of photography, photographic: photomaton, photoprocess. Gr. *phōs* (gen. *phōtos*).
phyllo-. Leaf, leaves: phyllomania; leaf-like: phyllopod. Gr. *phyllon*.

- phyl-**. Phylum, primary group of animals or plants in biology: phylogeny. Gr. *phylon* race, stock.
- physio-**. Nature: physiology, physiolatry; natural: physiocracy. Gr. *physis*, from *phyein* to produce.
- phyto-**. Plant: phytogeography, phytophagous; plant-like: phytozoon. Gr. *phylon*.
- plani-, plano-**. Flat: planipetalous, planimetry, plano-concave. L. *planus*.
- platy-**. Broad and flat: platyrrhine, platypus. Gr. *platys*.
- pleuro-**. Side: pleuronectid; ribs: pleurodynia; pleura, membrane of the lungs: pleuro-pneumonia. Gr. *pleura* rib.
- pluri-**. Several: pluricentral, plurilateral. L. *plūs* (acc. *plūr-em*) more.
- pluto-**. Wealth: plutocracy, plutonomy. Gr. *ploutos*.
- pneumato-**. Air: pneumatocyst; breath: pneumatometer; spirit: pneumatology. Gr. *pneuma* (gen. *pneumat-os*) breath, spirit, wind.
- pneumo-**. Lung: pneumogastric. Gr. *pneumōn*.
- pol-**. Over: pollute. L. *pol-* = pro-.
- poly-**. Many; polyglot, polygon, polytechnic; more than one: polybasic, polyphony; more than two: polychrome, polycotyledon; more than three: polyptych. Gr. *polys*.
- por-** [1]. Before, forth: portend. L. *por-* = pro-.
- por-** [2]. Forth: portrait. O.F. *por-* = *pour* for, L. *prō*.
- prae-**. Before: praemunire, praetor. L. *prae-* = pre-, the usual form in modern E.
- pre-**. Before in time: pre-Christian, predict, pre-war; before in place or order: preamble, precipice, prefix, preside; before in degree or importance: pre-eminent. L. *prae*.
- preter-**. Beyond, more than: preterhuman, preternatural; past: preterite; by: pretermit.
- pro-** [1]. In front of: propose, proscenium, protect; forward: proceed, procumbent, promontory, protrude; in the place of, as a substitute for: pro-cathedral, pronoun; in relation to: proportion; in favour of, siding with: pro-British, pro-German. In provost *pro-* = pre-. L. *prō*.
- pro-** [2]. Before in time: prochronism, prodrome, prognosis; before in place or order: proboscis, prognathous. Gr. *pro*.
- prod-**. Forth: prodigal; before: prodigy. L. *prod-* old form of pro- [1] retained before a vowel.
- pros-**. To, besides, in addition to: prose-lyte, prosenchyma, prosthesis. Gr. *pros*.
- prot-, proto-**. First, original, primary: protagonist, protomartyr, prototype, protoplasm. Gr. *prōtos*.
- pseud-, pseudo-**. False, spurious: pseudograph, pseudepigraph, closely resembling: pseudomorph. Gr. *pseudēs* false.
- psych-, psycho-**. Mental, psychical: psychology, psychiatry, psychogram. Gr. *psykhē* soul.
- pter-, ptero-**. Winged, wing-like: pteraspis, pterodactyl. Gr. *pteron* wing.
- pur-**. Before purvey. O.F. *pur-*, *pour*, = L. *por-*, pro [1].
- pyr-, pyro-**. Fire, heat: pyracanth, pyromania, pyrometer. Gr. *pyr* (gen. *pyr-os*).
- quadr-, quadri-, quadru-**. Four: quadriga, quadrilateral, quadruped. L. *quadr(i)-*, from *quattuor* four.
- quasi-**. Almost, as if, virtually: quasi-historical, quasi-public. L. *quasi* as if.
- quinqua-, quinque, quinqu-**. Five, fivefold: quinquagesima, quinquescotage, quinquennial. L. *quinque*.
- r-**. Again, back: rally. F. *r-* = re-.
- radio-**. Ray, radiation: radiograph, radiolite, radiomicrometer, radioactive; in anatomy, radius: radiocarpal. L. *radius* ray.
- re, red-, ren-**. Back: recall, recur, return; again, anew: rearm, refill; in opposition: reluctant, resist; in return: repay, revenge; behind, used as an intensive: rejoice; after: relic; frequentative: research; negative: reprove, reveal. Before vowels in words of L. origin re- becomes red-, this being changed to ren- in O.F., whence rent, render, etc. In hyphenated words re-emphasizes the sense of again, as re-mark = mark again. L. *re-*.
- retro-**. Back, backward, in return: retropulsion, retrograde. L. *retrō*.
- rhino-**. Nostril: rhinoceros, rhinoscope. Gr. *rhīs* (acc. *rhin-a*).
- rhizo-**. Root: rhizocarp. Gr. *rhiza*.
- sans-**. Without: sans-seriph, sans-culotte. F. *sans*, from L. *sine*.
- sarco-**. Flesh: sarcophagus. Gr. *sarx* (acc. *sark-a*) flesh.
- se-, sed-**. Aside, apart, without: secede, sedition, seduce, secure. L. *sē-*, *sēd-* by oneself.
- seismo-**. Earthquake: seismography, seismology. Gr. *seismos*.
- semi-**. Half, in part: semicircle, semiconscious. L. *sēmi-*.
- sept-, septa-, septem-, septi-**. Seven: septfoil, septangular, September, septisyllable. F. *sept*, L. *septem*.
- sesqui-**. One and a half: sesquipedalian. L. *sesqui-*, from *sēmis* half, -*que* and.
- sex-, sexi-**. Six: sexpartite, sexisyllable. L. *sex*.
- sine-**. Without: sinecure. L. *sine* without, literally if not.

- somato-** Body: somatology. Gr. *sōma* (gen. *sōmal-os*).
- sphygmo-** Pulse: sphygmograph, sphygmoscope. Gr. *sphýgnos*.
- spiro-** Breath: spiograph, spirometer. L. *spirāre* to breathe.
- stereo-** Solid: stereography, stereoscope, firm: stereochemistry, stereotype. Gr. *stereos*.
- sub-** Under: subject; somewhat, less than: subacute; inferior: sublieutenant; beneath: subaxillary. It has the forms *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sun-*, *sup-*, *sur-*, *sus-* (succinct, suffix, suggest, summon, suppose, surrogate, suspend). L. *sub*.
- subter-** Underneath: subterposition. L. = beneath, comparative form of *sub*.
- suc-, suf-, sug-, sun-, sup-** Forms of *sub*.
- super-** Over, above: superjacent, superterrestrial; beyond: supernatural; in excess: superfluous.
- supra-** Above: supracostal, supraliminal, supramundane. L. *suprā*.
- sur-** [1]. Form of *sub*.
- sur-** [2]. Over, above: surface, surmount, surplice, survey; upon: surprise; beyond: survive; in addition: surcharge, surtax. F. *sur-* from L. *super*.
- sus-** Form of *sub*.
- sy-, syl-, sym-** Forms of *syn-*: system, syllable, sympathy.
- syn-** With: symbion; together: synchronous; at the same time: synanthous. Gr. *syn*.
- tauto-** Same: tautology. Gr. *tauto*, to auto the same.
- tele-** Far: telegraphy, telescope. Gr. *tēle*.
- terato-** Wonder: teratology; monster: teratogenic. Gr. *teras* (gen. *terat-os*).
- tetra-** Four: tetragon, tetrachord. Gr. *tetra*, from *tetora* four.
- theatro-** Theatre: theatromania. Gr. *theatron*.
- theo-** God: theogony, theology, theosophy. Gr. *theos*.
- therio-** Beast: Theriodonta, theriomorphism. Gr. *thērion*, dim. of *thēr*.
- thermo-** Warm, hot: thermodynamics, thermometer. Gr. *thermos*.
- tibio-** Shin-bone: tibiofemoral, tibiotarsus. L. *tibia*.
- to-** To, at, on: to-day, to-night, to-morrow. A.-S. *tō*.
- tra-, tran-, trans-** Across: traverse, transcontinental, transilient, transmit; beyond, on the other side of: tramontane, transatlantic, transcend, transfrontier; to the other side of: transatlantic; through: transfix; into a different state or substance: transubstantiation, transform. L. *trans*.
- tres-** Across: trespass, trestle. O.F. *tres-* = L. *trans*.
- tri-** [1]. Three: triangle, trivial; three times: trifid, triplicate. L. *tri-* = *trēs* three.
- tri-** [2]. Three: trilogy, trimeter, tripod. Gr. *tri-* = *treis* (neuter pl. *tria*).
- tubi-** Tube: tubiform. L. *tubus*.
- twi-** Two, double: twilight, twifold. A.-S. *twi*.
- typo-** Type: typography. Gr. *typos*.
- ultra-** Beyond: ultramarine, ultramarine, ultra-violet; excessively: ultra-critical, ultra-fashionable. L. *ultrā*.
- un-** [1]. Not: unaware, unofficial, untrue; denoting complete negation: unchristian, unprofessional. A.-S. *un-*, akin to L. *in-*, Gr. *an-*.
- un-** [2]. Denoting a reversal of an action or process: undo, unlearn, untie; separating or taking away from: ungum, unshell; freeing or displacing from: uncage, unhorse, unthrone; removing from the position of: unking. In unloose, *un-* has merely an intensive force. A.-S. *on-*, akin to G. *ent-*.
- A number of words with the prefix *un-* can be used in both the senses of *un-* [1] and *un-* [2]. Examples are: unbridled, undoable, unwound.
- un-** [3]. One, single: unanimous. L. *ūn-* = *ūni-* before a vowel.
- under-** Below: underfoot, underground, underswell; situated beneath: undergarment, undergrowth; lower than: underbid; too low, not sufficient or complete: underestimate, underrate, understate; subordinate: undersecretary. A.-S. *under*.
- uni-** One, single: unicorn, uniform, unison. L. *ūnus*.
- up-** To a higher place or position: upgrowth, upheaval, uphill. A.-S. *up*.
- vermi-** Worm: vermiform, vermifuge. L. *vermis*.
- vice-** Acting or qualified to act in the place of: vice-chairman, viceroy; next in rank beneath: vice-admiral, vice-dean. L. *vice*.
- vin-** Vine: viniculture; wine: vinfacteur. L. *vinum* wine.
- with-** Against: withstand; back, away: withdraw, withhold. A.-S. *with*.
- xanth-, xantho-** Yellow: xanthophyll, Xanthochroi. Gr. *xanthos*.
- xen-, xeno-** Strange: xenogamy, xenomania. Gr. *xenos*.
- xer-, xero-** Dry: xeranthemum, xerophilous. Gr. *xēros*.
- xyl-, xylo-** Wood, xylocarp, xylophone. Gr. *xylos*.
- y-** Indicating p.p.: yclept. A.-S. *ge-*.
- zoo-** Living thing, animal: zoology, zoophyte. Gr. *zōon*.
- zyg-, zygo-** Joined or arranged as a pair, or in pairs: zygapophysis, zygodactyl. Gr. *zygon* yoke.

SUFFIXES AND THEIR MEANINGS

Letters and Syllables that are Formative Endings of English Words

In the following list the suffix is given first, next the part of speech which it forms, then its meaning, with one or more words of which it forms the ending, and finally the source from which it is derived. Suffixes are often combined; thus in educationally we find *-at(e)*, *-ion*, *-al*, *-ly*, in anatomical, *-tom(y)*, *-ic*, *-al*. An ending regarded as a suffix often begins with a vowel really belonging to the stem of the word to which it is affixed, as *-able*, *-ible*, *-ate* [1], and [2], *-ete* [2], *-ite* [2], *-ial*, *-ian*

- ability, -ibility, -bility, n.** Used to form abstract nouns from adjectives in *-able*, *-ible*, *-ble*: suitability, feasibility, nobility. F. *-abilité*, *-ibilité*, *-bilité*, L. *-ābilitās*, *-ibilitās*, *-bilitās*.
- able, -ible, -ble, adj.** Capable of; able or fit to be; suitable for; sometimes in active sense: capable, comfortable, but now generally used in a passive sense: movable, eatable, defensible, noble, honourable. F. *-able*, *-ible*, *-ble*, L. *-ābilis*, *-ibilis*, *-bilis*.
- ac, n. and adj.; acal, adj.** Pertaining to: cardiac, demoniac, elegiac, iliac, maniac, demoniacal, maniacal. Adjectives in *-ac* are often used as nouns. The compound suffix *-acal* is used to distinguish adjectives, or, as in cardiacal, to show a less close connexion with the noun. See *-al* [1]. L. *-acus*, Gr. *-akos*, after stems with *i*.
- ace, n.** Depreciatory suffix: populace; thing made of: pinnace, pomace, terrace. F., usually = Ital. *accio*, *-accia*, *-azzo*, *-azza*.
- acea, n.** Plural, designating classes or orders of animals: Crustacea, Cetacea. L. neuter pl. of *-āceus*.
- aceae, n.** Plural, used to form names of families or orders of plants: Rosaceae, Ranunculaceae. L. fem. pl., as *-acea*, qualifying n. *plantae*.
- acean, n. and adj.** Forming singular nouns or adjectives corresponding to the collective nouns in *-acea*: crustacean, cetacean. L. *-ācea* and E. *-an*.
- aceous, adj.** Of the nature of; forming adjectives from nouns used in zoology, botany, and other sciences: diatomaceous, farinaceous, liliaceous, rosaceous. L. *-ācea* and E. *-ous*.
- acious, adj.** Full of, abounding in, given to: audacious, loquacious, pugnacious. Added to verbal stems. L. *-ax* (stem *-aci-*) and E. *-ous*.
- acity, n.** Forming abstract nouns from adjectives in *-acious*: audacity, loquacity, pugnacity. F. *-acité*, L. *-ācūtās* (acc. *-tāt-em*).
- acy, n.** Forming nouns of state, condition, quality, or office: primacy, magistracy, supremacy. O.F. *-acie*, L. *-ātia*.
- ad** [1], n. Member of a group of specified number: monad, triad; in chemistry, denoting valency: dyad, pentad; in mythology: nymph of a special class: naiad, dryad; epic poem: Iliad, Dunciad. Gr. *-as* (acc. *-ad-a*).
- ad** [2], n. = *-ade*: ballad, salad. F. *-ade*.
- ade, n.** Thing made of: arcade, barricade; lemonade; body or collection: cavalcade; action: fusillade, promenade. F. *-ade*, L. *-āta* (fem. of *-ātus*, p.p. of verbs in *-āre*). See *-ad* [2].
- ado, n.** Person in specified condition: desperado. It is sometimes changed to *-ade* in English, as renegade. Span., Port., from L. *ātus*. See *-ade*.
- ador, -adour, n.** Agent: matador, troubadour. Span. *-ador* and Prov. *-adour*, L. *-ātor*. See *-ator*.
- aemia, n.** Blood: anaemia, septicaemia. Gr. *haima*.
- age, n.** Collection, aggregate: baggage, cellarage; condition, function: bondage, peerage; action: cleavage; fee, or cost incurred: cartage, demurrage, portorage. F., from L.L. *-āticum*, something belonging to. See *-ate* [1], *-ic*.
- ain, n. and adj.** Belonging to: captain, certain, riverain, villain. F., from L. *-ānus*, *-āneus*.
- aine, n.** Woman belonging to: chatelaine. F., fem. of *-ain*.
- aire, n.** Person concerned with: commissioner, millionaire; thing connected with: secretaire, solitaire. F., from L. *-ārius*. See *-ary* [2].
- al** [1], adj. and n. Pertaining to, doing, or suffering: animal, annual, brutal, colossal, criminal; betrayal, bestowal. Through F., or directly from L. *-ālis*, neuter *-āle*; with E. words by analogy.
- al** [2], n. Action: burial. A.-S. *-els*.
- al** [3], n. Chemical suffix denoting derivation from an alcohol: chloral. E. *alcohol*.
- ality, -alty, n.** Condition or quality, or an instance of it: generality, personality; speciality. F. *-alité*, L. *-ālītās*. See *-al* [1] and *-ty*.
- an, adj. and n.** Belonging to; added to place names, or names used in zoology: median, Anglican, Italian, Spartan, batrachian, human; denoting a follower or adherent of: Lutheran, Wesleyan. Through F. *-ain* or directly from L. *-ānus*. See *-ain*, *-ane* [1], *-ean*, *-ian*.
- ana, n.** Added to names to denote a collection of sayings of, anecdotes about, or publications dealing with the

person or place in question : Baconiana, Shakespeariana, Tunbrigiana, Johnsoniana. In these *i* is euphonic. In F. originally denoting the sayings of; widened in later E. use. Neuter pl. of L. *-ānus*. See *-an*.

-ance, n. Forming abstract nouns of action, state, or quality : assistance, perseverance, abundance. F. *-ance*, originally from L. *-antia*, from verbs in *-āre* (pres. p. *-ans*, *-ant-em*) but extended to other verbs. Also a living suffix added to E. verbs, as *forthance*.

-ancy, n. Forming abstract nouns as *-ance*, but generally indicating only quality or state, and not action : constancy, buoyancy, infancy, vacancy. E. modification of F. *-ance*, L. *-antia*. See *-y* [4].

-and, n. Fit to be, intended to be : deodand, multiplicand. L. *-andum*, forming neuter gerundive of verbs in *-āre*.

-androus, adj. Having a husband or husbands; in botany, having a free stamen or stamens : monandrous, polyandrous. Gr. *anēr* (acc. *andr-a*), man, husband, male, and E. *-ous*.

-ane [1], *adj.* Pertaining to : mundane; used instead of *-an* to give a different meaning : humane, urbane. L. *-ānus*.

-ane [2], *n.* In chemistry, denoting a certain series of hydrocarbon types. Arbitrarily formed. See *-ene*, *-ine* [4], *-one*.

-aneity, n. Forming abstract *n.* from *adj.* in *-aneous* : spontaneity. F. *-anéité*, L. type *-āneitās*. See *-ity*.

-aneous, adj. Pertaining to : extraneous, instantaneous. L. *-āneus* and E. *-ous*.

-ant, adj. and n. As *adj.*, acting, existing : distant, elegant, errant, trenchant; in heraldry, describing action of animal : couchant, passant, rampant; as *n.*, agent : accountant, litigant, merchant; thing producing effect : stimulant. F. *-ant* pres. p., or L. *-ans* (acc. *-ant-em*) pres. p. of verbs in *-āre*.

-ar [1], *n.* Agent : beggar, liar. Variant of E. *-er* [1], in beggar altered from *-ard*.

-ar [2], *adj. and n.* Pertaining to, of the nature of : angular, consular, lunar, popular; person or thing connected with : altar, pillar, scholar. L. *-āris*, neuter *-āre*, partly through O.F. *-er* (F. *-aire*, *-ier*). See *-ary* [1].

-ar [3], *n.* Person or thing connected with : bursar, cellar, mortar, vicar. L. *-ārius*, neuter *-ārium*, partly through F. *-aire*, *-ier*. See *-ary* [2].

-arch, n. Ruler : monarch, patriarch, tetrarch. Gr. *-arkhēs*, from *arkhein* to rule.

-ard, -art, n. Of persons, expressing contempt or censure : braggart, coward, drunkard, sluggard; of things, instrument, etc.; brassard, placard, standard, O.F. *-ard*, *-art*, G. *-hart*, *hard* hardy, bold, common in proper names.

-arian, adj. and n. Denoting occupation, pursuit, adherence to a sect or party : antiquarian, Unitarian, vegetarian; denoting age : octogenarian. L. *-ārius* and E. *-an*. See *-ary* [2].

-arium, n. Thing or place connected with : aquarium, honorarium, planetarium, vivarium. L. *-ārium*. See *-ary* [2].

-art, n. Variant of *-ard*.

-ary [1], *adj.* Variant of *-ar* [2] : exemplary, military, salutary. L. *-āris*.

-ary [2], *adj. and n.* Pertaining to : arbitrary, contrary, elementary; of the specified class : primary; person occupied with : actuary, apothecary; place connected with, receptacle for : aviary, fritillary, granary, stannary; things regarded collectively : statuary. L. *-ārius*, *-āria*, *-ārium*; in some words through F. *-aire*. See *-ar* [3].

-ase, n. In chemistry : enzyme or ferment : zymase. Arbitrarily formed after *diastase*.

-asis, n. Disease : elephantiasis, psoriasis. Gr. *-āsis*, from verbs in *-ān*.

-asm, n. State or result : chasm, enthusiasm, phantasm, spasm. Gr. *-asma*, *-asmos*, forming nouns from verbs in *-ān*, *-āzein*. See *-ism*.

-ast n. Agent, person occupied with : enthusiast, fantast, iconoclast. Gr. *-astēs*, forming agent nouns from verbs in *-ān*, *-āzein*. See *-ist*.

-aster, n. Diminutive : pilaster; denoting depreciation or contempt : criticaster, poetaster. L. *-aster*, diminutive.

-astic, adj. Forming *adj.* from words in *-asm*, *-ast* : ecclesiastic, enthusiastic, pleonastic. Gr. *-astikos*. See *-ic*.

-ata, n.pl. In zoology, denoting a subkingdom or other large division : Chordata, Tunicata, Vertebrata. L. neuter pl. *-āta*, as *-ate* [1].

-ate [1], *adj. and n.* Forming *adjs.* from p.p. of L. verb : desolate, sedate, temperate; similarly forming nouns : legate, mandate; forming *adjs.* and nouns, furnished with : caudate, candidate; shaped like : cordate, ovate. L. *-ātus*, p.p. of verbs in *-āre*.

-ate [2], *v.* Forming verbs from L. p.p. in *-ātus*, as in *-ate* [1] : aggravate, fascinate, separate; forming other verbs by analogy : assassinate, camphorate, incapacitate, isolate. From *-atc* [1].

-ate [3], *n.* Office, function, body of officers : directorate, episcopate, syndicate, tribunate; salt from an acid in *-ic* : carbonate, nitrate. L. *-ātus*.

-atic, adj. and n. Pertaining to : aquatic, erratic, fanatic, lunatic. L. *-āticus*. See *-ate* [1] and *-ic*. In dramatic, emphatic the suffix is *-ic*.

-atile, adj. = *-ile* following L. p.p. suffix *-ātus* : volatile. See *-atc* [1], *-ilc*.

- atility, n.** Abstract n. from adj. in -atile : versatility. *See* -atile, -ity.
- ation, n.** Nouns denoting action or resulting state, or instance of either, formed from or on the analogy of L. nouns in *-ātiō* (acc. *-ātiōn-em*), from verbs in *-āre*, also from F. nouns in *-ation* from verbs in *-er*. For examples *see* -tion.
- ative, adj. ; -ator, n. ; -atory, adj. and n.** Suffixes from or on the analogy of L. verbal stems in *-a-* (infinitive *-āre*) with E. suffixes *-tive, -tor, -tory*. *See* -tive, -tor, -tory.
- bility, n.** Abstract nouns. *See* -ability.
- blast, n.** In biology, a formative cell-tissue : epiblast, mesoblast. Gr. *blastos* bud, shoot.
- ble [1], adj.** *See* -able.
- ble [2], adj.** -fold : double, treble. F. *-ble*, from L. *-plus*.
- bund, adj.** Ready or tending to : moribund. L. *-bundus*.
- carp, n., -carpous, adj.** Fruit : epicarp, gymnocarpous. Gr. *karpos*.
- ce, adv.** Forming E. adverbs : once, since, thence. A.-S. gen. sing. *-es*, extended by analogy.
- cephalic, -cephalous, adj.** Head, -headed : dolichocephalic, hydrocephalous. Gr. *kephalē* head.
- cide, n.** Slayer : tyrannicide ; act of slaying : parricide. L. *-cida* slayer, *-cidium* a slaying.
- cle, n.** Diminutive : corpuscle, particle, uncle. F. *-cle*, L. *-culus, -cula, -culum*. *See* -cule, -uncle.
- coele, n.** In biology, cavity : mesocoele. Gr. *koilon* hollow place.
- cracy, n.** Rule : aristocracy, bureaucracy, ochlocracy. O.F. *-cracie*, Gr. *-kratía*.
- craft, n.** Skill, knowledge : handicraft, witchcraft, woodcraft. A.-S. *craft* strength, skill.
- crat, n.** Ruler : autocrat ; person favouring specified form of rule : democrat. F. *-crate*, Gr. *-kratēs*.
- cratic, adj.** Forming adj. from -crat. *See* -ic.
- cula, n.** Diminutive : auricula. L. *-cula*. *See* -cule.
- cular, adj.** Relating to dim. n. : particular, vascular. L. *-culāris, -culārius*. *See* -cule, -ar [2] and [3].
- cule, n.** Diminutive : animalcule, reticule, ridicule. L. *-culus, -cula, -culum*, in some words through F. *-cule*.
- culous, adj.** Slightly : meticulous, ridiculous. L. *-culōsus*, or L. *-culus*, etc., forming dim. adj., with E. *-ous*.
- culum, n., -culus, n.** Diminutive : fasciculus, homunculus, locus, vasculum. L. *-culus*, masc., *-culum*, neuter.
- cund, adj.** Forming adj. from L. verbal stem : fecund, rubicund. L. *-cundus*.
- cy, n.** Abstract n. of very various origin ; corresponding to participial adjs. in *-ant, -ent, -ient* : vacancy, decency, leniency ; corresponding to adjs. and nouns in *-ate, -et, -ot* : curacy, piracy, secrecy, prophecy, idiocy ; from L. abstract nouns from adjs. in *-ax* (*see* -acious) : fallacy ; from L., L.L. and Gr. nouns in *-tia*, or Gr. in *-teia* : papacy, policy. It often denotes rank or office : captaincy, chaplaincy, colonelcy, on the analogy of lieutenantcy, etc. F. *-cie, -tie, L. -tia, -cia, Gr. -tia, -teia*, etc.
- cyte, n.** Cell ; used to form biological words : leucocyte, phagocyte. Gr. *kytos* vessel.
- d, n.** Forming nouns with passive sense from verbal stems : deed, flood, seed. A.-S. *-d*.
- dom, n.** Rank, office, domain, power, or condition : dukedom, kingdom, freedom, martyrdom, wisdom ; collective singular : officialdom, Christendom. A.-S. *dōm* doom, jurisdiction ; cp. G. *-tum*.
- drome, n.** Place for running : aerodrome, hippodrome. Gr. *dromos* course, from *drainein* to run.
- ean, n and adj.** Of, pertaining to, similar : empyrean, Periclean, Menippean, Galilean. L. *-aeus*, Gr. *-aios*, with E. *-an*.
- ed, adj.** Ending of the p.p. of weak verbs : helped, and of analogous adjectives, meaning provided with : cultured, honeyed, feathered. A.-S. *-ed, -od*, ultimately corresponding to L. *-tus* ; in adjs. A.-S. *-ede*.
- ee, n.** Chiefly legal, denoting the recipient or the object of an action : addressee, legatee, lessee, payee, vendee ; in a more general sense : refugee. F. and A.-F. *-é*, from L. p.p. *-ātus* ; correlative with agent nouns in *-er, -or*. Words like Pharisee, Sadducee, jubilee, are from L. *-aeus*. Absentee, bargee, devotee, are arbitrary ; *-ee* is also a rare diminutive, as in goatee, settree.
- een, n.** Irish diminutive : colleen, potheen, squireen. Irish *-in*.
- eer, n. and v.** Nouns denoting occupation, or person concerned with : charioteer, muleteer, mutineer ; in bombardier the F. *-ier* is retained. New nouns are freely formed, as auctioneer, pamphleteer, profiteer, pulpiteer, sonneteer, the word often expressing the idea of contempt. Verbs (as electioneer, profiteer, etc.) are formed by back-formation, or are borrowed from Dutch *-eren* : commandeer. F. *-ier*, from L. *-iārius* or *-ārius*.
- el [1], n.** Diminutive, in words of Teut. origin : kernel. A.-S. *-el*. *See* -le [1].
- el [2], n.** Instrument : shovel, teasel. A.-S. *-l, -el*.
- el [3], v.** Diminutive or frequentative : drivel, shrivel, snivel. A.-S. *-lian*. *See* -le [2].

- el** [4], *n.* Diminutive, in words of Romance or L. origin: chapel, colonel, kennel, libel, squirrel, vessel. O.F. *-el* (F. *-eau*) masc., *-elle* fem., L. *-ellus*, *-ella*, *-ellum*. See *-elle*.
- elle**, *n.* Diminutive (originally fem.): bagatelle, chanterelle. F. *-elle*. See *-el* [4].
- en** [1], *p.p.* and *adj.* Forming *p.p.* of strong verbs: broken, spoken. This form often survives only in adjectival use, as drunken, rotten. A.S. *-en*.
- en** [2], *adj.* Forming adjs. from nouns. Made of, resembling, pertaining to: earthen, golden, woollen. A.S. *-en*, akin to *-ine* [1]. Olden is perhaps an oblique case of *old*.
- en** [3], *v.t.* and *i.* Forming verbs, often causative, from adjs. and nouns: deepen, fasten, frighten, happen, hearten, whiten. A.S. *-nan*, *-nian*.
- en** [4], *n.* Diminutive: chicken, maiden. A.S. *-en*.
- en** [5], *n.* Forming the feminine: vixen—the only example in modern English. A.S. *-en* (G. *-in*). See *-ina* [1].
- ence**, **-ency**, *n.* Abstract *n.*: competence, competency, consistence, consistency. L. *-entia*, forming verbal nouns from verbs in *-ere*, *-ere*. See *-ance*.
- end** [1], *n.* Originally forming present participle: fiend, friend, A.S. *-ond*.
- end** [2], *adj.* and *n.* Meet to be treated in specified way: reverend; thing intended to be similarly treated: dividend. L. *-end-us*, *-a*, *-um*, gerundive of verbs in *-ere*, *-ere*.
- endum**, *n.* As *-end* [2], *n.*: addendum, corrigendum, referendum. L. *-endum* neuter of gerundive.
- ene**, *n.*, *adj.* In chemistry, denoting a compound of hydrogen and carbon: benzene, naphthene; of, pertaining to: Nicene. L. *-ēnus*, *adj.* suffix.
- ent**, *adj.*, *n.* = *-ant*: apparent, dependent, transient. L. pres. p. in *-ens* (acc. *-ent-em*) of verbs in *-ere*, *-ere*, *-ire*.
- eous**, *adj.* Of the nature of: aqueous, arboreous, ligneous. In righteous, *-eous* = *-wise*. L. *-e-us*, with E. *-ous*. See *-ous*.
- er** [1], *n.* Originally agent suffix with native E. words, especially of trades and occupations: baker, player, singer; person concerned with: hatter; denoting an instrument concerned with something: knocker, poker; belonging to, born, or residing in: Laplander, Londoner. Extended to form nouns with words of foreign origin: astronomer, geographer; used colloquially for person or thing connected with: fiver, header, out-and-outer. This suffix is doubled in caterer, poulterer, upholsterer. A.S. *-cre*, akin to L. *-ārius*.
- er** [2], *n.* With words of Romance origin, denoting agent: butler, carpenter, farmer; thing connected with: border, sampler. Of various origins: O.F. *-ier*, L. *-ārius*; O.F. *-er*, L. *-āris*, *-āre*; O.F. *-ēire*, L. *-ātūra*.
- er** [3], *n.* In law terms, etc., denoting an action, or document authorizing it: cesser, disclaimer, user; denoting a single example of an action: dinner, misnomer, supper. F. *-er*, *-re*, indicating infinitive, L. *-āre*, *-ēre*, *-ere*.
- er** [4], *v.* and *n.* Forming a verb, or verbal noun, expressing frequent repetition of an action, intensity (often with imitative sound): flicker, flutter, shimmer, slumber, wander. A.S. *-rian*.
- erel**, *n.* Diminutive: cockerel, doggerel, dotterel, pickerel. O.F. *-erel*. See *-rel*.
- erie**, *n.* Collective = *-ery*: coterie, menagerie. F. *-erie*.
- ern** [1], *adj.* Denoting direction: eastern, western. A.S. *-ern*.
- ern** [2], *n.* and *adj.* Forming names of things: cavern, cistern, lantern, tavern; belonging to: modern. F. *-erne*, L. *-erna*, *n.*, *-ern-us*, *adj.*
- ery**, *n.* Place of work: bakery, brewery; occupation or conduct: archery, fishery, foolery, knavery; kind of goods dealt in: drapery, grocery; everything that has to do with: jobbery, popery. F. *-erie*, L. *-āria* neuter pl. of *-ārius* (*-ary* [2]); or O.F. *-ere* (F. *-eur*, L. *-ātor*) and *-ie* (E. *-y*). Extended in E. to many new formations, to form abstract and collective nouns, especially corresponding to agent nouns in *-er* [1]. See *-ory* [2], *-ry*.
- esce**, *v.* To begin to (inceptive): acquiesce, convalesce, effervesce. L. *-escere*.
- escence**, *n.* Denoting a beginning to: convalescence, efflorescence. F. *escence*, L. *-escentia*. See *-esce*.
- escent**, *adj.* Having the quality of beginning to; convalescent, effervescent, excrescent; becoming, tending to become, slightly: alkalescent; denoting a play of colours, or colours of the nature of: fluorescent, iridescent, opalescent. L. *-escens* (acc. *-ent-em*) pres. p. See *-esce*.
- ese**, *adj.* and *n.* Of, pertaining to, or an inhabitant, the inhabitants, or the language of: Chinese, Genoese, Sudanese; denoting the literary style of: Johnsonese, journalese. O.F. *-eis*, Ital. *-ese*, L. *-ensis*.
- esque**, *adj.* Resembling in style or matter: arabesque, Dantesque, grotesque, picturesque, Romanesque, statuesque. F. *-esque*, Ital. *-esco*, L.L. *-iscus*, akin to E. *-ish*.
- ess** [1], *n.* Denoting the feminine: baroness, giantess, goddess, lioness, waitress. F. *-esse*, L. *-issa*.

- ess** [2], *n.* Forming abstract nouns from adjectives: duress, largess, prowess. The prefix is disguised in laches and riches, now taken for plurals. O.F. *-esse* (Ital. *-ezza*), L. *-itia*. See *-ice*.
- et** [1], *n.* Forming diminutives in words from French: billet, bullet, hatchet, islet, sonnet. O.F. *-et*, *-ette*, Ital. *-etto*, *-etta*, L. *-itta* (fem.).
- et** [2], *-ete* [1], *-etes*, *n.* Originally forming agent nouns, the sense now being often lost: athlete, comet, diabetes, poet. Gr. *-ētēs*, affixed to verbal stems.
- et** [3], *-ete* [2], *adj.* and *n.* Passive: quiet, secret, complete, replete. L. *-ēt-us*, forming p.p. of verbs in *-ēre*, *-ere*.
- ette**, *n.* Diminutive (originally fem.): cigarette, serviette, statuette; popularly used to form a fem.: suffragette. F. *-ette*. See *-et* [1].
- facient**, *adj.* Making: calcifacient, rube-facient. L. *faciens* (acc. *-ent-em*), pres. p. of *facere* to make.
- faction**, *n.* A making: calefaction, petrification, satisfaction. L. *-factiō* (acc. *-ōn-em*) from *factus* p.p. of *facere* to make.
- fare**, *n.* Passage, way, journey: thoroughfare, welfare. A.-S. *faru* a going, from *faran* to go, travel.
- fast**, *adj.* Firm, fixed, fast: steadfast. In shamefaced, *-faced* = *-fast*. A.-S. *faest*.
- fer**, *n.* Producer or bearer of: conifer, lucifer. L. *-fer*, from *ferre* to bear.
- ferous**, *adj.* Producing, bearing: calciferous, coniferous, glandiferous. E. *-fer*, and *-ous*.
- fic**, *adj.*, *-ficate*, *n.*, **-fication**, *n.* Making, producing: beatific, malefic, mor-bific, soporific; thing made: certificate; a making: acidification, certification, glorification, specification. L. *-ficus*, *adj.*, *-ficāt-us* p.p., *-ficiō* (acc. *-ōn-em*) verbal *n.*, from *-ficāre*, weakened form of *facere* to make. See *-fy*.
- fidence**, **-ficiency**, *n.*, **-ficient**, **-ficient**, *adj.* Being: magnificence, proficiency; having: magnificent, proficient. F. *-fidence*, etc., L. *-ficientia* (acc. *-ficient-em*), *-ficientia*, *-ficiens* (acc. *-ficient-em*), all from *facere* to make.
- fid**, *adj.* Cleft: bifid. L. *-fidus* (*findere* to cleave).
- florous**, *adj.* Having a flower or flowers: multiflorous, uniflorous. L. *-flōrus*, from *flōs* (acc. *flōr-em*), and E. *-ous*.
- fold**, *adj.* and *adv.* Multiplied a specified number of times: fourfold, manifold. A.-S. *-feald*, akin to *fealdan* to fold.
- form**, *adj.* Having the form of: cruciform, uniform, vermiform. L. *-formis*, from *forma* form.
- fuge**, *n.* Thing that expels: febrifuge, vermifuge. F. *-fuge*, from L. *fugāre* to put to flight.
- ful**, *adj.* and *n.* Full of: artful, beautiful, harmful; quantity that will fill: handful, spoonful. A.-S. *ful* full.
- fy**, *v.* To make, to bring into a certain state: beautify, petrify. F. *-fier*, L. *-ficāre*, from *facere* to make.
- gam**, *n.* In botany, plant having seed vessels of specified character: phanero-gam. Gr. *gamos* marriage.
- gamous**, *adj.* Marrying: bigamous, poly-gamous; in botany (also *-gamic*), having seed vessels of specified character: cryptogamous. Gr. *gamos* marriage.
- gamy**, *n.* Marriage: bigamy, polygamy. Gr. *-gamia*, from *gamos* marriage.
- gen**, *n.* Producer: exogen, hydrogen. Gr. root *gen-* to produce.
- genic**, **-genous**, *adj.* Producing, produced, connected with production: eugenic, indigenous. See *-gen*, *-ic*, *-ous*.
- geny**, *n.* Production: anthropogeny. Gr. *-geneia*. See *-gen*.
- gon**, *n.* Angle: pentagon, octagon. Gr. *gōnīa* angle.
- gram**, *n.* Something written or drawn: cryptogram, telegram; weight in metric system: kilogram. Gr. *gramma* thing written, from *graphein* to write.
- graph**, *n.* That which writes or is written: telegraph, autograph. Gr. *graphein* to write.
- graphy**, *n.* Writing, description: biography, geography. Gr. *graphein* to write.
- gynous**, *adj.* Relating to women; in botany, denoting position, nature, or number of pistils: polygynous. Gr. *gynē* woman, female, and E. *-ous*.
- head**, **-hood**, *n.* Condition, quality, group: Godhead, brotherhood, childhood, likelihood. A.-S. *-hād* person, condition, quality. Cp. G. *-heit*.
- ia** [1], *n.* Nouns in L. or Gr. form: militia, sepia; name of a country: Australia, Prussia; disease: malaria, neuralgia; in chemistry, alkaloid: morphia; in botany, genus: dahlia, fuchsia. L. and Gr. *-ia*, forming fem. nouns.
- ia** [2], *n.* Collective pl. nouns in L. or Gr. form: bacteria, regalia; in zoology, class: Mammalia, Reptilia; festival: Saturnalia. L. and Gr. *-ia*, forming pl. of neuter nouns.
- ial**, *adj.* Forming adjs. from L. adjs. in *-is*, *-ius*: celestial, dictatorial. L. *-iālis*, *-iāle*. See *-al* [1].
- ian**, *adj.* and *n.* Belonging to, person belonging to: Bostonian, Christian, Etonian, Italian, Miltonian, Rumanian. L. *-iānus* = *-ānus* (E. *-an*) after *-i-*, or with connecting *-i-*, extended in E. with proper names.
- ible**, *adj.* Capable of being: avertible, edible, flexible, legible. L. *-ibilis*. See *-able*.

- ic**, *adj.* and *n.* Of, belonging to, connected with, like: alcoholic, algebraic, critic, domestic, physisic, rustic; causing: emetic; forming names of sciences and arts: arithmetic, epic, logic, music; in chemistry, denoting a compound containing more oxygen, and less of the element named in the stem, than -ous: chloric, ferric, sulphuric. In names of sciences and practical occupations, the pl. is often used, treated either as sing. or pl.: acoustics, athletics, dynamics, metaphysics, politics. L. *-icus*, Gr. *-ikos*.
- ical**, *adj.* Forming adjs. as *ic-*, sometimes having a less close connexion with stem, or where the word in *-ic* is used as a noun: algebraical, comical, mathematical, musical. E. *-ic*, and *-al* [1].
- ice**, *n.* Abstract nouns: avarice, cowardice, justice, notice. In bodice *-ice* is a pl. termination. O.F. *-ice*, L. *-itia*, *-itium*.
- ician**, *n.* One who is skilled in an art or science the name of which ends in *-ic*, *-ics*: arithmetician, musician, optician, tactician. F. *-icien*; E. *-ic* and *-ian*.
- icious**, *adj.* = *-itious*: avaricious, malicious. From *-ice* and *-ous*.
- id** [1], *n.* Patronymic: Seleucid, Nereid; zoological terms: felid. F. *-ide*, L., Gr. *-idēs*, fem. *-is* (stem *-id-*).
- id** [2], *adj.* Having a quality: acid, frigid, tepid. F. *-ide*, from L. *-idus*.
- ida**, *n.* Zoological. Used to form names of groups usually larger than a family. Annelida. See *-idae*.
- idae**, *n.* Zoological. Denoting kinship; used to designate families. The suffix is added to the name of the type genus (*Felis*, *Lemur*): Felidae, Lemuridae. L. pl. of *-idēs*. See *-id* [1].
- ide**, *n.* Chemical, forming names of compounds of an element with another element or with a radical: bromide, chloride, oxide. See *-id* [1].
- ie**, *n.* Diminutive: bogie, brownie; in familiar forms of names: Annie, Charlie. M.E. *-ie* = *y* [3], now chiefly Sc.
- ier**, *n.* Denoting occupation: collier, financier. F. *-ier*, from L. *-ārius*. See *-eer*.
- iff**, *n.* See *-ive*.
- il**, **-ile**, *n.* and *adj.* Capable of being, pertaining to, that may be: agile, civil, fragile, puerile, servile. L. *-ilis* or *-ilis* able to be, tending to.
- in**, *n.* Chemical, forming names of neutral substances: albumin, casein, fibrin; *-ine* is used for alkaloid and basic substances, though certain words popularly spelt with *-ine*, such as gelatine, denote neutral substances. See *-ine*.
- ina** [1], *n.* Feminine titles and names: czarina, Georgina, Paulina. From Ital., partly from G. fem. suffix *-in*, as in *grāfin* countess, from *graf* count. See *-ine* [3].
- ina** [2], *n.* Zoological. Added to the name of a type genus to form the name of a group: Bombycina (genus *Bombyx*). L. neuter pl. agreeing with *animalia*. See *-ine* [1].
- inae**, *n.* Zoological. Used to form names of subfamilies: Bovinae. L. fem. pl. See *-ina* [2].
- ine** [1], *adj.* and *n.* Pertaining to, like: asinine, bovine, clandestine, divine, feminine, Florentine, lupine, marine, L. *-inus*, *-inus*.
- ine** [2], *adj.* Made of: adamantine, hyacinthine. L. *-inus* from Gr. *-inos*.
- ine** [3], *n.* Feminine names and titles: Caroline, heroine, margravine. F. *-ine*, from L. *-ina*, Gr. *inē*, or G. *-in*.
- ine** [4], *n.* Forming abstract nouns: doctrine, medicine; used in names of derivative products, as dentine, brilliantine; in chemistry used generally in names of alkaloids and basic substances: aconitine, cocaine, quinine; also in the names of some elements: bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine. L. *-ina*.
- ing** [1], *n.* Verbal noun: eating; verbal action, material used for: banking, stuffing, washing. A.-S. *-ung*.
- ing** [2], *n.* Belonging to, forming diminutives and patronymics: farthing, stocking, atheling, king. A.-S. *-ing*, originally person or thing belonging to.
- ion**, *n.* Denoting action, condition: communion, legion, oblivion. F. *-ion*, from L. *-iō* (acc. *-iōn-em*). See *-tion*.
- ior** [1], *n.* Later form of *-iour*: warrior.
- ior** [2], *n.* and *adj.* Equivalent to L. comparative ending *-ior*: junior, senior, ulterior.
- iour**, *n.* Agent: saviour. O.F. *eor*, L. *-ātor*.
- ious**, *adj.* Full of, having the character of: ambitious, curious, rebellious. F. *-ieux*, from L. *-iōsus*.
- ique**, *adj.* and *n.* Same as *-ic*: antique, physique. F. *-ique* from L. *-iguus* and *-icus*. See *-ic*.
- ise** [1], *n.* Denoting condition or quality: franchise, merchandise. In words in which *-ise* has become *-ice* in F. the same has generally happened in E., as justice, service. O.F. *-ise*, L. *-itia*, *-itium*. See *-ice*.
- ise** [2], *v.* See *-ize*.
- ish** [1], *adj.* Denoting the quality indicated by the stem; like, of the nature of: babyish, boyish, heathenish; also in national names: English, Spanish; used also in a depreciatory sense: foppish, monkish; denoting a diminished resemblance, or modification of the quality: brownish, stiffish, squarish. A.-S. *-isc*, G. *-isch*, akin to Gr. *-iskos* diminutive ending.
- ish** [2], *v.* Make, render: Abolish, admonish, establish, finish, lavish. F. *-issant*, pres. p. termination of verbs in *-ir*, from L. *-esc*, *-isc* in inceptive verbs.

- isk**, *n.* Diminutive: asterisk, obelisk. Gr. *-iskos*.
- ism**, *n.* Forming abstract nouns denoting action: baptism; state or condition: barbarism, heroism, schism; system, principle, or doctrine: atheism, Calvinism, Conservatism; peculiarity, especially of manner or language: archaism, Americanism, colloquialism, solecism; in pathology, a morbid condition due to excess in the use of a drug, etc.: alcoholism, morphinism. L. *-ismus*, *-isma*, Gr. *-ismos*, *-isma*, from verbs in *-izein*. See *-sm*.
- ist**, *n.* Denoting one who pursues a certain line of conduct: bigamist, plagiarist; one concerned with a subject or following an occupation: anatomist, artist, botanist, dentist, tobacconist, violinist; an adherent of a doctrine or creed: atheist, Calvinist, fatalist, socialist. L. *-ista*, *-istēs*, Gr. *-istēs*, from verbs in *-izein*.
- it**, *n.* and *v.* Forming nouns and verbs: audit, credit, debit, habit, merit. L. *-it-us*, *-it-um*, *-it-us*, *-it-um*, forming p.p. of verbs in *-ēre*, *-ere*, *-ire*.
- ita**, *n.* See *-ito*.
- ite** [1], *n.* and *adj.* A party, sometimes contemptuous: Benthamite, Puseyite, Preraphaelite, Shelleyite; a native or descendant of: Canaanite, Israelite; used to form many scientific terms, as names of fossil animals: ammonite; minerals: anthracite; biological words; somite; names of explosives: dynamite; names of artificial substances: vulcanite; in chemistry denoting salts of acids, corresponding to *adj.* forms in *-ous*: nitrite. L. *-ita*, Gr. *-itēs*.
- ite** [2], *adj.* and *v.* Forming adjectives and verbs: definite, excite, exquisite, extradite, ignite. L. p.p. in *-it-us*, *-it-us*, of verbs in *-ire*, *-ēre*, *-ere*.
- ition**, *n.* Verbal *n.*, formed from p.p. stem: monition, munition, perdition. L. *-itiō*, *-itiō* (acc. *-ōn-em*), from verbs in *-ire*, *-ēre*, *-ere*. See *-tion*.
- itious**, *adj.* = *-ous* after L. stems in *-iti*: ambitious, factitious. See *-ition*, *-icious*.
- itis**, *n.* Denoting inflammation or disease of: arthritis, bronchitis, nephritis. L., from Gr. *-itis*.
- ito**, *n.* Diminutive: bonito, mosquito. The fem. is *-ita*: señorita. Span. *-ito* = F. *-et*.
- itous**, *adj.* = *-ous* after L. stems in *-it*: calamitous. L. *-itōs-us* for *-itātōs-us*.
- ity**, *n.* See *-ty*.
- ium**, *n.* Forming the names of metals: iridium, sodium, potassium. Modern L.
- ive**, *adj.* Connected with, of the nature of, tending to: fugitive, missive, native, pensive, votive. L. *-ivus*, added to p.p. stem in *-tus*, *-sus*. From F. masc. *adjs.* in *-if* (fem. *-ive*) are derived the nouns bailiff, caitiff, plaintiff.
- ize**, *v.* To make, render, practise: baptize, civilize, equalize, tyrannize. The spelling *-ize* is preferable to *-ise*, which is, however, common. The suffix does not occur in such words as advertise, excise, practise, surprise. F. *-iser*, L.L. *-izāre*, Gr. *-izein*.
- kin**, *n.* Diminutive: firkin, lambkin, manikin; common in formation of proper names: Hawkin[s], Jenkin, Tomkin[s]. Flem. or Low G. *-ken*; cp. G. *-chen*.
- later**, *n.* **-latrous**, *adj.*, **-latry**, *n.* Worshipper, worshipping, worship: idolater, bibliolatrous, Mariolatry. Gr. *-latrēs* servant, *-latreia* service.
- le** [1], *n.* Instrument: girdle, handle, saddle, thimble; agent: beadle: diminutive: bramble, middle, nettle. A.-S. *-el*, *-ele*.
- le** [2], *adj.* Apt, inclined: brittle, fickle, idle, nimble. A.-S. *-ol*, *-el*.
- le** [3], *v.* Frequentative or diminutive: nestle, rattle, sparkle, twinkle, wrestle; causative: startle. A.-S. *-lian*.
- le** [4], *n.* and *v.* Diminutive: angle, bottle, buckle, castle, circle. F. *-le*, *-el*, etc., from L. *-ellus*, *-[ic]ulus* (*-a* *-um*.) In battle the suffix represents F. *-aille*, L. *-alia*.
- ledge**, *n.* Abstract noun: knowledge. A.-S. *-lāēcān* *v.* from *lāc* sport, gift. See *lock*.
- lence**, **lency**, *n.* Abstract nouns corresponding to *adjs.* in *-lent*: flatulence, leniency, opulence, virulence. F. *-lence*, L. *-lentia*. See *-lent*.
- lent**, *adj.* Implying excess or fullness: opulent, pestilent, turbulent, virulent. L. *-lentus*.
- less**, *adj.* Free from, without: childless, godless, harmless, homeless. A.-S. *-lēas*, cp. G. *-los*, not connected with *less*, the comparative adjective.
- let**, *n.* Diminutive: inlet, kinglet, streamlet. Partly double dim. from *-el* (*-le*) and *-et*; partly on analogy of words in *-le* with dim. *-et* as *tablet*.
- like**, *adj.* More common than *-ly* in modern words: warlike, workmanlike. A.-S. *-lic* like. See *-ly*.
- ling** [1], *n.* Diminutive: darling, duckling, sapling, yearling; in a depreciatory sense: groundling, hireling, lordling, witling. A.-S. *-ling*; cp. G. *-ling*.
- ling** [2], *adv.* State, condition, or direction: grovelling, darkling. A.-S. *-ling*, suffix of direction. See *-long*.
- lite**, **lith**, *n.* Stone: monolith; forming names of minerals, usually preceded by *o*: chrysolite. Gr. *lithōs* stone.
- lock**, *n.* Forming abstract nouns: wedding, lock. A.-S. *lāc* gift.
- loger**, *n.* One learned in: astrologer. L. *-logus*, Gr. *-logos*. See *-logy*, *-er* [1].
- logic**, **logical**. See *-logy*.
- logist**, *n.* One versed in a science (*-logy*): biologist. See *-logy*.

- logue** *n.* Speech, discourse: dialogue, monologue; person skilled or versed in: ideologue, Sinologue. Gr. *logos*.
- logy**, *n.* The science of: biology, geology, theology (in compounds with nouns the suffix is usually preceded by *-o-*); speech, discourse: analogy, dyslogy, eulogy, tautology, trilogy. Gr. *-logia*, from *logos* speech, discourse.
- long**, *adv.* Direction: headlong, sidelong. Akin to *-ling* [2].
- ly** [1], *adj.* Like, having the qualities of, connected with: cowardly, scholarly, sickly; denoting recurrence: daily, monthly. A.-S. *lic* body, form.
- ly** [2], *adv.* Expressing time, place, degree or manner: recently, locally, entirely, wholly, badly. A.-S. *-lice*, akin to *lic* = *-ly* [1].
- lysis** *n.* Loosing, dissolution: analysis, electrolysis, paralysis. Gr. from *lyein* to loose.
- m** [1], *n.* With native E. and other Teut. words, forming nouns denoting the result of the action of a verb: blossom, doom, gloom, helm. A.-S. *-m*.
- m** [2], *-ma*, *-me*, *n.* With words of Gr. origin, denoting the result of the action of the verb: comma, dogma, drama, enigma, phlegm, poem, psalm, scheme. Gr. *-ma*, forming nouns with passive sense from verbs. See *-om* [2].
- mancy**, *n.* Divination by means of: chiromancy, necromancy. O.F. *-mancie*, L.L. *mantia*, Gr. *manteia* divination.
- mania**, *n.* Madness, insane passion for: bibliomania, dipsomania, kleptomania. Gr. *mania* madness.
- meal**, *adv.* At a time, only in the hybrid piecemeal and archaic limbmeal. A.-S. *mæðlum* at times.
- men**, *n.* Expressing state or condition, often with passive sense, in words borrowed from L.: acumen, regimen, specimen. L. *-men*. E. *crime* is from L. *crimen*.
- ment**, *n.* That which is done or made; an act, the result of an act; state or condition: abridgment, development, firmament, fragment, nourishment, oddment. O.F. *-ment*, L. *-mentum*.
- merous**, *adj.* Denoting the number of parts into which a thing is divided: pentamerous. Gr. *-merēs*, from *meros* part.
- meter**. That by which a thing is measured: ammeter, barometer, chronometer; denoting poetical measure: trimeter, hexameter. L. *metrum*, Gr. *metron*, measure.
- metre**, *n.* Metre, as unit of measure: kilometre, millimetre. F. *-mètre*, Gr. *metron*.
- metry**, *n.* System of measuring: geometry, trigonometry. Gr. *-metria* measurement, from *metrein* to measure.
- mony**, *n.* In words, mostly abstract, borrowed from L.: ceremony, alimony, parsimony, testimony. Through F., or directly from L. *-monia*, *-mōnium*.
- most**, *adj.* and *adv.* Superlative from certain advs., etc.: hindmost, topmost, uppermost. A.-S. *-mest*, a double superlative from Indo-European *-mo-* and *-isto-*, not the same as *most*.
- ness**, *n.* Denoting state or condition: bitterness, blackness, lovingness, wildness. A.-S. *-nes*, *-ness*, cp. G. *-nis*.
- nomy**, *n.* A giving or making of laws or rules: astronomy, autonomy, economy. Gr. *-nomia* from *nomos* law.
- ock**, *n.* Diminutive: bullock, hillock. A.-S. *-oc*, *-uc*.
- ode** [1], *n.* A thing resembling the form or having the nature of: geode, phylode. Gr. *-ōdēs* like, from *eidos* form, appearance. See *-oid*.
- ode** [2], *n.* A thing serving as a way: cathode, electrode. Gr. *hodos* way.
- oid** *adj.* and *n.* Like, resembling, or a thing resembling: alkaloid, asteroid, cycloid, rhomboid, thyroid. F. *-oïde*, Modern L. *-oïdes*, Gr. *-(o)eidēs*, from *eidos*, form the *o* properly belonging to first element.
- oidal**, *adj.* Forming *adj.* from *n.* in *-oid*: cycloidal. See *-oid*, *-al* [1].
- ol** [1], *n.* Oil: menthol, petrol. L. *oleum*.
- ol** [2], *n.* In chemistry, denoting an alcohol: glycerol, phenol. Abbreviation of *alcohol*.
- ole**, *n.* Diminutive: nucleole, petiole. F. *-ole*, L. *-olus*, *-ola*, *-olum*.
- ology**, *n.* See *-logy*.
- om** [1], *adv.* Of time: seldom, whilom. A.-S. *-um* dative pl. inflexion.
- om** [2], *-oma*, *-ome*, *n.* With words of Gr. origin, denoting the result of the action of the verb: axiom, idiom, symptom, diploma, rhizome. In pathology, *-oma* denotes a morbid growth: carcinoma, sarcoma. Gr. *-ōma* forming nouns with passive sense chiefly from verbs in *-oēin*.
- on**, *n.* Originally augmentative: baron, cannon, salmon; diminutive: pigeon. F. *-on*, L. *-ō* (acc. *-ōn-em*).
- one**, *n.* In chemistry, distinguishing one of various types of hydrocarbon compounds: acetone, ketone. In ozone, *-one* has not this sense. Gr. *-ōnē* fem. patronymic.
- oon**, *n.* Usually augmentative, formerly used when borrowing, from F. and Ital., words ending in *-on*, *-one* respectively: balloon, bassoon, cartoon, poltroon, saloon. F. *-on* or Ital. *-one*, from L. *-ō* (acc. *-ōn-em*). See *-on*.
- opia**, *n.* Sight, vision: amblyopia, myopia. Gr. *ōps* (acc. *ōp-a*) eye.
- or** [1], *n.* Condition: error, terror; usually *-our* (favour, honour) in England, always

- or (favor, honor) in U.S.A. F. *-eur*, L. *-or* (acc. *-ōr-em*).
- or** [2], *n.* Agent, instrument: donor, tailor, razor. O.F. *-or*, F. *-eur*, L. *-or*, and O.F. *-eor*, F. *-eur*, L. *-ātor*, *-itor*, *-itor*. Where a form in *-er* also exists, the form in *-or* is usually legal: granter, grantor.
- ory** [1], *adj.* Relating to, having the nature of: amatory, illusory. L. *-ōrius*. See *-or* [1].
- ory** [2], *n.* Place: factory, purgatory. L. *-ōrium*, neuter of *-ōrius*. See *-ory* [1].
- ose**, *adj.* and *n.* Abounding in, like: verbose, globose; in chemistry, forming names of the carbohydrates and isomeric substances, on the analogy of glucose. L. *-ōsus*.
- osis**, *n.* Condition or process, especially diseased state: hypnosis, narcosis, neurosis, tuberculosis. Gr. *-ōsis*.
- osity**, *n.* Forming nouns from adjectives ending in *-ose* and *-ous*: curiosity, verbosity. F. *-osité*, L. *-ōsitās* (acc. *-lāt-em*).
- ot** [1], *n.* Originally a diminutive: ballot, pivot. F. *-ot*.
- ot** [2], *adj.* and *n.* Denoting birth or origin in places in or near Greece: Cypriot. A variant is *-ote*: Suliote. *n.* Various words derived from Gr.: idiot, zealot. F. *-ote*, L. *-ōta*, Gr. *-ōtēs*.
- otic**, *adj.* Forming adjectives from nouns ending in *-osis*: narcotic, neurotic. Gr. *-ōtikos*.
- our**, *n.* Condition: ardour, vigour. O.F. *-our* (F. *-eur*), L. *-or* (acc. *-ōr-em*). See *-or* [1].
- ous**, *adj.* Full of, like: dubious, glorious, bulbous; in chemistry, denoting a compound having a larger proportion of the element indicated by the stem than the corresponding one ending in *-ic*: nitrous. Where forms in both *-ous* and *-ose* exist, that in *-ose* is usually more technical: venous, venose. L. *-ōsus*.
- parous**, *adj.* Bringing forth, giving birth: oviparous, viviparous. L. *-parus*, from *parere* to give birth to, and F. *-ous*.
- path**, *n.* One in favour of treating disease in a certain way: allopath, homoeopath. Gr. *pathos* suffering.
- pathy**, *n.* Feeling, mode of treating disease: sympathy, antipathy, homoeopathy, hydropathy. Gr. *-patheia*, from *pathos* suffering.
- ped**, **-pede**, *n.* That which has (a certain number of) feet: biped, centipede, quadruped; thing employing the feet: velocipede. L. *pēs* (acc. *ped-em*) foot.
- phagous**, *adj.* Feeding on: anthropophagous. Gr. *phagein* to eat.
- phagy**, *n.* From adjectives ending in *-phagous*: anthropophagy. Gr. *phagein* to eat.
- phil**, **-phile**, *n.* and *adj.* A lover of: bibliophile; loving: Turcophil. Gr. *philos* friend from *philein* to love.
- phobe**, *n.* and *adj.* One who fears or dislikes: Anglophobe; fearing or disliking: Russophobe. Gr. *phobos* fear.
- phobia**, *n.* Fear, dislike, dread: agoraphobia, hydrophobia, Anglophobia. Gr. *-phobia*, from *phobos* fear.
- phore**, *n.* Bearer: semaphore. Gr. *-phoros*, from *pherein* to bear.
- phorous**, *adj.* Bearing, producing, used in scientific words from Greek: pyrophorous. Gr. *-phoros*, as *-phore*.
- phyllous**, *adj.* In botany, having leaves or leaflets: heterophyllous, polyphyllous. Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.
- phyte**, *n.* Plant: aerophyte, neophyte, protophyte, zoophyte. Gr. *phylon*.
- plasm**, *n.* Something formed or moulded, especially a living substance: ectoplasm, endoplasm, protoplasm. Gr. *plasma*, from *plassein* to mould.
- plast**, *n.* Denoting an original or primary organism: bioplast, protoplast. Gr. *plastos* formed, from *plassein* to form.
- ple**, *adj.* Denoting number of parts in a thing, or number of times a quantity is taken: multiple, quadruple, triple. F. *-ple*, L. *-plus* -fold.
- plex**, *adj.* Having parts or elements: multiplex, triplex. L. *-plex*, from root *plec-* plait, fold.
- pod**, *adj.* and *n.*; **-poda**, *n.pl.* Footed, animal having specified feet: arthropod, decapod, gasteropod; kind of foot: pseudopod. The pl. *-poda* is used in zoological classification: Arthropoda. Gr. *pous* (acc. *pod-a*) foot.
- red**, *n.* Condition, state: hatred, kindred. A.-S. *ræd* condition, rule, law. In hundred, *-red* = Goth. *-rath* number.
- rel**, *n.* Diminutive, sometimes depreciatory: kestrel, scoundrel, wastrel, whim-brel. O.F. *-erel*, L.L. *-vellus*. See *-erel*.
- rhine**, *adj.* and *n.* Having a nose of a specified kind, animal with such a nose: catarrhine, platyrrhine. Gr. *rhis* nose, *rhines* nostrils.
- ric**, *n.* Authority, dominion: bishopric. A.-S. *rice* power; cp. G. *-reich*.
- ry**, *n.* = *-ery*: jewelry, poultry. See *-ery*.
- scope**, *n.* Instrument for looking or looking at: laryngoscope, microscope, periscope, telescope; instrument for showing: gyroscope, stethoscope. Corresponding nouns in *-scopy* denote the use of the instrument. Gr. *skopos* watcher, from *skopein* to look.
- se**, *v.* Making: cleanse, rinse. A.-S. *-sian*; O. Norse *-sa*.
- ship**, *n.* State, condition, quality of being: friendship, hardship, lordship, worship: status, office, or tenure of this: apprenticeship, judgeship; skill in some capacity: horsemanship, penmanship, scholarship. A.-S. *-scipe*, shape, from *scieppan* to create, shape; akin to Dutch *-schaap* (cp. landscape), G. *-schaft*.

- sion**, *n.* Denoting action or state: apprehension, derision, tension. From *-s* of L. p.p. stems and *-ion*. See *-ation*, *-ion*, *-tion*.
- sm**, *n.* Forming nouns of Greek origin, denoting result of the action of a verb: cataclysm, chasm, spasm. See *-ism*.
- some** [1], *adj.* Possessing adapted to: gamesome, handsome, mettlesome, toothsome; causing to be: fulsome, wholesome; given to, apt to, causing to: irksome, meddlesome, wearisome; set of, game played by: foursome, twosome. *-som* in *lissom*, *buxom* (M.E. *buksum*) = *-some*. A.-S. *-sun*, akin to Dutch *-zaam*, G. *-sam*, E. *same*.
- some** [2], *n.* Body, cell: chromosome, merosome. Gr. *sōma*.
- sor**, *n.* Agent: confessor, professor. From *-s* of L. p.p. and *-or*. See *-or* [2].
- sory**, *adj.* and *n.* Relating to, of the nature of, thing of the nature of: accessory, promissory. L. *-sōri-us*, as *-sor* with *adj.* suffix *-i-us*.
- stead**, *n.* Place, position, or support for: bedstead, farmstead, homestead. A.-S. *stede*.
- ster**, *n.* Agent, denoting trade, occupation, etc., often depreciatory: brewster, gamester, maltster, punster, youngster; originally, feminine: spinster. A.-S. *-estre*, *-istre*.
- stress**, *n.* Feminine: seamstress, songstress. From *-ster*, and *-ess* [1].
- t** [1], *n.* Abstract: height, light, weight. A.-S. *-t*, *-th*, *-tho*. See *-th*.
- t** [2], *n.* Thing done: debt, fact, point. L. p.p. neuter *-tum*.
- te**, *adj.*, *n.*, and *v.* Forming words from L. p.p.: Minute, promote. See *-ate* [1] and [2], *-ete* [2], *-ite* [2].
- teen**, *n.* Denoting the addition of ten: thirteen. A.-S. *-tēne*, pl. of *tēn* ten.
- ter**, *n.* Agent or instrument, also abstract nouns: slaughter, laughter. A.-S. *-lor* and O. Norse *-tr*.
- th** [1], *n.* Forming abstract nouns of state or condition: breadth, health, truth, wealth. A.-S. *-th*, *-tho*. See *-t* [1].
- th** [2], *n.* Denoting numerical order: fourth. A.-S. *-tha*; ep. L. *-tus*, Gr. *-tos*.
- ther**, *n.* Indicating distinction or comparison: other, hither. The same suffix is found in *after*. A.-S. *-der*, *-ther*, comparative suffix; ep. L. *-ter*.
- tion**, *n.* Denoting action or state: attention, imagination, solution, traction. From L. p.p. in *-tus*, with suffix of verbal *n.* *-iō*. See *-ion*.
- tomy**, *n.* Cutting, separation, used in names of surgical operations, etc.: anatomy, dichotomy, phlebotomy. Gr. *-tomia* act of cutting.
- tor**, *n.* Forming agent nouns: conductor, director, inspector. L. *-tor* from p.p. stems. See *-or* [2], *-sor*.
- tre**, *n.* Instrumental: sceptre, theatre. L. *-trum*, Gr. *-tron*.
- trix**, *n.* Feminine agent corresponding to masculines ending in *-tor*, chiefly in legal terms: executrix, testatrix. L. *-trix*.
- tude**, *n.* Forming abstract nouns: altitude, aptitude, gratitude. L. *-tūdō* (acc. *-din-em*).
- tudinous**, *adj.* Forming adjs. from nouns in *-tude*: multitudinous. L. *-tūdin-stem* of *-tūdō* *-tude* and E. *-ous*.
- ty** [1], *n.* Multiplication by ten, a termination of numerals: forty, sixty. A.-S. *-tig*, cognate with *ten*.
- ty** [2], *n.* Forming abstract nouns: bounty, fealty, plenty. F. *-té*, from L. *-tās* (acc. *-tāt-em*). See *-ity*.
- ule**, *n.* Diminutive, in words of L. origin: globule, pustule. L. *-ulus*, *-ula*, *-ulum*.
- uncle**, **-unculus**, *n.* Diminutive: peduncle, ranunculus. L. *-unculus*, originally from stems in *-ōn*, *-in-* with *-culus* (whence carbuncle, homuncle), extended to others.
- ure**, *n.* Denoting action, result or product of action, agency: capture, tenure, verdure, legislature, judicature. F. *-ure*, from L. *-ūra*, forming abstract *n.* with p.p. stem; also F. *-ir* infinitive.
- vora**, *n.pl.* Collective names of animals classified according to their food: carnivora, herbivora. See *-vorous*.
- vore**, *n.* An individual of a group of animals classified according to their food: carnivore. See *-vorous*.
- vorous**, *adj.* Feeding on: carnivorous, herbivorous, insectivorous. L. *-vorus*, from *vorāre* to swallow, and *-ous*.
- ward(s)**, *adj.*, *adv.*, and *prep.* Denoting direction to: backward(s), forward(s), homeward(s), toward(s). A.-S. *weard*, from *weorthan* to become, turn to.
- way**, **-ways**, *adv.* Denoting position, direction, manner: always, sideways, straightway. E. *way*.
- wise**, *adv.* Denoting manner: clockwise, crosswise, nowise, otherwise. E. *wise* [2].
- y** [1], *adj.* Used freely to form adjs. from nouns and verbs, originally from native E. words: bony, happy, heavy, pretty, rosy. A.-S. *-ig*; ep. G. *-ig*.
- y** [2], *v.* Forming verbs from Teut. stems: *harry*, *tarry*, *worry*. A.-S. *-ian*, *-gan*.
- y** [3], *n.* Forming familiar names: Johnny, Polly; affectionate or diminutive: dieky, dolly, piggy. Perhaps extended from proper names like *Davy* (O.F. *Davē*). See *-ie*.
- y** [4], *n.* Forming abstract nouns from F. and L.: fury, glory, joy, monarchy, progeny, remedy; names of countries: Barbary, Italy. F. *-ie*, L. *-ia*, *-iēs*, *-ium*.
- y** [5], *n.* Forming names of persons or things from L. verbs: army, deputy. F. *-ē*, *ée*, L. *-ātus*, *-āta* ending of p.p. of verbs in *-āre*.
- yer**, *n.* Agent: bowyer, lawyer, sawyer. Partly from A.-S. verbs in *-ian*, partly extended from agent nouns in *-er*.
- yl**, *n.* Chemical suffix of radicals: ethyl.

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

Shortened Forms of Familiar Terms in Frequent Use

Certain abbreviations in the following list, although not now in general use, are included on account of their frequent occurrence in historical and other works of reference.

- A1**, First-class (ship in Lloyd's register).
A.A., Associate in Arts; Automobile Association.
A.A.A., Amateur Athletic Association.
A.A.G., Assistant - Adjutant-General.
A.B. (*L. Artium Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Arts; able-bodied seaman.
abl., Ablative.
A.C., Aero Club; Alpine Club; (*L. ante Christum*), before Christ.
A.C.A., Associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.
acc., Accusative; account.
accel. (*It. accelerando*), (*Music*) With increasing velocity.
acct., Account, accountant.
A.C.G.B.I., Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland.
A.C.I., Army Council Instructor.
A.C.P., Associate of the College of Preceptors.
A.C.U., Auto-Cycle Union.
A.D. (*L. anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord.
adag., (*Music*) Adagio.
A.D.C., Aide-de-camp.
ad int. (*L. ad interim*), In or for the meantime.
Adj., Adjutant.
adj., Adjective.
Adj.-Gen., Adjutant-General.
ad lib. (*L. ad libitum*), At pleasure.
Adm., Admiral, Admiralty.
adv., Adverb, adverbally; (*L. adversus*), against; advocate.
ad val. (*L. ad valorem*), According to the value.
aet., aetat. (*L. aetatis*), In the —year of his age, aged—.
A.F.A., Amateur Football Association.
A.F.C., Air Force Cross.
A.F.R.Ae.S., Associate Fellow Royal Aeronautical Society.
A.G., Adjutant-General.
A.G.S.M., Associate of the Guildhall School of Music.
A.I.A., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
A.I.C.E., Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
A.K.C., Associate of King's College, London.
A.L.C.M., Associate of the London College of Music.
Ald., Alderman.
A.M. (*L. Artium Magister*), Master of Arts (also M.A.); Albert Medal.
A.M. (*L. anno mundi*), In the year of the world.
a.m. (*L. ante meridiem*), Before noon.
A.M.C., Army Medical Corps.
A.M.I.C.E., Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
A.M.I.E.E., Associate Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.
amp., Ampère, electrical unit.
Anon., Anonymously.
A.O.F., Ancient Order of Foresters.
A.P.D., Army Pay Department.
app., Appendix.
appro., Approbation, approval.
approx., Approximately.
aq. (*L. aqua*), Water.
A.R. (*L. anno regni*), In the year of the reign.
A.R.A., Associate of the Royal Academy.
A.R.A.M., Associate of the Royal Academy of Music.
A.R.C., Automobile Racing Club.
A.R.C.A., Associate of the Royal College of Art.
A.R.C.I., Associate of the Royal Colonial Institute.
Archbp., Archbishop.
Archd., Archdeacon; Archduke.
A.R.C.M., Associate of the Royal College of Music.
A.R.C.O., Associate of the Royal College of Organists.
A.R.C.S., Associate of the Royal College of Science.
A.R.H.A., Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
A.R.I.B.A., Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
A.R.R. (*L. anno regni regis or reginae*), In the year of the King's (or Queen's) reign.
A.R.S.A., Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy; Associate of the Royal Society of Arts.
A.R.S.L., Associate of the Royal Society of Literature.
A.R.S.M., Associate of the Royal School of Mines (now the Royal College of Science).
A.S.A., Amateur Swimming Association.
A.S.E., Amalgamated Society of Engineers.
A.S.G.B., Aeronautical Society of Great Britain.
assoc., Associate, association.
Assoc.Sc., Associate in Science.
asst., Assistant.
A.T.C.L., Associate of Trinity College (of Music), London.
At.-Gen., Attorney-General.
A.U.C. (*L. ab urbe condita*, or *anno urbis conditae*), From the year of the foundation of the City (Rome, in 754 B.C.).
A.V. (*Bible*), Authorized version.
avdp., Avoirdupois.
B.A., Bachelor of Arts; British Association.
B.A.R.C., Brooklands Automobile Racing Club.
B.Arch., Bachelor of Architecture.
Bart., Baronet; Bartholomew.
batt., Battalion; battery.
B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation.
B.C., Before Christ; British Columbia.
B.Ch. (*L. Baccalaureus Chirurgiae*), Bachelor of Surgery.
B.Ch.D., Bachelor of Dental Surgery.
B.Chir. (*B.CH.*).
B.C.L. (*L. Baccalaureus Civilis Legis*), Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.Comm., Bachelor of Commerce.
B.D., Bachelor of Divinity.
B.D.S., Bachelor of Dental Surgery.
B.E., Bachelor of Engineering; Board of Education.
b.e., Bill of exchange.
Beds., Bedfordshire.
B.E.F., British Expeditionary Force.
B.Eng., Bachelor of Engineering.
Berks., Berkshire.
B.ès L. (*F. Bachelier es Lettres*), Bachelor of Letters.
B.L., Bachelor of Law.
B.Litt., Bachelor of Letters.
B.LL., Bachelor of Laws.
B.M., Bachelor of Medicine; (*L. Beata Maria*), the Blessed Virgin; (*L. beatae memoriae*), of blessed memory; Brigade Major; British Museum.
B.M.A., British Medical Association.
B.M.E., Bachelor of Mining Engineering.
B.Mus., Bachelor of Music.
B. of E., Board of Education.
B. of T., Board of Trade.
Bom.C.S., Bombay Civil Service.
Bom.S.C., Bombay Staff Corps.
bor., Borough.
b.p., Bills payable.
B.P.B., Bank post bills.
B.Q. (*L. bene quiescat*), May he (or she) rest well.
b.r., Bills receivable

- B.R.C.S.**, British Red Cross Society.
brev., Brevet.
brig., Brigade, brigadier.
B.S., Bachelor of Surgery.
b.s., Bill of sale.
B.S.A., Birmingham Small Arms Co.; British South Africa.
B.S.C., Bengal Staff Corps.
B.Sc., Bachelor of Science.
B.S.L., Botanical Society of London.
Bt., Baronet; bought.
Bucks., Buckinghamshire.
bus., Bushel.
B.V.M. (L. Beata Virgo Maria), The Blessed Virgin Mary.
B.W.T.A., British Women's Temperance Association.
- C.A.**, Chartered Accountant; Controller of Accounts.
Cal., California.
Camb., Cambridge.
can., Canon; (*Music*) *canto*.
Can't., Canterbury; (*Bible*) Canticles.
Cantab. (L. Cantabrigiensis), Of Cambridge.
Cantuar. (L. Cantuariensis), of Canterbury (signature of the Archbishop of Canterbury).
Capt., Captain.
car., Carat.
Card., Cardinal.
C.B., Cape Breton; Chief Baron; Companion of the Bath.
C.B.E., Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire.
C.C., Chamber of Commerce; County Councillor.
C.C.P., Code of Civil Procedure; Court of Common Pleas.
C.E., Church of England; Civil Engineer.
cent., Centigrade; century.
cet. par. (L. ceteris paribus), Other things being equal.
c.i.f., Cost, freight, and insurance.
C.G., Coast-Guard; Captain-General; Captain of the Guard; Commissary-General; Consul-General.
C.G.M., Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
C.G.S., Centimetre-gramme-second (combined unit of length, mass and time).
C.H., Companion of Honour; Custom House.
Chanc. Ex., Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Ch.B. (L. Chirurgiae Baccalaureus), Bachelor of Surgery.
C.H.L., Cambridge Higher Local (Examination Certificate).
C.I., Channel Isles; (Imperial Order of the) Crown of India.
Cicestr. (L. Cicestriensis), Of Chichester (the Bishop of Chichester's signature).
- C.I.D.**, Criminal Investigation Department.
C.I.E., Companion (of the Order) of the Indian Empire.
c.i.f., Cost, insurance, and freight.
C.I.V., City Imperial Volunteers.
class., Classical, classification.
C.L.R., Central London Railway.
C.M., Certificated Master or Mistress; (*L. Chirurgiae Magister*), Master of Surgery; common metre (of hymns); Corresponding Member.
cm., Centimetre.
C.M.G., Companion of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George.
C.M.S., Church Missionary Society.
C.O., Colonial Office; Crown Office; Commanding Officer.
Co., Company; County.
C.O.D., Cash on delivery.
C. of E., Church of England.
Col., Colonel; Colossians.
col., Colonial, colony; column.
Col.-Sergt., Colour-Sergeant.
Com., Commander; commission, committee.
Comdr., Commander.
Con., Consul.
con. (L. contra), In opposition to.
con. esp. (Ital. con espressione), (*Music*) With expression.
conj., conjunction.
Conn., Connecticut.
cons., Consonant.
Consols., Consolidated (Funds).
Cor., (*Bible*) Corinthians.
Corp., Corporal.
Cort. Mem., Corresponding Member.
C.O.S., Charity Organisation Society.
Coss. (L. consules), Consuls.
Cox, Coxswain.
C.P., Clerk of Peace; Common Pleas.
cp., Compare.
C.P.C., Clerk of the Privy Council.
Cpl., Corporal.
C.P.S. (L. Custos Privati Sigilli), Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Cr., Credit, creditor; Crown.
cresc., Crescendo.
C.S., Civil Service; Civil Servant; Clerk to the Signet; Court of Session; (*L. Custos Sigilli*), Keeper of the Seal.
C.S.A., Confederate States of America.
C.S.C., Conspicuous Service Cross.
C.S.I., Companion of (the Order of) the Star of India.
C.T., Certificated Teacher.
C.T.C., Cyclists' Touring Club.
cto., (*Music*) Concerto.
cts., Centimes, cents.
cub., Cubic.
- cum. div.**, With dividend.
cur., Current.
C.V.O., Commander of (the Royal) Victorian Order.
c.w.o., Cash with order.
cwt., Hundredweight.
- dat.**, Dative.
D.B.E., Dame-Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire.
D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.
D.C.L.I., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
D.C.M., Distinguished Conduct Medal.
D.D. (L. Divinitatis Doctor), Doctor of Divinity.
D.D.S., Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dec., December.
dec., Declaration; deceased.
def., Definition.
deg., Degree.
Dem., Democrat.
D.Eng., Doctor of Engineering.
dep., Deputy.
dept., Department.
Deut., Deuteronomy.
Devon., Devonshire.
D.F.C., Distinguished Flying Cross.
D.F.M., Distinguished Flying Medal.
D.G., (*L. Dei gratia*), By the grace of God.
Dir., Director.
dis., Discount; distributed (of type).
div., Dividend; division.
D.L., Deputy-Lieutenant.
D.Litt., Doctor of Literature.
D.L.O., Dead Letter Office (Returned Letter Office).
D.M., Doctor of Music.
do., Ditto, the same.
dol., Dollar, dollars.
D.O.R.A., Defence of the Realm Act.
doz., Dozen.
D.P.H., Department of, or Diploma in, Public Health.
D.Ph., Doctor of Philosophy.
D.P.O., Distributing Post Office.
Dr., Debtor; Doctor.
dr., Drachma, dram; drawer.
dram. pers., Dramatis personae, characters of the play.
D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross.
D.Sc., Doctor of Science.
D.S.M., Distinguished Service Medal.
D.S.O., Distinguished Service Order.
d.s.p. (L. decessit sine prole), Died without issue.
D.Th., Doctor of Theology.
Dunelm. (L. Dunelmensis), Of Durham (signature of the Bishop of Durham).
D.V. (L. Deo volente), God willing.

- d.v.p. (*L. decessit vita patris*), Died during his (or her) father's life.
- dwt. (*L. denarius*), Pennyweight, 24 grains troy.
- D.Z., Doctor of Zoology.
- E., Eastern (London postal district); Edward.
- ea., Each.
- E. & O. E., Errors and omissions excepted.
- Ebor. (*L. Eboracum*), York; (*L. Eboracensis*), of York (signature of the Archbishop of York).
- E.C., Eastern-Central (London postal district).
- Eccles., Ecclesiastes. eccles., ecclesiastical.
- E.C.U., English Church Union.
- edit., Edited, edition.
- E.E. & M.P., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
- e.g. (*L. exempli gratia*), For example.
- E.H.P., Electrical horse-power.
- E.I., East India, East Indies.
- E.I.C., East India Company.
- E.I.C.S., East India Company's Service.
- ejusd.* (*L. ejusdem*), Of the same.
- E.M.D.P., Electromotive difference of potential.
- E.M.F., Electromotive force.
- Emp., Emperor, Empire, Empress.
- E.N.E., East-north-east.
- Eng., England, English.
- Ent. Sta. Hall, Entered at Stationers' Hall.
- Env. Extr., Envoy extraordinary.
- Eph., Ephesians.
- episc., Episcopal.
- eq., Equal.
- equiv., Equivalent.
- E.R. (*L. Eduardus Rex*), King Edward.
- E.R. et I. (*L. Eduardus Rex et Imperator*), Edward, King and Emperor.
- E.S.E., East-south-east.
- Esq., Esquire.
- est., Established.
- et al.* (*L. et alibi*), And elsewhere.
- E.T.C., Eastern Telegraph Company.
- etc. (*L. et cetera*), And the rest.
- et seq.* (*L. et sequens*), (*pl.*) *et seq.* (*et sequentes* or *sequentia*), And the following.
- ex., Examined; example; exchanged; executed.
- Exc., Excellency.
- exc., Excepted.
- Exch., Exchange; Exchequer.
- ex. gr. (*L. exempli gratia*), For example.
- Exod., Exodus.
- Exon. (*L. Exoniensis*), Of Exeter (signature of the Bishop of Exeter).
- exp., Export.
- Ezek., Ezekiel.
- F., Fahrenheit.
- f* (*Ital. forte*), (*Music*) loud.
- F.A., Football Association.
- fac., facs., Facsimile.
- Fahr., Fahrenheit.
- F.B.A., Fellow of the British Academy.
- F.B.S., Fellow of the Botanical Society.
- F.B.S.E., Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
- F.C., Football Club; Free Church of Scotland.
- F.C.A., Fellow of the Chartered Accountants.
- fcap., Foolscap.
- F.C.G.I., Fellow of the City and Guilds of London Institute.
- F.C.I., Fellow of the Institute of Commerce.
- F.C.I.S., Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
- F.C.P., Fellow of the College of Preceptors.
- F.C.S., Fellow of the Chemical Society.
- F.D. (*L. fidei defensor*), Defender of the Faith.
- Feb., February.
- fec.* (*L. fecit*), He (or she) made it.
- F.E.I.S., Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
- fem., Feminine.
- F.E.S., Fellow of the Entomological Society.
- ff.*, Following pages.
- ff* (*Ital. fortissimo*), (*Music*) Louder than forte, very loud.
- F.F.A., Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.
- fff* (*Ital. fortissimo*), (*Music*) As loud as possible.
- F.F.P.S., Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
- F.G.O., Fellow of the Guild of Organists.
- F.G.S., Fellow of the Geological Society.
- F.I.A., Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
- F.I.C., Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry.
- Fid. Def. (*L. fidei defensor*), Defender of the Faith.
- fig., Figurative, figuratively; figure.
- F.I.Inst., Fellow of the Imperial Institute.
- F.I.O., Fellow of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.
- F.J.I., Fellow of the Institute of Journalists.
- F.K.C., Fellow of King's College.
- F.L.A., Fellow of the Library Association.
- flor. (*L. floruit*), He (or she) flourished.
- F.L.S., Fellow of the Linnean Society.
- F.M., Field-Marshal.
- F.O., Field Officer; Foreign Office; (*Music*) full organ.
- fo., Folio.
- f.o.b., Free on board.
- f.o.r., Free on rail.
- fp.* (*Ital. forte piano*), (*Music*) Loud and soft.
- F.P.S., Fellow of the Philosophical Society; Fellow of the Philharmonic Society.
- F.Phys.S., Fellow of the Physical Society.
- F.R.A.I., Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute.
- F.R.A.M., Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music.
- F.R.A.S., Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society.
- F.R.Ae.S., Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society.
- F.R.B.S., Fellow of the Royal Botanic Society.
- F.R.C.I., Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.
- F.R.C.M., Fellow of the Royal College of Music.
- F.R.C.O., Fellow of the Royal College of Organists.
- F.R.C.P., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
- F.R.C.P.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
- F.R.C.P.I., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.
- F.R.C.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
- F.R.C.S.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
- F.R.C.S.I., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
- F.R.C.S.L., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.
- F.R.C.V.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (London).
- F.R.Econ.S., Fellow of the Royal Economic Society.
- F.R.F.P.S., Fellow of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
- F.R.G.S., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
- F.R.H.S., Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
- F.R.Hist.S., Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
- F.R.Hort.S., Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
- F.R.I.B.A., Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
- F.R.Met.Soc., Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.
- F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society.
- F.R.S.A., Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.
- frs., Francs.
- F.R.S.E., Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

F.R.S.L., Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society of London (F.R.S.).

F.R.S.S., Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

F.S.A., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

F.S.A.A., Fellow of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.

F.S.I., Fellow of the Sanitary Institute; Fellow of the Surveyors' Institute.

F.S.Sc.A., Fellow of the Society of Science and Art of London.

F.T.C.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

F.T.C.L., Fellow of Trinity College of Music, London.

furl, Furlong.

F.Z.S., Fellow of the Zoological Society.

Gal., Galatians.

gal., Gallon, gallons.

G.B., Great Britain.

G.B. & I., Great Britain and Ireland

G.B.E., Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross of (the Order of) the British Empire.

G.C., Grand Chapter.

G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) the Bath.

G.C.H., Knight Grand Cross of Hanover.

G.C.I.E., Grand Commander of (the Order of) the Indian Empire.

G.C.L.H., Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

G.C.R., Great Central Railway.

G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

gen., Gender; genus.

geog., geographical.

geol., Geology.

geom., Geometry.

G.E.R., Great Eastern Railway.

g.gr., Great gross (144 dozen).

G.H.Q., General Headquarters.

Glam., Glamorgan hire.

Glos., Gloucestershire.

G.M., General Manager; Gold Medallist (Bisley); Grand Master.

gm., Gram.

G.M.I.E., Grand Master of (the Order of) the Indian Empire.

G.M.S.I., Grand Master of (the Order of) the Star of India.

G.M.T., Greenwich Mean Time.

G.N.R., Great Northern Railway.

gov., Governor.

Gov.-Gen., Governor-General.

G.P., (Medicine) General practitioner; (L. Gloria Patri), Glory to the Father.

G.P.O., General Post Office.

G.R. (L. Georgius Rex), King George.

Gr., Greek.

gs., Guineas.

G.W.R., Great Western Railway.

hab. corp. Habeas corpus.

H.A.G., Honourable Artillery Company.

h. & c., Hot and cold (water).

Hants, Hampshire.

H.B.G., Hudson Bay Company.

H.B.M., His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.

H.C., Heralds' College; House of Commons.

H.C.M., His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.

Heb., Hebrews.

H.E.I.C.S., Honourable East India Company's Service.

Herts, Hertfordshire.

H.G., His (or Her) Grace; Horse Guards.

H.H., His (or Her) Highness; His Holiness (the Pope).

hhd., Hoghead.

H.I.H., His (or Her) Imperial Highness.

H.I.M., His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.

H.K., House of Keys, Isle of Man.

H.M., His (or Her) Majesty.

H.M.C., His (or Her) Majesty's Customs.

H.M.I., His (or Her) Majesty's Inspector.

H.M.P. (L. hoc monumentum posuit), He erected this monument.

H.M.S., His (or Her) Majesty's Service; His (or Her) Majesty's Ship.

Hon., Honourable, Honorary.

Honble. (India), Honourable.

hort., Horticultural, horticulture.

H.P., High pressure; house-physician.

h.p., Horse-power.

h.p.n., Horse-power nominal.

H.R., House of Representatives.

H.R.E., Holy Roman Empire; Holy Roman Emperor.

H.R.H., His (or Her) Royal Highness.

H.R.I.P. (L. hic requiescit in pace), Here rests in peace.

H.S., Honorary Secretary; house-surgeon; (L. hic sepultus or situs), Here is buried;

(L. hoc sensu), in this sense.

H.S.E. (L. hic sepultus or situs est), Here lies buried.

H.S.H., His (or Her) Serene Highness.

H.S.M., His (or Her) Serene Majesty.

H.S.S. (L. Historiar Societatis Socius), Fellow of the Historical Society.

h.t., (Elec.) High tension.

Hunts, Huntingdonshire.

hypoth., Hypothetical.

ib., *ibid.* (L. *ibidem*), In the same place.

I. C. (L. *Iesus Christus*), Jesus Christ.

I.C.E., Institute of Civil Engineers.

I.C.N. (L. *in Christi nomine*), In the name of Christ.

I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.

I.D., Intelligence Department.

id. (L. *idem*), The same.

I.D.B., (S. Africa) Illicit diamond buyer, or buying.

I.D.N. (L. *in Dei nomine*), In God's name.

ie. (L. *id est*), That is.

I.E.E., Institute of Electrical Engineers.

ign. (L. *ignotus*), Unknown.

IHS, Gr. monogram for Jesus.

Ill., Illinois.

I.L.P., Independent Labour Party.

imp., Imperative; imperfect; imperial; impersonal.

I.M.S. Indian Medical Service.

I.N.A., Institute of Naval Architects.

incog., Incognito.

incor., Incorporated.

inf., Infantry; infinitive.

infra dig. (L. *infra dignitatem*), Beneath one's dignity.

in lim. (L. *in limine*), At the outset.

in pr. (L. *in principio*), In the beginning.

I.N.R.I. (L. *Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum*), Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.

Ins.-Gen., Inspector-General.

inst., Instant (of this month).

Inst.C.E., Institute of Civil Engineers.

Inter. Arts, Intermediate in Arts.

Inter. Sc., Intermediate in Science.

in trans. (L. *in transitu*), On the passage.

introd., Introduction.

I.O., India Office.

I.O.F., Independent Order of Foresters.

I. of M., Isle of Man.

I.O.G.T., Independent Order of Good Templars.

I.O.O.F., Independent Order of Oddfellows.

IOU, I owe you.

i.q. (L. *idem quod*), The same as.

Is., Isaiah.

I.S.C., Indian Staff Corps.

I.S.M., Incorporated Society of Musicians.

I.S.O., (Companion of the) Imperial Service Order.

Ital., Italics.

I.W., Isle of Wight.

I.Y., Imperial Yeomanry.

- Jan., January.
J.C., (*L. juris-Consultus*), Juris-consult; Justice-Clerk.
J.C.D., (*L. juris Civilis Doctor*), Doctor of Civil Law.
J.D., (*L. Jurum Doctor*), Doctor of Laws.
JHS. See **IHS**.
jnr., Junior.
Jos., Joseph.
J.P., Justice of the Peace.
jr., Junior.
J.U.D., (*L. Juris utriusque Doctor*), Doctor of both Civil and Canon Law.
Jul., July.
Kal. (*Kalendae*) Kalends.
Kan., Kansas.
K.B., King's Bench; Knight Bachelor.
K.B.E., Knight Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire.
K.C., King's College; King's Counsel; Knight of the Crescent (Turkey); Kennel Club.
K.C.B., Knight Commander of (the Order of) the Bath.
K.C.I.E., Knight Commander of (the Order of) the Indian Empire.
K.C.M.G., Knight Commander of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I., Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.C.V.O., Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
K.G., Knight of (the Order of) the Garter.
kg., Kilogram.
K.G.C., Knight Grand Cross.
K.G.C.B., Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
K.H., Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.
kilo, Kilogram.
K.K.K., Ku-Klux-Klan.
K.L.H., Knight of the Legion of Honour.
K.M., Knight of Malta.
Knt., Knight.
K.O.S.B., King's Own Scottish Borderers.
K.O.Y.L.I., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.
K.P., Knight of (the Order of) St. Patrick.
K.R.R., King's Royal Rifles.
K.S., King's scholar.
K.S.I., Knight of the Star of India.
K.T., Knight of the Order of the Thistle; Knight Templar.
Kt. Bach., Knight Bachelor.
kw., Kilowatt.
L.A., Law Agent; Literate in Arts.
La., Louisiana.
L.A.C., Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company; London Athletic Club.
Lam., Lamentations.
Lanes, Lancashire.
L. & N.W.R., London and North-Western Railway.
L. & Y.R., Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.
Lat., Latin.
lat., Latitude.
l.c. (*L. loco citato*), In the place cited; lower case (of type).
L.C.B., Lord Chief Baron.
L.C.C., London County Council.
L.Ch., **L.Chir.**, Licentiate in Surgery.
L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.
L.C.P., Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
L. Cpl., Lance-corporal.
Ld., Lord.
L.Div., Licentiate in Divinity.
Ldp., Lordship.
L.D.S., Licentiate in Dental Surgery.
Leg.Hon.Fr., (Member of the) Legion of Honour, France.
Leics, Leicestershire.
Lev., Leviticus.
L.F.P.S., Licentiate of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
L.G.B., Local Government Board.
L.I., (*Military*) Light Infantry; Long Island.
lib. cat., Library catalogue.
lie. Med., Licentiate in Medicine.
Lieut., Lieutenant.
Lieut.-Col., **-Gen.**, **-Gov.**, Lieutenant-Colonel, General, Governor.
Litt.D. (*L. Literarum Doctor*), Doctor of Letters.
L.L.A., Lady Literate in Arts (St. Andrews).
LL.B. (*L. Legum Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D. (*L. Legum Doctor*), Doctor of Laws.
L.M.S., Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery; London Missionary Society.
L.M.S.R., London, Midland, and Scottish Railway.
L.N.E.R., London and North Eastern Railway.
L.N.U., League of Nations Union.
loc. cit. (*L. loco citato*), In the place cited.
Lond., London.
long., Longitude.
log. (*L. loquitur*), He (or she) speaks.
L.P., Lord Provost.
L.P.S., Lord Privy Seal.
L.R.C.P., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L.R.C.P.E., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
L.R.C.V.S., Licentiate of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
L.R.F.P.S., Licentiate of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
L.S.A., Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.
L.S.B., London School Board.
l.s.c. (*L. loco supra citato*), In the place above cited.
L. s. d. (*L. librae, solidi, denarii*), Pounds, shillings and pence.
l.t., (*Electricity*), Low tension
Lt., Lieutenant.
L.T.A., Lawn Tennis Association; London Teachers' Association.
L.T.C.L., Licentiate of Trinity College (of Music), London.
Lt.-Col., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Lt.-Com., Lieutenant-Commandant.
Ltd., Limited.
Lt.-Gen., Lieutenant-General.
Lt. Inf., Light Infantry.
M., Monsieur.
m., masculine.
M.A. (*L. Magister Artium*), Master of Arts; Military Academy.
Macc., Maccabees.
Magd., Magdalen College, Oxford; Magdalene College, Cambridge.
Maj., Major.
Maj.-Gen., Major-General.
Mal., Malachi.
Man., Manitoba; Manila.
masc., Masculine.
Mass., Massachusetts.
math., mathematics.
Matric., Matriculation.
Matt., St. Matthew.
max., Maxim; maximum.
M.B. (*L. Medicinae Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Medicine.
M.B.E., Member of (the Order of) the British Empire.
M.B.T.A., Metropolitan Board Teachers' Association.
M.C., Master Commandant; Master of the Ceremonies; Member of Congress; Member of Council; the Military Cross.
M.C.C., Marylebone Cricket Club; Middlesex County Council.
M.C.P., Member of the College of Preceptors.
M.C.S., Madras Civil Service.
M.D. (*L. Medicinae Doctor*), Doctor of Medicine; (*F. main droite, Ital. mano destra*), (*Music*) with the right hand.
Md., Maryland.
m.d., Month's date.
Mdle. See **MLLE**.
Mdme. See **MME**.
M.D.S., Master of Dental Surgery.
Me., Maine.
M.E.C., Member of the Executive Council.
mech., Mechanics.

- med., Medical; mediaeval; medium; medallist.
 Medit., Mediterranean.
 mem., memorandum.
 mer., Meridian, meridional.
 Messrs., Messieurs.
 Met. R., Metropolitan Railway.
 Mex., Mexico.
mf (Ital. *mezzo-forte*), (*Music*) Moderately loud.
 M.F.B., Metropolitan Fire Brigade.
 mid., Manufactured.
 M.F.H., Master of Foxhounds.
 mfr., manufacturer.
 Mgr. Monsignor.
 M.H.R., Member of the House of Representatives.
 M.I.C.E. See M.INST.C.E.
 Mich., Michigan.
 micros., Microscopy.
 mid., Middle; Midlands.
 M.I.E.E., Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.
 M.I.E.I., Member of the Institution of Engineering Inspection.
 M.I.J., Member of the Institution of Journalists (M.J.I.).
 M.I.M.E., Member of the Institution of Mining Engineers.
 M.I.Mech.E., Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
 min., Minimum; Minute.
 Min. Plen., Minister Plenipotentiary.
 M.Inst.C.E., Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
 misc., Miscellaneous, miscellany.
 M.J.I. See M.I.J.
 M.L.A., Member of the Legislative Assembly; Modern Language Association.
 M.L.C., Member of the Legislative Council.
 Mlle., Mademoiselle.
 Mlles, Mesdemoiselles.
 MM., Majestics; messieurs.
 M.M., Military Medal.
 Mme., Madame.
 Mmes., Mesdames.
 M.N.S., Member of the Numismatic Society.
 M.O., Money Order; Medical Officer.
 mo., Month, months.
 mod., Moderate; modern.
mod. (Ital. *moderato*), (*Music*) In moderate time.
 M.O.H., Medical Officer of Health.
 mol. wt., Molecular weight.
 Mon., Monday; Monmouthshire.
 M.P., Member of Parliament; Metropolitan Police.
mp (Ital. *mezzo-piano*), (*Music*) Rather softly.
 m.p.h., Miles per hour.
 M.P.S., Member of the Pharmaceutical Society; Member of the Philological Society
 M.R., Master of the Rolls; Midland Railway.
 Mr., Mister.
 M.R.A.S., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; Member of the Royal Academy of Science.
 M.R.C.C., Member of the Royal College of Chemistry.
 M.R.C.O., Member of the Royal College of Organists.
 M.R.C.P., Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
 M.R.C.S., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
 M.R.C.V.S., Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
 M.R.G.S., Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
 M.R.I., Member of the Royal Institution.
 M.R.I.A., Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
 Mrs., Mistress.
 M.R.S.A., Member of the Royal Society of Arts.
 M.R.S.L., Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
 MS. (*pl.* MSS.) Manuscript.
 M.S., Master of Science; Master of Surgery; (*L. memoriae sacrum*), sacred to the memory; (*Ital. mane sinistra*), (*Music*) the left hand.
 m.s., Month's sight (commerce).
 M.S.A., Member of the Society of Arts; Member of the Society of Architects.
 M.S.C., Madras Staff Corps; Medical Staff Corps.
 M.Sc., Master of Science.
 m.s.l., Mean sea-level.
 M.T., Motor Transport.
 Mt. Rev., Most Reverend.
 mus., Museum; musician.
 Mus B., Mus.Bac. (*L. Musicae Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Music.
 Mus.D., Mus.Doc. (*L. Musicae Doctor*), Doctor of Music.
 Mus.M. (*L. Musicae Magister*), Master of Music (Cambridge).
 M.V.O., Member of the Royal Victorian Order.
 M.W., Most Worshipful; Most Worthy.
 myth., Mythological, mythology.
 N., North; Northern (London postal district).
 n., Neuter; nominative; noun.
 Nat., Nathaniel; national.
 N.A., North America.
 nat., Natural, naturalist.
 nat. hist., Natural history.
 nat. ord., Natural Order.
 nat. phil., Natural philosophy.
 naut., Nautical.
 nav., Naval; navigation.
 N.B., New Brunswick; North Britain (Scotland).
 N.B. (*L. nota bene*), Mark well.
 N.E.R., North British Railway.
 N.C., North Carolina.
 N.C.O., Non-commissioned officer.
 N.C.U., National Cyclists' Union.
 n.d., No date.
 N.Dak., North Dakota.
 N.E., New England; northeast; North-Eastern (London postal district).
 Nebr., Nebraska.
 Neh., Nehemiah.
 n.e.i. (*L. non est inventus*), He has not been found.
 nem. con. (*L. nemine contradicente*), No one contradicting.
 nem. diss. (*L. nemine dissentiente*), No one dissenting.
 N.E.R., North-Eastern Railway.
 neut., Neuter.
 N.F., Newfoundland; Norman French.
 N.H., New Hampshire.
 N.Heb., New Hebrides.
 Nicar., Nicaragua.
 N.I.D., Naval Intelligence Department.
 ni. pri. (*L. nisi prius*), Unless before.
 N.J., New Jersey.
 N.L., Navy League; New Latin.
 N. lat., North latitude.
 N.L.F., National Liberal Federation.
 N.L.I., National Lifeboat Institution.
 N.L.R., North London Railway.
 N. Mex., New Mexico.
 N.N.E., North-north-east.
 N.N.W., North-north-west.
 N.O., Natural Order; New Orleans.
 No. (Ital. *Numero*), (*pl.* Nos.) Number.
 nol. pros. (*L. nolle proseguire*), To be unwilling to prosecute.
 nom., Nominative.
 non-com., Non-commissioned.
 Noncon., Nonconformist.
 non-con., Non-content.
 non. obst. (*L. non obstante*), Notwithstanding.
 non pros. (*L. non proseguitur*), He does not prosecute.
 non seq. (*L. non sequitur*), It does not logically follow.
 Northants, Northamptonshire.
 Northumb., Northumberland.
 Norvic. (*L. Norwicensis*), Of Norwich (Bishop of Norwich's signature).
 Nos. (*see* No.), Numbers.
 Notts, Nottinghamshire.
 Nov., November.
 N.P.D., North Polar distance.
 N.R., North Riding (of Yorks).
 nr., Near.
 N.R.A., National Rifle Association.
 N.S., New style; Nova Scotia.
 n.s., Not specified.
 N.S.I.C., (*L. Noster Salvator Jesus Christus*), Our Saviour Jesus Christ.

N.S.L., National Sunday League.
N.S.P.C.G., National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

N.S.W., New South Wales.

N.T., New Testament.

n.u., Name unknown.

Num. (*Bible*) Numbers.

N.U.R., National Union of Railwaymen.

N.U.T., National Union of Teachers.

N.V., New Version.

N.V.M., Nativity of the Virgin Mary.

N.W., North-west; North-Western (London postal district).

N.W.Provs., North-West Provinces (India).

N.W.T., North-Western Territory.

N.Y., New York (City or State).

N.Y.C., New York City.

N.Z., New Zealand.

ob. (*L. obiit*), He (or she) died.

obb., (*Music*) *Obbligato*.

O.B.E., Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire.

obj., Objection, objective.

obs. Obsolete.

ob. s. p. (*L. obiit sine prole*), Died without issue.

Oct., October.

O.E., Old English.

O.F., Odd Fellows; Old French; off., Official, official.

O.H.B.M.S., On His (or Her) Britannic Majesty's Service.

O.H.L., Oxford Higher Local (Examinations).

O.H.M.S., On His (or Her) Majesty's Service.

O.K., All correct.

O.M. (Member of the) Order of Merit.

Ont., Ontario (Upper Canada).

O. & O., Oriental & Occidental (Steamship Company).

o.p., Out of print (of books).

op. cit. (*L. opere citato*), In the work cited.

O.R.C., Order of the Red Cross.

ord., Ordinary.

ornith., Ornithological, ornithology.

O.S., Old style, Old Saxon.

O.S.A., Order of St. Augustine.

O.S.B., Order of St. Benedict.

O.S.F., Order of St. Francis.

O.S.N.C., Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

o.s.p. (*L. obiit sine prole*), Died without issue.

O.T., Old Testament.

O.T.C., Officers' Training Corps.

Oxon, Oxfordshire; (*L. Oxonia*), Oxford; Oxon. (*L. Oxoniensis*), of Oxford (Bishop of Oxford's signature).

oz., Ounce, ounces.

p (*Ital. piano*), (*Music*) Soft.

Pa., Pennsylvania.

p.a. (*L. per annum*), Yearly.

p.ae. (*L. partes aequales*), Equal parts.

P. & O., Peninsular and Oriental (Steam Navigation Company).

par., Paragraph; parallel; parenthesis; parish.

Parl., Parliament, parliamentary.

P.B. (*L. Pharmacopoeia Britannica*), British Pharmacopoeia; Plymouth Brethren; Primitive Baptists.

P.C., Parish Council; Parish Councillor; Police Constable; Privy Councillor.

p.c., Post card; per cent.

P.C.S., Principal Clerk of Session (Scotland).

pd. Paid.

P.E., Protestant Episcopal.

P.E.I., Prince Edward Island.

per cent (*L. per centum*), By the hundred.

perf., Perfect.

per proc. (*L. per procuracionem*), On behalf of.

pers., Person, personal.

Petriburg. (*L. Petriburgensis*), Of Peterborough (signature of Bishop of Peterborough).

p. ex. (*F. par exemple*), For instance.

P.G.M., Provincial Grand Master.

phar., Pharmacopoeia.

pharm., Pharmaceutical, pharmacy.

Ph.D. (*L. Philosophiae Doctor*), Doctor of Philosophy.

Phil., Philadelphia; (Epistle to the) Philippians.

phil., Philosophy.

Phil. Trans., Philosophical Transactions.

phon., Phonetics.

pinx. (*L. pinxit*), He (or she) painted it.

pk., Peck, pecks.

P.L. (*L. Pharmacopoeia Londinensis*), London Pharmacopoeia.

pl., Plural.

Plen., Plenipotentiary.

plup., Pluperfect.

P.M., Pacific Mail; Post Master;

Paymaster; Postmaster; post-mortem.

p.m. (*L. post meridiem*), Afternoon.

P.M.G., Paymaster - General; Postmaster-General.

P.M.O., Principal Medical Officer.

p.n., Promissory note.

pnxt. (*L. pinxit*), He (or she) painted it.

P.O., Petty Officer; postal order; post office.

P.O.D., Pay on delivery.

poet., Poetic, poetical, poetry.

pol. econ., Political economy.

P.O.O., Post office order.

P.O.P., (*Photography*) Printing out paper.

pop., Popular, population.

pos., Positive.

poss., Possession, possessive.

P.P., Parish priest; Past President.

P.P.S., Additional postscript.

pp., Pages.

pp (*Ital. pianissimo*), (*Music*) Very soft.

p.p., Past participle; *per procuracionem*, on behalf of; post paid.

p.p. (*Ital. più piano*), (*Music*) More softly.

p.p.c. (*F. pour prendre congé*), To take leave.

ppp (*Ital. pianissimo*), (*Music*) As softly as possible.

pr., Pair, pairs.

P.R. (*L. populus Romanus*), the Roman people

P.R.A., President of the Royal Academy.

P.R.C. (*L. post Romam conditam*), After the foundation of Rome, 754 B.C.

Preb., Prebend, Prebendary.

pref., Preface; preference; prefix.

prelim., Preliminary.

prep., Preparatory; preposition.

Pres., President.

Presb., Presbyterian.

P.R.I., President of the Royal Institute (of Painters in Water-colours).

P.R.I.B.A., President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Prin., Principal.

p.r.n. (*L. pro re nata*), As occasion may require.

pro, Professional.

Prof., Professor.

pron., Pronoun.

propr., Proprietor; proprietary.

pro tem. (*L. pro tempore*), For the time being.

Prov. (*Bible*) Proverbs; province; Provost.

prox. (*L. proximo*), Next month.

P.R.S., President of the Royal Society.

P.R.S.A., President of the Royal Scottish Academy.

P.R.S.E., President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

P.S., Permanent Secretary; (*L. postscriptum*) postscript; Privy Seal; (*Theatre*) prompt side.

P.S.A., Pleasant Sunday Afternoons; Private Schools' Association.

pseud., Pseudonym.

P.S.N.C., Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

psych., Psychic, psychical.

psychol., Psychological, psychology.

P.T., Post town; pupil teacher.

pt., Part ; payment ; pint.
 Pte., (*Military*) Private.
 P.T.O., Please turn over.
 pub., Public ; published.
 pub. doc., Public document.
 pwt. See DWT.

q., Quasi ; query ; quintal.
 Q.A.B., Queen Anne's Bounty.
 Q.A.I.M.N.S., Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Q.B., Queen's Bench.

Q.C., Queen's Counsel.

q.d. (*L. quasi dicat*), As if one should say ; (*L. quasi dictum*), as if said.

q.e. (*L. quod est*), Which is.

Q.E.D. (*L. quod erat demonstrandum*), Which was to be proved.

Q.E.F. (*L. quod erat faciendum*), Which was to be done.

Q.E.I. (*L. quod erat invenendum*), Which was to be found out.

q.l. (*L. quantum libet*), As much as you please.

Q.M., Quartermaster.

qm. (*L. quomodo*), By what means.

Q.M.A.A.C., Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Q. Mess., Queen's Messenger.

Q.M.G., Quartermaster-General.

Q.M.S., Quartermaster-Sergeant.

q.pl. (*L. quantum placet*), As much as you please.

qq.v. (*L. quae vide*), Which (things, etc.) see.

qr., Quarter ; quire.

Q.S., Quarter-Sessions.

q.s. (*L. quantum sufficit*), A sufficient quantity.

qt., Quantity ; quart, quarts.

Qto., Quarto (folded in four).

quant. suff. See q.s.

q.v. (*L. quod vide*), Which see ; (*L. quantum vis*), as much as you will.

qy., Query.

R., (*L. rex*), King ; (*Theatre*) right side ; river.

R.A., Rear-Admiral ; Road Association ; Royal Academy ; Royal Academician ; Royal Artillery.

R.A.A., Royal Academy of Arts.

R.A.C., Royal Agricultural College, Royal Automobile Club.

rad. (*L. radix*), Root.

R.-Adm., Rear-Admiral.

R.A.F., Royal Air Force.

R.A.G.C., Royal and Ancient Golf Club (St. Andrews).

R.A.M., Royal Academy of Music.

R.A.M.C., Royal Army Medical Corps.

R.A.S., Royal Agricultural, Asiatic or Astronomical Society.

R.A.S.C., Royal Army Service Corps.

R.B.A., Royal (Society of) British Artists.

R.C., Roman Catholic.

r.-c., Right of centre (of stage).

R.C.A., Royal College of Art.

R.C.I., Royal Colonial Institute.

R.C.M., Royal College of Music (London).

R.C.O., Royal College of Organists.

R.C.P., Royal College of Physicians or of Preceptors.

R.C.S., Royal College of Surgeons.

R.C.V.S., Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

R.D., Royal Dragoons ; Rural Dean ; Royal Naval Reserve Decoration.

Rd., Road.

R.D.C., Rural District Council.

R.D.S., Royal Drawing Society ; Royal Dublin Society.

R.D.Y., Royal Dockyard.

R.E., Royal Engineers.

rec., Recipe.

reed., Received.

rect., Rectified.

ref., Reference ; reformed.

regd., Registered.

Reg. Prof., Regius Professor.

regt., Regiment.

Rev., (*Bible*) Revelation ; Reverend ; review.

rev., Revenue ; revise ; revolution.

Revs., The Reverends.

Rev. Ver., Revised Version (of the Bible).

R.F.A., Royal Field Artillery.

R.F.C., Royal Flying Corps.

R.G.A., Royal Garrison Artillery.

R.G.G., Royal Grenadier Guards.

R.G.S., Royal Geographical Society.

R.H., Royal Highness.

r.h., Right-hand.

R.H.A., Royal Hibernian Academy ; Royal Horse Artillery.

rhet., Rhetoric, rhetorical.

R.H.G., Royal Horse Guards.

R.H.S., Royal Horticultural Society ; Royal Humane Society.

R.Hist.S., Royal Historical Society.

R.I., Rhode Island ; Royal Institute (of Painters in Watercolours) ; Royal Institution.

R.I.A., Royal Irish Academy.

R.I.B.A., Royal Institute of British Architects.

R.I.P. (*L. Requiescat* or *-cant in pace*), May he (she) or they rest in peace.

Rly., Railway.

R.M., Resident Magistrate ; Royal Mail ; Royal Marines.

R.M.A., Royal Marine Artillery ; Royal Military Academy

(Woolwich) ; Royal Military Asylum.

R.Met.S., Royal Meteorological Society.

R.M.L.I., Royal Marine Light Infantry.

R.M.S., Royal Mail Service ; Royal Mail Steamer ; Royal

Microscopical Society ; Royal Society of Miniature Painters.

R.N., Royal Navy.

R.N.A.S., Royal Naval Air Service.

R.N.A.V., Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.

R.N.D., Royal Naval Division.

R.N.R., Royal Naval Reserve.

R.N.V.R., Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

R.O., Receiving office, receiving officer ; recruiting officer ; relieving officer ; returning officer.

Rollen. (*L. Roffensis*), Of Rochester (the Bishop of Rochester's signature).

R.O.I., Royal Institute of Oil Painters.

Rom., Roman ; (*Bible*) Romans.

R.P.D., Regius Professor of Divinity ; (*L. Rerum Politicarum Doctor*), Doctor of Political Science.

r.p.m., Revolutions per minute.

R.R.C., Royal Red Cross.

Rs., Ropes.

R.S.A., Royal Scottish Academy ; Royal Scottish Academician.

R.S.D., Royal Society of Dublin.

R.S.E., Royal Society of Edinburgh.

R.S.L., Royal Society of Literature ; Royal Society of London.

R.S.M., Regimental Sergeant-Major ; Royal School of Mines ; Royal Society of Medicine.

R.S.O., Railway sub- or sorting-office.

R.S.P.C.A., Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

R.S.S. (*L. Regiae Societatis Socius*), Fellow of the Royal Society.

R.S.V.P. (*F. répondre s'il vous plaît*), Please reply.

R.S.W.S., Royal Scottish Watercolour Society.

Rt. Hon., Right Honourable.

Rt. Rev., Right Reverend.

R.T.S., Religious Tract Society ; Royal Toxophilite Society.

R.V., Revised Version (of the Bible) ; Rifle Volunteers.

R.W., Right Worshipful ; Right Worthy.

R.W.D.G.M., Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.

R.W.G.M., Right Worshipful Grand Master.

- R.W.G.S., Right Worthy Grand Secretary.
 R.W.G.T., Right Worthy Grand Templar; Right Worthy Grand Treasurer.
 R.W.G.W., Right Worthy Grand Warden.
 R.W.S., Royal Society of Painters in Water-colours.
 R.W.S.G.W., Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden.
 Ry., Railway.
 R.Y.S., Royal Yacht Squadron.
- S., South; Southern (London postal district).
 s., Second; shilling; singular; substantive.
 S.A., Salvation Army; South Africa; South America; South Australia.
 s.a. (*L. sine anno*), Without date.
 S.A.C., Scottish Automobile Club.
 S.A.I. (*F. Son Altesse Impériale*), His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
 Salop, Shropshire.
 Sam., Samuel.
 Sansk., Sanskrit.
 S.A.R., South African Republic.
 Sarum., Of Salisbury (the Bishop of Salisbury's signature).
 Sat., Saturday.
 S.B., Simultaneous broadcast (wireless).
 S.C. (*L. Senatus Consultum*), Decree of the Senate.
 sc. (*L. sculpsit*), He (or she) engraved it; (*L. scilicet*) namely.
 s. caps., Small capital letters.
 Sc.B. (*L. Scientiæ Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Science.
 Sc.D. (*L. Scientiæ Doctor*), Doctor of Science.
 sci. fa. (*L. scire facias*), That you cause to know.
 scil. (*L. scilicet*), Namely, being understood.
 S.C.L., Student of Civil Law.
 sculp., Sculptor, sculpture.
 sculps. (*L. sculpsit*), He (or she) engraved it.
 S.D., Senior Deacon.
 s.d. (*L. sine die*), Indefinitely.
 S. Dak., South Dakota.
 S.E., South-east; South-Eastern (London postal district).
 sec., second; secretary.
 sec. (*L. secundum*), According to.
 sec. reg. (*L. secundum regulam*), According to rule.
 Sen., Senate, senator; senior.
 Sept., September; Septuagint.
 seq. (*L. sequens*), The following.
 Serg., Sergeant.
 Serj., Serjeant.
 S.F.A., Scottish Football Association.
 sfz. (Ital.), (*Musical*) *Sforzando*, *sforzato*.
 S.G., Solicitor-General.
- S.H.S. (*L. Societatis Historiæ Socius*), Fellow of the Historical Society.
 s.h.v. (*L. sub hac voce or hoc verbo*), Under this word.
 sig., Signature.
 sing., Singular.
 S.J., Society of Jesus (Jesuits).
 S.M., Sergeant-Major; silver medallist (Bisley).
 S.M.I. (*F. Sa Majesté Impériale*), His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.
 S.M.Lond.Soc. (*Societatis Medicæ Londoniensis Socius*), Member of the London Medical Society.
 S.M.M. (*L. Sancta Mater Maria*), Holy Mother Mary.
 S.M.O., Senior Medical Officer.
 s.m.p. (*L. sine mascula prole*), Without male issue.
 s.n. (*L. secundum naturam*), According to nature.
 S.O., Sub-office.
 s o., Seller's option.
 Soc., Society.
 Sol., Solomon.
 Sol.-Gen., Solicitor-General.
 sop., Soprano.
 s.p. (*L. sine prole*), Without issue.
 S.P.C.A. See R.S.P.C.A.
 S.P.C.C. See N.S.P.C.C.
 S.P.C.K., Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
 spec., Special; specification.
 S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
 sp. gr., Specific gravity.
 S.P.Q.R. (*L. Senatus populusque Romanus*), The Senate and People of Rome.
 's.p.s. (*L. sine prole superstite*), Without issue surviving.
 S.P.S.P., St. Peter and St. Paul (papal seal).
 sq. ft., Square foot or feet.
 sq. in., Square inch or inches.
 sq. m., Square mile or miles; square metre or metres.
 sq. yd., Square yard or yards.
 S.R., Southern Railway.
 S.R.I., (*L. Sacrum Romanum Imperium*), The Holy Roman Empire.
 S.R.S. (*L. Societatis Regiæ Socius*), Fellow of the Royal Society.
 S.S. (*F. Sa Sainteté*), His Holiness; Secretary of State; steamship; Straits Settlements; Sunday School.
 SS., Saints; (*L. Sanctissimus*), Most Holy.
 s.s., Screw steamer.
 S.S.C., Solicitor before the Supreme Court; (*L. Societas Sanctæ Crucis*), Society of the Holy Cross.
 SS.D. (*L. Sanctissimus Dominus*), Most Holy Lord (the Pope).
 S.S.E., South-south-east.
- S.S.U., Sunday School Union.
 S.S.W., South-south-west.
 St., Saint; strait; straits; street.
 st., Stanza; (*Printing*) stet; stone (weight).
 Staffs, Staffordshire.
 stat, Statuary; statute.
 S.T.D. (*L. Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor*), Doctor of Theology.
 Ste. (*F. sainte*), Female saint.
 stg., Sterling.
 Sth., South.
 Stn., Station.
 S.T.P. (*L. Sacræ Theologiæ Professor*), Professor of Sacred Theology.
 sub., Subaltern; subscription; substitute; suburb.
 subj., Subject, subjective, subjectively; subjunctive.
 suff., Suffix.
 Sun., Sunday.
 sup. (*L. supra*), Above.
 supt., Superintendent.
 surg., surgical.
 Surg.-Gen., Surgeon-General.
 surv., Surveyor; surviving.
 S.V. (*L. Sancta Virgo*), Holy Virgin; (*L. Sanctitas Vestra*), Your Holiness; Sons of Veterans.
 s.v. (*L. sub voce*), Under the word, heading, etc.,
 S.W., Senior Warden; south-west; South-Western (London postal district).
 S.W.G., Standard wire gauge.
 sym., Symbol.
 syn., Synonym, synonymous.
- tal. qual. (*L. talis qualis*), Just as they come.
 T.C., Town Councillor.
 T.C.D., Trinity College, Dublin.
 T.D., Territorial Decoration.
 tech., Technical, technically.
 technol., Technological, technology.
 tel., Telephone.
 telg., Telegram.
 temp. (*L. tempore*), In the time of.
 Tenn., Tennessee.
 Ter., Terrace.
 text. rec. (*L. textus receptus*), The received text.
 Thess., Thessalonians.
 Thos., Thomas.
 Thurs., Thursday.
 T.H.W.M., Trinity high-water mark.
 Tim., Timothy.
 tinct., Tincture.
 T.O., Telegraph Office; turn over.
 Toe H., Talbot House.
 topog., Topography.
 tpr., Trooper.
 Tr., Translate, -lated, -lation, -lator; trustee.
 transf., Transferred.
 Treas., Treasurer, treasury.
 T.R.H., Their Royal Highnesses.

- trig., Trigonometry.
 Trin. H., Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
 Trs., Trustees.
 Truron. (L. *Truronensis*), Of Truro (signature of the Bishop of Truro).
 T.S.O., Town Sub-Office.
 T.U., Trade Union.
 T.U.C., Trade Union Congress.
 Tues., Tuesday.
 typ., Typography.
 U. (*Politics*), Unionist.
 U.C., Upper Canada.
 U.C.L., University College, London.
 U.D.C., Urban District Council.
 U.F.C., United Free Church of Scotland.
 U.K., United Kingdom.
 ult. (L. *ultimo*), Last month.
 unabrr., (*Bibliography*) Unabridged.
 Univ., University.
 U.P., United Presbyterian.
 u.p., Under proof (of spirits).
 U.S., United Service; United States.
 U.S.A., United States of America; United States Army.
 U.S.I., United Service Institution.
 U.S.M., United States Mail; United States Marines.
 U.S.N., United States Navy.
 U.S.S., United States ship; United States steamer.
 ut dict. (L. *ut dictum*), As directed.
 ut sup. (L. *ut supra*), As above.
 V., Vice.
 v., Vrb; verse.
 v., Versus (against); (L. *vide*), see; (*Music*) violin; voice.
 V.A., Vicar-Apostolic; (Royal Order of) Victoria and Albert; Volunteer Artillery.
 Va., Virginia.
 v.a. (L. *vixit annos*), Lived (so many) years.
 V.A.D., Voluntary Aid Detachment.
 V.-Adm., Vice-Admiral.
 V. & A. Mus., Victoria and Albert Museum.
 val., Value.
 var., (*Mathematics*) Variant.
 v. aux., Verb auxiliary.
 vb., Vrb.
 V.C., Vice-Chairman; Vice-Chancellor; Vice-Consul; Victoria Cross.
 V.D., Volunteer Decoration.
 Ven., Venerable.
 Vert., Vertebrata.
 Vet., Veterinary Surgeon.
 V.G., Vicar-General.
 Vice-Adm. See v.-ADM.
 vid. (L. *vide*), See.
 v.imp. Verb impersonal.
 v.irr. Verb irregular.
 Visct., Viscount, Viscountess.
 viz. (L. *videlicet*), Namely.
 v.l. (L. *varia lectio*), A variant reading.
 v.n., Verb neuter.
 V.O., (Royal) Victorian Order.
 voc., vocative.
 vocab., Vocabulary.
 vol., Volumic; volunteer.
 V.-P., Vice-President.
 V.R. (L. *Victoria Regina*), Queen Victoria.
 v.r., Vrb reflexive.
 V.R.C., Volunteer Rifle Corps.
 V.R. et I. (L. *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*), Victoria Queen and Empress.
 V.S., Veterinary Surgeon.
 o.s. (L. *vide supra*), see above; (Ital. *volta subito*), (*Music*) turn over quickly.
 V.S.C., Volunteer Staff Corps.
 v.t., Vrb transitive.
 vulg., Vulgarly, commonly.
 vv., Verses; (*Music*) violins.
 vv. ll. (L. *variae lectiones*), Variant readings.
 W., West; Western (London postal district).
 W.A., Western Australia.
 W.A.A.C., Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps.
 War., Warwickshire.
 W.B., Way-bill.
 W.C., Western Central (London postal district).
 w.c., Water-closet; without charge.
 Wed., Wednesday.
 w.f., (*Printing*) Wrong fount.
 W.I., West Indies, West Indian.
 Wilts, Wiltshire.
 Winton. (L. *Wintoniensis*), Of Winchester (the Bishop of Winchester's signature).
 Wisc., Wisconsin.
 Wm., William.
 W.M.S., Wesleyan Missionary Society.
 W.N.W., West-north-west.
 W.O., War Office.
 Wor., Worshipful.
 W.P.B., Waste-paper basket.
 W.R., West Riding (Yorks).
 W.R.A.F., Women's Royal Air Force.
 W.R.N.S., Women's Royal Naval Service.
 W.S., Writer to the Signet.
 W.S.P.U., Women's Social and Political Union.
 W.S.W., West-south-west.
 W. Va., West Virginia.
 Wyo., Wyoming.
 Xmas., Christmas.
 yd., Yard, yards.
 Yorks, Yorkshire.
 yr., Year; younger; your.
 Zech., Zechariah.
 Z.G., Zoological Gardens.
 zool., Zoological, zoologist, zoology.
 Z.S., Zoological Society.